

BANF1/BAF Rabbit mAb [G19K]

Cat NO. :A20604

Information:

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB,ICC/IF	H,M,R	O75531	10 kDa	Rabbit	IgG	100ul,200ul

Applications detail:

Application	Dilution
WB	1:1000-2000
ICC/IF	1:100,
The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user	

Conjugate:

UnConjugate

Form:

Liquid

sensitivity:

Endogenous

Purification:

Protein A purification

Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide of Human BANF1/BAF.

Storage buffer and conditions:

Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol (buffer) .

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C or -80°C.

Products are valid for one natural year of receipt.Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Tissue specificity:

Widely expressed. Expressed in colon, brain, heart, kidney, liver, lung, ovary, pancreas, placenta, prostate, skeletal muscle, small intestine, spleen and testis. Not detected in thymus and

Subcellular location:

Nucleus. Chromosome. Nucleus envelope. Cytoplasm.

Function:

Introduction: **WB:** Western Blot **IP:** Immunoprecipitation **IHC:** Immunohistochemistry **ChIP:** Chromatin Immunoprecipitation **ICC/IF:** Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence **F:** Flow Cytometry

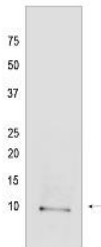
Cross Reactivity: **H:** human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Ml:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm** D. melanogaster **X:** Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Hr:** horse

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Non-specific DNA-binding protein that plays key roles in mitotic nuclear reassembly, chromatin organization, DNA damage response, gene expression and intrinsic immunity against foreign DNA (PubMed:10908652, PubMed:11792822, PubMed:12163470, PubMed:18005698, PubMed:25991860, PubMed:28841419, PubMed:32792394). Contains two non-specific double-stranded DNA (dsDNA)-binding sites which promote DNA cross-bridging (PubMed:9465049). Plays a key role in nuclear membrane reformation at the end of mitosis by driving formation of a single nucleus in a spindle-independent manner (PubMed:28841419). Transiently cross-bridges anaphase chromosomes via its ability to bridge distant DNA sites, leading to the formation of a dense chromatin network at the chromosome ensemble surface that limits membranes to the surface (PubMed:28841419). Also acts as a negative regulator of innate immune activation by restricting CGAS activity toward self-DNA upon acute loss of nuclear membrane integrity (PubMed:32792394). Outcompetes CGAS for DNA-binding, thereby preventing CGAS activation and subsequent damaging autoinflammatory responses (PubMed:32792394). Involved in the recognition of exogenous dsDNA in the cytosol: associates with exogenous dsDNA immediately after its appearance in the cytosol at endosome breakdown and is required to avoid autophagy (PubMed:25991860). In case of poxvirus infection, has an antiviral activity by blocking viral DNA replication (PubMed:18005698).. (Microbial infection) Exploited by retroviruses for inhibiting self-destructing autointegration of retroviral DNA, thereby promoting integration of viral DNA into the host chromosome (PubMed:9465049, PubMed:11005805, PubMed:16680152). EMD and BAF are cooperative cofactors of HIV-1 infection (PubMed:16680152). Association of EMD with the viral DNA requires the presence of BAF and viral integrase (PubMed:16680152). The association of viral DNA with chromatin requires the presence of BAF and EMD (PubMed:16680152)..

Validation Data:

BANF1/BAF Rabbit mAb [G19K] Images



Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from HeLa cells lysates using BANF1/BAF Rabbit mAb [G19K] at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at 4 °C over night

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IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 1% w/v Milk, 1X TBST at 4°C overnight.