

## ACTL6B Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-52947

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

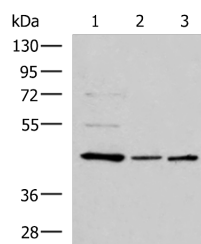
### Description

|                     |                                                         |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human, Mouse, Rat                                       |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Fusion protein of human ACTL6B                          |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit                                                  |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG                                                     |
| <b>Purification</b> | Antigen affinity purification                           |
| <b>Conjugation</b>  | Unconjugated                                            |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | PBS with 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4 |

### Applications Recommended Dilution

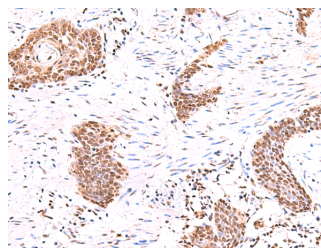
|            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| <b>WB</b>  | 1:1000-1:5000 |
| <b>IHC</b> | 1:50-1:300    |

### Data



Western blot analysis of HepG2 HL60 and K562 cell lysates using ACTL6B Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:800

**Observed Mw: Refer to figures**  
**Calculated Mw: 47 kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus cancer tissue using ACTL6B Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:55 (×200)

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of a family of actin-related proteins (ARPs) which share significant amino acid sequence identity to conventional actins. Both actins and ARPs have an actin fold, which is an ATP-binding cleft, as a common feature. The ARPs are involved in diverse cellular processes, including vesicular transport, spindle orientation, nuclear migration and chromatin remodeling. This gene encodes a subunit of the BAF (BRG1/brm-associated factor) complex in mammals, which is functionally related to SWI/SNF complex in *S. cerevisiae* and *Drosophila*; the latter is thought to facilitate transcriptional activation of specific genes by antagonizing chromatin-mediated transcriptional repression. This subunit may be involved in the regulation of genes by structural modulation of their chromatin, specifically in the brain. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

### For Research Use Only