



BPTF Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-16544
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	BPTF
Protein Name	Nucleosome-remodeling factor subunit BPTF
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human BPTF expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity	BPTF Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of BPTF protein.
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA, 50% glycerol.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse
Purification	Affinity purification
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	BPTF; FAC1; FALZ; Nucleosome-remodeling factor subunit BPTF; Bromodomain and PHD finger-containing transcription factor; Fetal Alz-50 clone 1 protein; Fetal Alzheimer antigen
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. In brains of Alzheimer disease patients, present in a subset of amyloid-containing plaques.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitously expressed, with highest levels in testis. Present in kidney, liver and brain. In the brain, highest levels are found in motor cortex (at protein level).
Function	developmental stage: Abundantly expressed in the fetal brain. Present throughout the gray and white matter of the developing spinal cord at 18-22 gestational weeks. Expressed at low levels in adult brain and spinal cord and reexpressed in neurodegenerative diseases (at protein level)., domain: The second PHD-type zinc finger mediates binding to histone H3-K4Me3., function: Histone-binding component of NURF (nucleosome-remodeling factor), a complex which catalyzes ATP-dependent nucleosome sliding and facilitates transcription of chromatin. Specifically recognizes H3 tails trimethylated on 'Lys-4' (H3-K4Me3), which mark transcription start sites of virtually all active genes. May also regulate transcription through direct binding to DNA or transcription factors., miscellaneous: Highly susceptible to proteolysis., PTM: Phosphorylation enhances DNA-binding. Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by



Background

This gene was identified by the reactivity of its encoded protein to a monoclonal antibody prepared against brain homogenates from patients with Alzheimer's disease. Analysis of the original protein (fetal Alz-50 reactive clone 1, or FAC1), identified as an 810 aa protein containing a DNA-binding domain and a zinc finger motif, suggested it might play a role in the regulation of transcription. High levels of FAC1 were detected in fetal brain and in patients with neurodegenerative diseases. The protein encoded by this gene is actually much larger than originally thought, and it also contains a C-terminal bromodomain characteristic of proteins that regulate transcription during proliferation. The encoded protein is highly similar to the largest subunit of the Drosophila NURF (nucleosome remodeling factor) complex. In Drosophila, the NURF complex, which catalyzes nucleosome

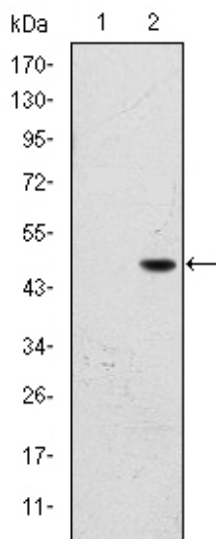
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis using BPTF Monoclonal Antibody against HEK293 (1) and BPTF (AA: 503-670)-hlgGfc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

