

Product datasheet for **KN218505BN**

BRCA1 Human Gene Knockout Kit (CRISPR)

Product data:

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| Product Type: | Knockout Kits (CRISPR) |
| Format: | 2 gRNA vectors, 1 mBFP-Neo donor, 1 scramble control |
| Donor DNA: | mBFP-Neo |
| Symbol: | BRCA1 |
| Locus ID: | 672 |
| Components: | KN218505G1 , BRCA1 gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) KN218505G2 , BRCA1 gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) KN218505BND , donor DNA containing left and right homologous arms and mBFP-Neo functional cassette. GE100003 , 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: | NM_007294 , NM_007295 , NM_007296 , NM_007297 , NM_007298 , NM_007299 , NM_007300 , NM_007301 , NM_007302 , NM_007303 , NM_007304 , NM_007305 , NM_007306 , NR_027676 |
| UniProt ID: | P38398 |
| Synonyms: | BRCAI; BRCC1; BROVCA1; FANCS; IRIS; PNCA4; PPP1R53; PSCP; RNF53 |



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Summary:

This gene encodes a 190 kD nuclear phosphoprotein that plays a role in maintaining genomic stability, and it also acts as a tumor suppressor. The BRCA1 gene contains 22 exons spanning about 110 kb of DNA. The encoded protein combines with other tumor suppressors, DNA damage sensors, and signal transducers to form a large multi-subunit protein complex known as the BRCA1-associated genome surveillance complex (BASC). This gene product associates with RNA polymerase II, and through the C-terminal domain, also interacts with histone deacetylase complexes. This protein thus plays a role in transcription, DNA repair of double-stranded breaks, and recombination. Mutations in this 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, some of which are disease-associated mutations, have been described for this gene, but the full-length nature of only some of these variants has been described. A related pseudogene, which is also located on chromosome 17, has been identified. [provided by RefSeq, May 2020]

Product images:
