BRCA1(Phospho-Ser1524) Antibody

Catalog No: #11117

Package Size: #11117-1 50ul #11117-2 100ul #11117-4 25ul

Overview

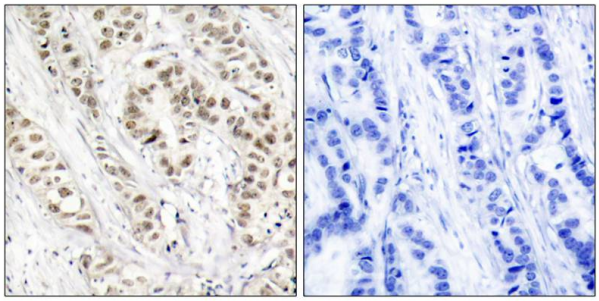
Product Name	BRCA1(Phospho-Ser1524) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applications	IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Target Name	BRCA1
Modification	Phospho-Ser1524
Alternative Names	RNF53

Application Details

Predicted MW: 220kd

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using BRCA1(Phospho-Ser1524) Antibody #11117(left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide(right).

Descriptions

Immunogen	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 1524 (Y-P-S(p)-Q-E) derived from Human BRCA1.
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of BRCA1 only when phosphorylated at serine 1524.
Purifiction	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy using non-phosphopeptide.
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.
Accession NO.	Swiss-Prot: P38398NCBI Protein: NP_009225.1

Related Information

The BRCA1-BARD1 heterodimer coordinates a diverse range of cellular pathways such as DNA damage repair, ubiquitination and transcriptional regulation to maintain genomic stability. Acts by mediating ubiquitin E3 ligase activity that is required for its tumor suppressor function. Plays a central role in DNA repair by facilitating cellular response to DNA repair. Required for appropriate cell cycle arrests after ionizing irradiation in both the S-phase and the G2 phase of the cell cycle. Involved in transcriptional regulation of P21 in response to DNA damage. Required for FANCD2 targeting to sites of DNA damage. May function as a transcriptional regulator. Inhibits lipid synthesis by binding to inactive phosphorylated ACACA and preventing its dephosphorylation

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Zhang J, et al. (2004) Mol Cell Biol; 24(2): 708-718
Beger C, et al. (2001) Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A; 98(1): 130-135
Gardner K, et al. (2001) Breast Cancer Res; 3(1): 11-13
Zheng L, et al. (2001) Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A; 98(17): 9587-9592