



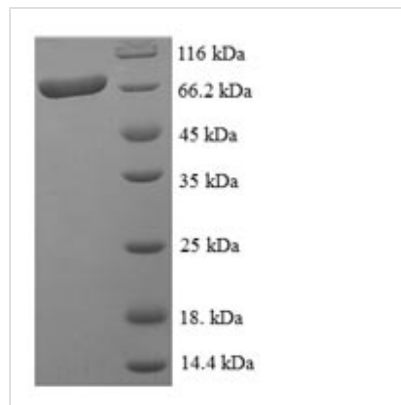
# Recombinant Human Rho GTPase-activating protein 19 (ARHGAP19)

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-EP623954HU
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>Core component of the BAF (hSWI/SNF) complex. This ATP-dependent chromatin-rodelling complex plays important roles in cell proliferation and differentiation, in cellular antiviral activities and inhibition of tumor formation. The BAF complex is able to create a stable, altered form of chromatin that constrains fewer negative supercoils than normal. This change in supercoiling would be due to the conversion of up to one-half of the nucleosomes on polynucleosomal arrays into asymmetric structures, termed altosomes, each composed of 2 histones octamers. Stimulates in vitro the rodelling activity of SMARCA4/BRG1/BAF190A. Involved in activation of CSF1 promoter. Belongs to the neural progenitors-specific chromatin rodelling complex (npBAF complex) and the neuron-specific chromatin rodelling complex (nBAF complex). During neural development a switch from a st/progenitor to a post-mitotic chromatin rodelling mechanism occurs as neurons exit the cell cycle and become committed to their adult state. The transition from proliferating neural st/progenitor cells to post-mitotic neurons requires a switch in subunit composition of the npBAF and nBAF complexes. As neural progenitors exit mitosis and differentiate into neurons, npBAF complexes which contain ACTL6A/BAF53A and PHF10/BAF45A, are exchanged for homologous alternative ACTL6B/BAF53B and DPF1/BAF45B or DPF3/BAF45C subunits in neuron-specific complexes (nBAF). The npBAF complex is essential for the self-renewal/proliferative capacity of the multipotent neural st cells. The nBAF complex along with CREST plays a role regulating the activity of genes essential for dendrite growth . Plays a key role in cell-cycle control and causes cell cycle arrest in G0/G1.</p>
<b>Abbreviation</b>	Recombinant Human ARHGAP19 protein
<b>Storage</b>	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	Q14CB8
<b>Alias</b>	BRG1-associated factor 47 ;BAF47Integrase interactor 1 protein;SNF5 homolog ;hSNF5
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Protein
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Purity</b>	≥ 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
<b>Sequence</b>	<p>MMMMALSKTFGQKPVKFKLEDDGEFYMIGSEVGNLYLRMFRGSLYKRYPSLW  RRLATVEERKKIVASSHGKTKPNTKDHGYTTLATSVTLKASEVEEILDGNDE  KYKAVSISTEPPTYLREQKAKRNSQWVPTLPNSSHHLDAVPCSTTINRNRMGR  DKKRTFPLCFDDHDPVHNASQPEVLVPIRLDMEIDGQKLRDAFTWNMNEK</p>



LMTPEMFSEILCDDLNLNPLTFVPAIASAIRQQIESYPTDSILEDQSDQRVIIKLNI  
 HVGNISLVDQFEWDMSEKENSPEKFKLKCSELGLGGEFVTTIAYSIRGQLSW  
 HQKTYAFSENPLPTVEIAIRNTGDADQWCPLLETLTDAEMEKKIRDQDRNTRR  
 MRRLANTAPAW

<b>Research Area</b>	Cell Cycle
<b>Source</b>	E.coli
<b>Target Names</b>	ARHGAP19
<b>Expression Region</b>	1-494aa
<b>Notes</b>	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
<b>Tag Info</b>	N-terminal 6xHis-SUMO-tagged
<b>Mol. Weight</b>	60.1kDa
<b>Protein Length</b>	Full Length

**Image**


(Tris-Glycine gel) Discontinuous SDS-PAGE (reduced) with 5% enrichment gel and 15% separation gel.

**Reconstitution** We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.

**Shelf Life** The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.