ARG57385
anti-BAZ1B / WSTF antibody

Package: 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes BAZ1B / WSTF
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	BAZ1B / WSTF
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Protein of Human BAZ1B / WSTF.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	WSTF; WBSCR10; Williams-Beuren syndrome chromosomal region 9 protein; hWALp2; Bromodomain adjacent to zinc finger domain protein 1B; Williams-Beuren syndrome chromosomal region 10 protein; Williams syndrome transcription factor; Tyrosine-protein kinase BAZ1B; WBSCR9; EC 2.7.10.2

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
WB	1:500 - 1:2000

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	HeLa

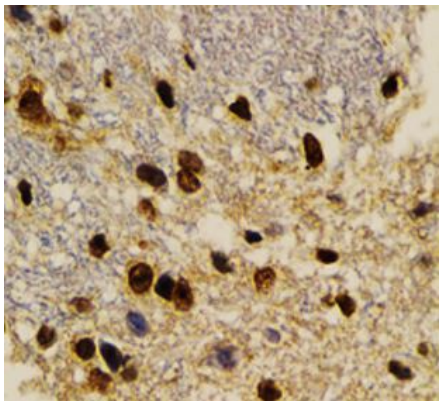
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

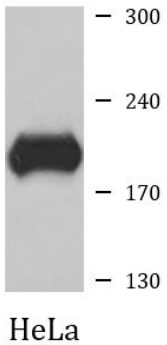
Gene Symbol	BAZ1B
Gene Full Name	bromodomain adjacent to zinc finger domain, 1B
Background	This gene encodes a member of the bromodomain protein family. The bromodomain is a structural motif characteristic of proteins involved in chromatin-dependent regulation of transcription. This gene is deleted in Williams-Beuren syndrome, a developmental disorder caused by deletion of multiple genes at 7q11.23. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Atypical tyrosine-protein kinase that plays a central role in chromatin remodeling and acts as a transcription regulator. Involved in DNA damage response by phosphorylating 'Tyr-142' of histone H2AX (H2AXY142ph). H2AXY142ph plays a central role in DNA repair and acts as a mark that distinguishes between apoptotic and repair responses to genotoxic stress. Essential component of the WICH complex, a chromatin remodeling complex that mobilizes nucleosomes and reconfigures irregular chromatin to a regular nucleosomal array structure. The WICH complex regulates the transcription of various genes, has a role in RNA polymerase I and RNA polymerase III transcription, mediates the histone H2AX phosphorylation at 'Tyr-142', and is involved in the maintenance of chromatin structures during DNA replication processes. In the complex, it mediates the recruitment of the WICH complex to replication foci during DNA replication. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	171 kDa

Images



ARG57385 anti-BAZ1B / WSTF antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Mouse brain tissue stained with ARG57385 anti-BAZ1B / WSTF antibody at 1:100 dilution.



ARG57385 anti-BAZ1B / WSTF antibody WB image

Western blot: HeLa cell lysate stained with ARG57385 anti-BAZ1B / WSTF antibody.