

### 36-3209: Anti-BRCA1 (Breast Marker) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: BRCA1/1472)

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Clonality :</b>             | Monoclonal   |
| <b>Clone Name :</b>            | BRCA1/1472   |
| <b>Application :</b>           | ELISA  |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>            | Human  |
| <b>Gene :</b>                  | BRCA1  |
| <b>Gene ID :</b>               | 672  |
| <b>Uniprot ID :</b>            | P38398   |
| <b>Alternative Name :</b>      | BRCA1; Breast and ovarian cancer susceptibility protein 1; Breast Cancer 1 Early Onset; Breast cancer type 1 susceptibility protein; BROVCA1; IRIS; PNCA4; PPP1R53; Protein phosphatase 1 regulatory subunit 53; PSCP; RING finger protein 53; RNF53 |
| <b>Isotype :</b>               | Mouse IgG1, kappa  |
| <b>Immunogen Information :</b> | Recombinant fragment (around aa 445-620) of human BRCA1 protein (exact sequence is proprietary)  |

#### Description

This gene encodes a nuclear phosphoprotein that plays a role in maintaining genomic stability, and it also acts as a tumor suppressor. 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.

#### Product Info

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Amount :</b>            | 20 µg / 100 µg  |
| <b>Content :</b>           | 200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml. |
| <b>Storage condition :</b> | Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.                               |

#### Application Note

ELISA (For coating use Ab at 2-4ug/ml, order Ab without BSA),

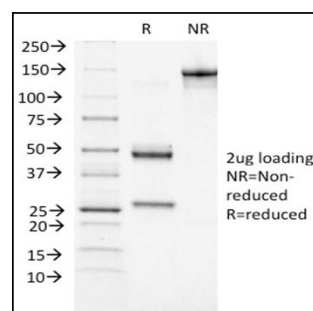


Fig. 1: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified BRCA1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (BRCA1/1472). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody.

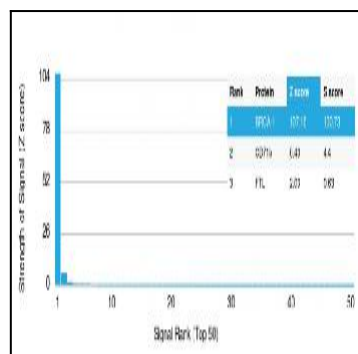


Fig. 2: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using BRCA-1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (BRCA1/1472) Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (Monoclonal Antibody) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a Monoclonal Antibody to its intended target. A Monoclonal Antibody is considered to specific to its intended target, if the Monoclonal Antibody has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a Monoclonal Antibody binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that Monoclonal Antibody to protein X is equal to 29.