BRCA2 (phospho Ser3291) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-00184
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	BRCA2
Protein Name	Breast cancer type 2 susceptibility protein
Immunogen	Synthesized phospho-peptide around the phosphorylation site of human BRCA2 (phospho Ser3291)
Specificity	Phospho-BRCA2 (S3291) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of BRCA2 protein only when phosphorylated at S3291.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	BRCA2; FACD; FANCD1; Breast cancer type 2 susceptibility protein; Fanconi anemia group D1 protein
Observed Band	385kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . Colocalizes with ERCC5/XPG to nuclear foci following DNA replication stress. .
Tissue Specificity	Highest levels of expression in breast and thymus, with slightly lower levels in lung, ovary and spleen.
Function	disease:Defects in BRCA2 are a cause of genetic susceptibility to breast cancer (BC) [MIM:612555, 114480]; also called susceptibility to familial breast-ovarian cancer type 2 (BROVCA2). BC is an extremely common malignancy, affecting one in eight women during their lifetime. A positive family history has been identified as major contributor to risk of development of the disease, and this link is striking for early-onset breast cancer. Mutations in BRCA2 are thought to be responsible for some inherited breast cancer. It is linked with male breast cancer.,disease:Defects in BRCA2 are the cause of Fanconi anemia complementation group D type 1 (FANCD1) [MIM:605724]. Fanconi anemia

	[MIM:227650] is an autosomal recessive disorder affecting all bone marrow elements and associated with cardiac, renal, and limb malformations as well as dermal pigmentary changes.,function:Involved in double-strand
Background	Inherited mutations in BRCA1 and this gene, BRCA2, confer increased lifetime risk of developing breast or ovarian cancer. Both BRCA1 and BRCA2 are involved in maintenance of genome stability, specifically the homologous recombination pathway for double-strand DNA repair. The BRCA2 protein contains several copies of a 70 aa motif called the BRC motif, and these motifs mediate binding to the RAD51 recombinase which functions in DNA repair. BRCA2 is considered a tumor suppressor gene, as tumors with BRCA2 mutations generally exhibit loss of heterozygosity (LOH) of the wild-type allele. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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