



Rabbit Anti-ACF1 antibody

SL6476R

Product Name:	ACF1
Chinese Name:	溴区结构域相邻Zinc finger protein1A抗体
Alias:	BAZ1A; Acf1; ACF1, drosophila, homolog of antibody ATP dependent chromatin remodelling protein; ATP utilizing chromatin assembly and remodeling factor 1; ATP-dependent chromatin-remodeling protein; ATP-utilizing chromatin assembly and remodeling factor 1; Baz1a; BAZ1A_HUMAN; Bromodomain adjacent to zinc finger domain 1A; Bromodomain adjacent to zinc finger domain protein 1A; cbp146; CHRAC subunit ACF1; Gtl5.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:50-200 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	171kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ATP utilizing chromatin assembly and remodeling factor 1:1401-1556/1556
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Component of the ACF complex, an ATP-dependent chromatin remodeling complex,

that regulates spacing of nucleosomes using ATP to generate evenly spaced nucleosomes along the chromatin. The ATPase activity of the complex is regulated by the length of flanking DNA. Also involved in facilitating the DNA replication process. BAZ1A is the accessory, non-catalytic subunit of the complex which can enhance and direct the process provided by the ATPase subunit, SMARCA5, probably through targeting pericentromeric heterochromatin in late S phase. Moves end-positioned nucleosomes to a predominantly central position. May have a role in nuclear receptor-mediated transcription repression. Component of the histone-fold protein complex CHRAC complex which facilitates nucleosome sliding by the ACF complex and enhances ACF-mediated chromatin assembly. The C-terminal regions of both CHRAC1 and POLE1 are required for these functions.

Function:

Component of the ACF complex, an ATP-dependent chromatin remodeling complex, that regulates spacing of nucleosomes using ATP to generate evenly spaced nucleosomes along the chromatin. The ATPase activity of the complex is regulated by the length of flanking DNA. Also involved in facilitating the DNA replication process. BAZ1A is the accessory, non-catalytic subunit of the complex which can enhance and direct the process provided by the ATPase subunit, SMARCA5, probably through targeting pericentromeric heterochromatin in late S phase. Moves end-positioned nucleosomes to a predominantly central position. May have a role in nuclear receptor-mediated transcription repression.

Subunit:

Component of the ACF chromatin remodeling complex that includes BAZ1A and SMARCA5. Additionally this complex can form, together with CHRAC1 and POLE1, the histone-fold protein complex, CHRAC. Interacts with NCOR1 (via its RD1 domain); the interaction corepresses a number of NCOR1-regulated genes.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. May target the CHRAC complex to heterochromatin.

Tissue Specificity:

Highly expressed in testis and at low or undetectable levels in other tissues analyzed.

Similarity:

Belongs to the WAL family.
Contains 1 bromo domain.
Contains 1 DDT domain.
Contains 1 PHD-type zinc finger.
Contains 1 WAC domain.

SWISS:

Q9NRL2

Gene ID:

11177

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 11177](#)Human

[Oimim: 605680](#)Human

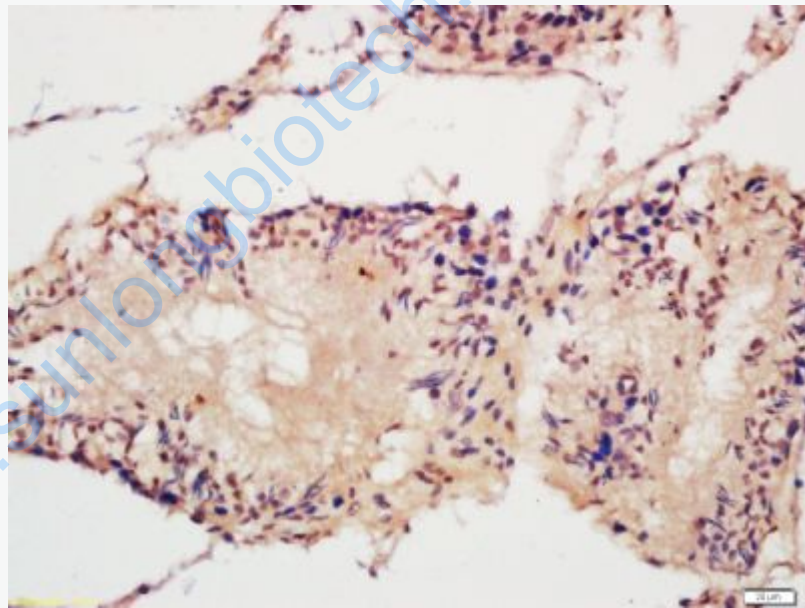
[SwissProt: Q9NRL2](#)Human

[Unigene: 509140](#)Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Tissue/cell: rat testis tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;
Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;
Incubation: Anti-ACF1 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL6476R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and

	DAB(C-0010) staining
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