

Product datasheet for **DM424**

BRCA1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: GLK-2]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	GLK-2
Applications:	IHC
Recommended Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry on frozen and paraffin sections (ABC method: 1/15 - 1/50; Formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue sections require high temperature antigen unmasking with 10 mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0 prior to immunostaining; Incubation period of 30-60 minutes at room temperature). Use ovarian carcinoma as positive control.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgM
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide corresponding to amino acids 1839-1863 of the c-terminus of BRCA1
Specificity:	BRCA1 recognizes a 22 kD protein. This antibody stains 94 % of ovarian carcinomas with a mutation in exon 11. However, staining was absent in 100 % of tumors with mutations other than exon 11. Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic.
Formulation:	Tissue culture supernatant with 0.05 % sodium azide as preservative State: Supernatant State: Liquid
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	None
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.
Stability:	Shelf life: One year from despatch.
Gene Name:	BRCA1, DNA repair associated
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 672 Human P38398



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Background:

BRCA1 (breast and ovarian cancer susceptibility protein 1) is a nuclear phosphoprotein that plays a role in maintaining genomic stability and acts as a tumor suppressor. It combines with other tumor suppressors, DNA damage sensors, and signal transducers to form a large multi-subunit protein complex known as BASC (for BRCA1 associated genome surveillance complex). BRCA1 associates with RNA polymerase II, and through the C terminal domain, also interacts with histone deacetylase complex. This protein thus plays a role in transcription, DNA repair of double-stranded breaks, and recombination. Mutations in the BRCA1 gene are responsible for approximately 40% of inherited breast cancers and more than 80% of inherited breast and ovarian cancers. Alternative splicing plays a role in modulating the subcellular localization and physiological function of this gene. Many alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described for this gene but only some have had their full length natures identified.

Synonyms:

BRCA1; BRCC1; BROVCA1; IRIS; PSCP; RNF53