abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-BRCA1 (phospho S1423) antibody ab2838

2 References 1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-BRCA1 (phospho S1423) antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to BRCA1 (phospho S1423)
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human **Predicted to work with:** Chimpanzee, Rhesus monkey, Gorilla, Orangutan
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human BRCA1 (phospho S1423). Synthetic phospho peptide (Human), which represents a portion of human Breast Cancer Gene 1 around serine 1423. Database link: **P38398**
Positive control	HeLa whole cell lysate treated with IR
General notes	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	pH: 7 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.021% PBS, 1.764% Sodium citrate, 1.815% Tris
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

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The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab2838 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/1000 - 1/10000. Detects a band of approximately 220 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 220 kDa).

Target

Function E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that specifically mediates the formation of 'Lys-6'-linked polyubiquitin chains and plays a central role in DNA repair by facilitating cellular responses to DNA damage. It is unclear whether it also mediates the formation of other types of polyubiquitin chains. The E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity is required for its tumor suppressor function. The BRCA1-BARD1 heterodimer coordinates a diverse range of cellular pathways such as DNA damage repair, ubiquitination and transcriptional regulation to maintain genomic stability. Regulates centrosomal microtubule nucleation. Required for normal cell cycle progression from G2 to mitosis. 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. Contributes to homologous recombination repair (HRR) via its direct interaction with PALB2, fine-tunes recombinational repair partly through its modulatory role in the PALB2-dependent loading of BRCA2-RAD51 repair machinery at DNA breaks.

Tissue specificity Isoform 1 and isoform 3 are widely expressed. Isoform 3 is reduced or absent in several breast and ovarian cancer cell lines.

Pathway Protein modification; protein ubiquitination.

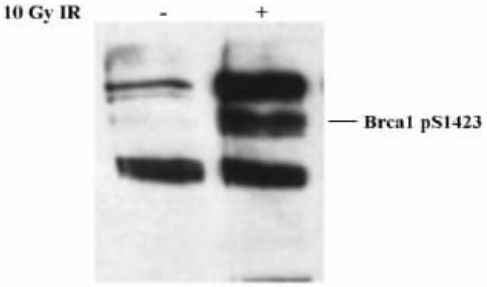
Involvement in disease Defects in BRCA1 are a cause of susceptibility to breast cancer (BC) [MIM:114480]. A common malignancy originating from breast epithelial tissue. Breast neoplasms can be distinguished by their histologic pattern. Invasive ductal carcinoma is by far the most common type. Breast cancer is etiologically and genetically heterogeneous. Important genetic factors have been indicated by familial occurrence and bilateral involvement. Mutations at more than one locus can be involved in different families or even in the same case. Note=Mutations in BRCA1 are thought to be responsible for 45% of inherited breast cancer. Moreover, BRCA1 carriers have a 4-fold increased risk of colon cancer, whereas male carriers face a 3-fold increased risk of prostate cancer. Cells lacking BRCA1 show defects in DNA repair by homologous recombination. Defects in BRCA1 are a cause of susceptibility to breast-ovarian cancer familial type 1 (BROVCA1) [MIM:604370]. A condition associated with familial predisposition to cancer of the breast and ovaries. Characteristic features in affected families are an early age of onset of breast cancer (often before age 50), increased chance of bilateral cancers (cancer that develop in both breasts, or both ovaries, independently), frequent occurrence of breast cancer among men, increased incidence of tumors of other specific organs, such as the prostate. Note=Mutations in BRCA1 are thought to be responsible for more than 80% of inherited breast-ovarian cancer. Defects in BRCA1 are a cause of genetic susceptibility to ovarian cancer [MIM:113705].

Sequence similarities Contains 2 BRCT domains.
Contains 1 RING-type zinc finger.

Domain The BRCT domains recognize and bind phosphorylated pSXXF motif on proteins. The interaction with the phosphorylated pSXXF motif of FAM175A/Abraxas, recruits BRCA1 at DNA damage

	sites. The RING-type zinc finger domain interacts with BAP1.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylation at Ser-308 by STK6/AURKA is required for normal cell cycle progression from G2 to mitosis. Phosphorylated in response to IR, UV, and various stimuli that cause checkpoint activation, probably by ATM or ATR. Autoubiquitinated, undergoes 'Lys-6'-linked polyubiquitination. 'Lys-6'-linked polyubiquitination does not promote degradation.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm; Nucleus. Localizes at sites of DNA damage at double-strand breaks (DSBs) and recruitment to DNA damage sites is mediated by the BRCA1-A complex.

Images



Western blot - Anti-BRCA1 (phospho S1423) antibody (ab2838)

ab2838 at a 1:2500 dilution staining phospho BRCA 1 (Ser 1423) in HeLa whole cell lysate (25µg / lane, +/- IR) by Western blot (ECL).

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