**Product datasheet**

**Anti-BRCA1 antibody - C-terminal ab191042**

**Product name**
Anti-BRCA1 antibody - C-terminal

**Description**
Rabbit polyclonal to BRCA1 - C-terminal

**Host species**
Rabbit

**Tested applications**
Suitable for: WB, IHC-P

**Species reactivity**
Reacts with: Mouse, Rat, Human

**Predicted to work with**
Dog, Chimpanzee, Rhesus monkey, Gorilla

**Immunogen**
Recombinant fragment corresponding to Human BRCA1 aa 1661-1863 (C terminal).

**Sequence:**
EFMLVYKFARKHHTLNLITEETYTVMKTDAEFCER
TLKYFLIAAGG
KWVSYFWVTQSIKERKMLNHDFEVGRDVNGRNH
QGPKRARESDRKI
FRGLETICYYGPTNMTDQUEWMVQLCGASVKEELSS
FTLGTGVPMVV
QPDATWEDNGFHAIGQMEAPVVTREWVLD
SVALYQCQELDTYLPQIPHSHY

**Database link:** P38398

**Positive control**
Rat and Mouse testis tissue. Human mammary cancer tissue. HeLa, MCF7 and A540 cell lysates.

**Form**
Liquid

**Storage instructions**

**Storage buffer**
Preservative: 0.025% Sodium azide
Constituents: 0.45% Sodium chloride, 0.1% Dibasic monohydrogen sodium phosphate

**Purity**
Immunogen affinity purified

**Clonality**
Polyclonal

**Isotype**
IgG
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.

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

Protein modification; protein ubiquitination.

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].

### Applications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab191042 in the following tested applications.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Abviews</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use a concentration of 0.1 - 0.5 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 207 kDa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHC-P</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="rating" /></td>
<td>Use a concentration of 0.5 - 1 µg/ml. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 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/Abbraxas, 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

**All lanes** : Anti-BRCA1 antibody - C-terminal (ab191042) at 0.5 µg/ml

**Lane 1** : HeLa cell lysate
**Lane 2** : MCF7 cell lysate
**Lane 3** : A549 cell lysate

Lysates/proteins at 40 µg per lane.

**Predicted band size** : 207 kDa

Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded Human mammary cancer tissue labeling BRCA1 using ab191042.
Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded Rat testis tissue labeling BRCA1 using ab191042.

Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded Mouse testis tissue labeling BRCA1 using ab191042.

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