

Product datasheet

Anti-SNF5 antibody ab58209

6 References 3 Images

Overview

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <b>Product name</b>        | Anti-SNF5 antibody   |
| <b>Description</b>         | Mouse monoclonal to SNF5   |
| <b>Host species</b>        | Mouse  |
| <b>Tested applications</b> | <b>Suitable for:</b> WB, IHC-P, Flow Cyt   |
| <b>Species reactivity</b>  | <b>Reacts with:</b> Rat, Human   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>           | Recombinant fragment: Y TTLATSVTL LKASEVEEIL DGNDEKYKAV SISTEPPTYL REQKAKRNSQ WVPTLPNSSH HLDVAVPCSTT INRNRMGRDK KRTFPLCFDD HDPVAIHENA , corresponding to amino acids 81-181 of Human SNF5<br><a href="#">Run BLAST with ExPASy</a> <a href="#">Run BLAST with NCBI</a> |

General notes

Abcam is committed to meeting high standards of ethical manufacturing and has decided to discontinue this product by June 2019 as it has been generated by the ascites method. We are sorry for any inconvenience this may cause. We would recommend antibody [ab192864](#) as a replacement.

Properties

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>Form</b>                 | Liquid  |
| <b>Storage instructions</b> | Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. |
| <b>Storage buffer</b>       | Preservative: None<br>PBS, pH 7.2   |
| <b>Purity</b>               | Protein G purified  |
| <b>Clonality</b>            | Monoclonal  |
| <b>Isotype</b>              | IgG1  |
| <b>Light chain type</b>     | kappa   |

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab58209** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

| Application | Abreviews | Notes   |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| WB          |           | Use a concentration of 1 - 5 µg/ml.   |
| IHC-P       |           | Use a concentration of 3 µg/ml.   |
| Flow Cyt    |           | Use 1µg for 10 <sup>6</sup> cells.<br><a href="#">ab170190</a> - Mouse monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody. |

## Target

### Function

Core component of the BAF (hSWI/SNF) complex. This ATP-dependent chromatin-remodeling complex plays important roles in cell proliferation and differentiation, in cellular antiviral activities and inhibition of tumor formation. The BAF complex is able to create a stable, altered form of chromatin that constrains fewer negative supercoils than normal. This change in supercoiling would be due to the conversion of up to one-half of the nucleosomes on polynucleosomal arrays into asymmetric structures, termed altosomes, each composed of 2 histones octamers. Stimulates in vitro the remodeling activity of SMARCA4/BRG1/BAF190A. Involved in activation of CSF1 promoter. Belongs to the neural progenitors-specific chromatin remodeling complex (npBAF complex) and the neuron-specific chromatin remodeling complex (nBAF complex). During neural development a switch from a stem/progenitor to a post-mitotic chromatin remodeling mechanism occurs as neurons exit the cell cycle and become committed to their adult state. The transition from proliferating neural stem/progenitor cells to post-mitotic neurons requires a switch in subunit composition of the npBAF and nBAF complexes. As neural progenitors exit mitosis and differentiate into neurons, npBAF complexes which contain ACTL6A/BAF53A and PHF10/BAF45A, are exchanged for homologous alternative ACTL6B/BAF53B and DPF1/BAF45B or DPF3/BAF45C subunits in neuron-specific complexes (nBAF). The npBAF complex is essential for the self-renewal/proliferative capacity of the multipotent neural stem cells. The nBAF complex along with CREST plays a role regulating the activity of genes essential for dendrite growth (By similarity). Plays a key role in cell-cycle control and causes cell cycle arrest in G0/G1. Also involved in vitamin D-coupled transcription regulation via its association with the WINAC complex, a chromatin-remodeling complex recruited by vitamin D receptor (VDR), which is required for the ligand-bound VDR-mediated transrepression of the CYP27B1 gene.

### Involvement in disease

Defects in SMARCB1 are a cause of rhabdoid tumor (RDT) [MIM:609322]; also known as malignant rhabdoid tumor (MRT). RDT are a highly malignant group of neoplasms that usually occur in early childhood. SMARCB1/INI1 is also frequently inactivated in epithelioid sarcomas. Defects in SMARCB1 are a cause of schwannomatosis (SCHWA) [MIM:162091]; also called congenital cutaneous neurilemmomatosis. Schwannomas are benign tumors of the peripheral nerve sheath that usually occur singly in otherwise normal individuals. Multiple schwannomas in the same individual suggest an underlying tumor-predisposition syndrome. The most common such syndrome is NF2. The hallmark of NF2 is the development of bilateral vestibular-nerve schwannomas; but two-thirds or more of all NF2-affected individuals develop schwannomas in other locations, and dermal schwannomas may precede vestibular tumors in NF2-affected children. There have been several reports of individuals with multiple schwannomas who do not show evidence of vestibular schwannoma. Clinical report suggests that schwannomatosis is a clinical entity distinct from other forms of neurofibromatosis.

### Sequence similarities

Belongs to the SNF5 family.

**Post-translational modifications**

Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.

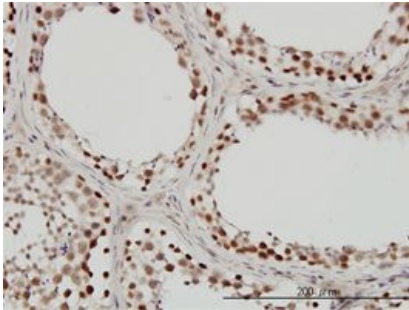
**Cellular localization**

Nucleus.

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**Images**

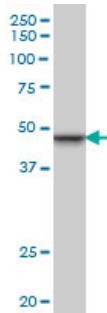
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SNF5 antibody (ab58209) used in immunohistochemistry at 3ug/ml on formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human testis.

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - SNF5 antibody (ab58209)

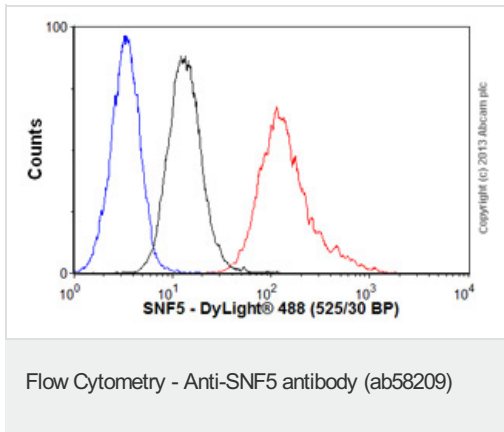
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SNF5 antibody (ab58209) at 1ug/lane + PC-12 cell lysate at 25ug/lane.

Western blot - SNF5 antibody (ab58209)

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Overlay histogram showing HeLa cells stained with ab58209 (red line). The cells were fixed with 80% methanol (5 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab58209, 1µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) for 30 min at 22°C. The secondary antibody used was DyLight® 488 goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L) (ab96879) at 1/500 dilution for 30 min at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was mouse IgG1 [ICIGG1] (ab91353, 2µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (blue line). Acquisition of >5,000 events were collected using a 20mW Argon ion laser (488nm) and 525/30 bandpass filter.

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