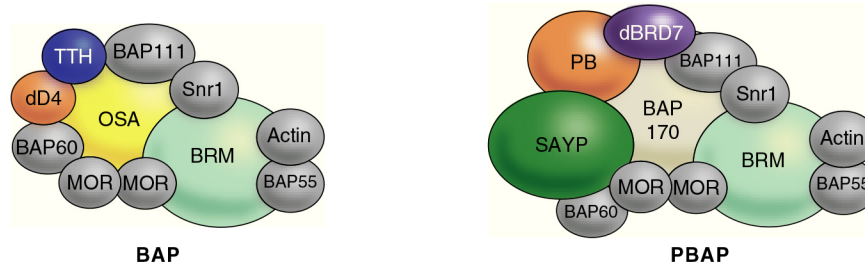
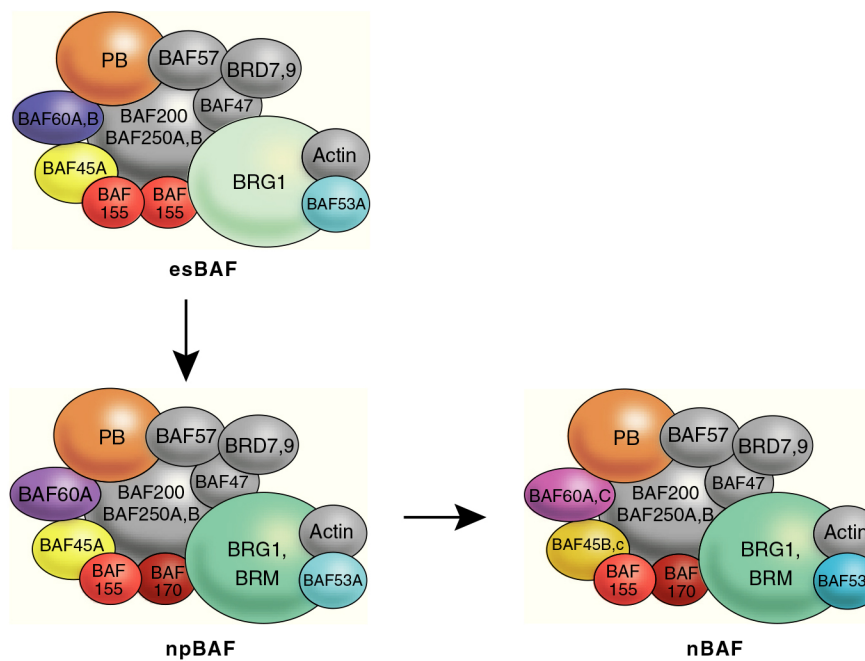


**A** BRM complexes in *Drosophila*



**B** BAF complexes in mammalian development



**Figure 8.** Diversity of Swi/Snf complexes in metazoa. (A) BAP and PBAP complexes in *Drosophila*. There are two distinct Swi/Snf-type complexes in *Drosophila*: the BRM-associated proteins complex (BAP) and the polybromo-containing BAP complex (PBAP). Although these complexes share multiple subunits including the ATPase BRM, they each have distinct subunits. The OSA, dD4, and TTH subunits are only found in the BAP complex and not in the PBAP complex. In contrast, Polybromo, BAF170, dBRD7, and SAYP are subunits of the PBAP complex but not the BAP complex. (Adapted from Ho and Crabtree 2010, with updates from Moshkin et al. 2012.) (B) Cell- and tissue-specific versions of BAF complexes in mammals. These complexes contain either the BRG1 or BRM ATPases. They may also contain polybromo (PB) and BAF200 (PBAF complexes) or BAF250A/B (BAF complexes). Shown here are composite representations of those variants. This figure serves to illustrate tissue-specific assemblies of BAF complexes, which have distinct functions in specific cell types. The subunits present in BAF complexes for each tissue are indicated (e.g., BAF60A or C). PB is colored the same as in A. The other subunits shaded with color are those whose presence varies in the different tissue, and define the tissue-specific complexes. (Adapted from Ho and Crabtree 2010.)