

#6255 Store at -20°C

ACF1 Antibody


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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
WB	H Mk	Endogenous	203	Rabbit	#Q9NRL2	11177

Product Usage Information	Application Western Blotting	Dilution 1:1000
Storage	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.	
Specificity / Sensitivity	ACF1 Antibody recognizes endogenous levels of total ACF1 protein (isoforms 1 and 2).	
Source / Purification	Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Met864 of human ACF1 protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.	
Background	The mammalian initiation SWI (ISWI) complexes are characterized by two ATPase subunits: Snf2h and Snf2l (1). Snf2h interacts with ATP-utilizing chromatin assembly and remodeling factor 1 (ACF1) to comprise the ACF chromatin-remodeling complex (1). ACF1 (BAZ1A) has distinct roles in development (2), regulation of chromatin structure (3), and DNA damage response (4,5). Different developmental stages dictate the expression of ACF1 in Drosophila, and alterations in ACF1 expression during Drosophila development leads to deviation from normal chromatin organization (2). ACF1 functions in heterochromatin formation during development and is involved in the initial establishment of diversified chromatin structures. <i>In vivo</i> studies demonstrate that heterochromatin protein 1 (HP1) binding to methylated lysine 9 of histone H3 is enhanced by the interaction of ACF1 with chromatin (6). Chromatin-remodeling factors are required during DNA damage in order to allow signaling molecules and damaging enzymes to access the site (4). Depletion of hACF1 increases apoptosis and vulnerability to radiation and compromises G2/M arrest activated in response to X-ray and UV exposure (4). Depletion of ACF1 also sensitizes cells to DNA double-stranded breaks (DSBs) and impairs DNA repair (5). Specifically, accumulation of Ku at DSBs sites may depend on the presence of ACF1 (5).	
Background References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Saladi, S.V. and de la Serna, I.L. (2010) <i>Stem Cell Rev</i> 6, 62-73. Chioda, M. et al. (2010) <i>Development</i> 137, 3513-22. Ho, L. and Crabtree, G.R. (2010) <i>Nature</i> 463, 474-84. Sánchez-Molina, S. et al. (2011) <i>Nucleic Acids Res</i> 39, 8445-56. Lan, L. et al. (2010) <i>Mol Cell</i> 40, 976-87. Eskeland, R. et al. (2007) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 27, 453-65. 	

Species Reactivity	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).
Western Blot Buffer	IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.
Applications Key	WB: Western Blotting
Cross-Reactivity Key	H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected
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