



Figure 5. The SWI/SNF family of remodeling complexes. Each complex contains a member of SNF2/SWI2 family of ATPases and at least eight other subunits. (A) Schematic diagram of the BRM protein showing the location of the ATPase domain and carboxy-terminal bromodomain (which shows affinity to acetylated lysine residues in histone tails), which are conserved in all SNF2/SWI2 family members. SWI/SNF complexes in yeast (B), *Drosophila* (C), and humans (D) are shown. *Drosophila* trxG proteins (BRM, MOR, and OSA) and their counterparts in other organisms are shown in color. Further information about these complexes and their subunits may be found in Mohrmann and Verrijzer (2005).