

## Product datasheet for **KN316287BN**

### Smarcb1 Mouse Gene Knockout Kit (CRISPR)

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Knockout Kits (CRISPR)
Format:	2 gRNA vectors, 1 mBFP-Neo donor, 1 scramble control
Donor DNA:	mBFP-Neo
Symbol:	Smarcb1
Locus ID:	20587
Components:	<b>KN316287G1</b> , Smarcb1 gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) <b>KN316287G2</b> , Smarcb1 gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) <b>KN316287BND</b> , donor DNA containing left and right homologous arms and mBFP-Neo functional cassette. <b>GE100003</b> , scramble sequence in pCas-Guide vector
Disclaimer:	These products are manufactured and supplied by OriGene under license from ERS. The kit is designed based on the best knowledge of CRISPR technology. The system has been functionally validated for knocking-in the cassette downstream the native promoter. The efficiency of the knock-out varies due to the nature of the biology and the complexity of the experimental process.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NM_001161853</a> , <a href="#">NM_011418</a>
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9Z0H3</a>
Synonyms:	AU020204; Baf47; Ini1; Snf5; SNF5/INI1



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**Summary:**

Core component of the BAF (SWI/SNF) complex. This ATP-dependent chromatin-remodeling 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 remodeling activity of SMARCA4/BRG1/BAF190A. Plays a key role in cell-cycle control and causes cell cycle arrest in G0/G1. Belongs to the neural progenitors-specific chromatin remodeling complex (npBAF complex) and the neuron-specific chromatin remodeling complex (nBAF complex). During neural development a switch from a stem/progenitor to a postmitotic chromatin remodeling mechanism occurs as neurons exit the cell cycle and become committed to their adult state. The transition from proliferating neural stem/progenitor cells to postmitotic 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 stem cells. The nBAF complex along with CREST plays a role regulating the activity of genes essential for dendrite growth.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

**Product images:**
