

ARG24093
anti-BRCA2 antibodyPackage: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C**Summary**

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes BRCA2
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Rat
Predict Reactivity	Mk
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	BRCA2
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide around the N-terminus of Human BRCA2.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	XRCC11; FAD1; GLM3; PNCA2; BRCC2; FADC; FANCD; BROVCA2; FANCD1; Breast cancer type 2 susceptibility protein; Fanconi anemia group D1 protein; FAD

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	MCF7	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	0.42% Potassium phosphate (pH 7.3), 0.87% NaCl, 0.01% Sodium azide and 30% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.01% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	30% Glycerol
Concentration	Batch dependent
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	BRCA2
Gene Full Name	breast cancer 2, early onset
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]
Function	Involved in double-strand break repair and/or homologous recombination. Binds RAD51 and potentiates recombinational DNA repair by promoting assembly of RAD51 onto single-stranded DNA (ssDNA). Acts by targeting RAD51 to ssDNA over double-stranded DNA, enabling RAD51 to displace replication protein-A (RPA) from ssDNA and stabilizing RAD51-ssDNA filaments by blocking ATP hydrolysis. Part of a PALB2-scaffolded HR complex containing RAD51C and which is thought to play a role in DNA repair by HR. May participate in S phase checkpoint activation. Binds selectively to ssDNA, and to ssDNA in tailed duplexes and replication fork structures. May play a role in the extension step after strand invasion at replication-dependent DNA double-strand breaks; together with PALB2 is involved in both POLH localization at collapsed replication forks and DNA polymerization activity. In concert with NPM1, regulates centrosome duplication. Interacts with the TREX-2 complex (transcription and export complex 2) subunits PCID2 and DSS1, and is required to prevent R-loop-associated DNA damage and thus transcription-associated genomic instability. Silencing of BRCA2 promotes R-loop accumulation at actively transcribed genes in replicating and non-replicating cells, suggesting that BRCA2 mediates the control of R-loop associated genomic instability, independently of its known role in homologous recombination (PubMed:24896180). [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Gene Regulation antibody
Calculated Mw	384 kDa
PTM	<p>Phosphorylated by ATM upon irradiation-induced DNA damage. Phosphorylation by CHEK1 and CHEK2 regulates interaction with RAD51. Phosphorylation at Ser-3291 by CDK1 and CDK2 is low in S phase when recombination is active, but increases as cells progress towards mitosis; this phosphorylation prevents homologous recombination-dependent repair during S phase and G2 by inhibiting RAD51 binding.</p> <p>Ubiquitinated in the absence of DNA damage; this does not lead to proteasomal degradation. In contrast, ubiquitination in response to DNA damage leads to proteasomal degradation.</p>
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm; Cytoskeleton; Nucleus