

BARD1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-30626

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

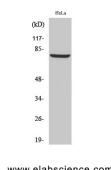
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from the N-terminal region of human BARD1
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4

Applications Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:100-1:300
ELISA	1:5000

Data



Western Blot analysis of HeLa cells with BARD1 Polyclonal Antibody.
Observed Mw:79kDa
Calculated Mw:87kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

This gene encodes a protein which interacts with the N-terminal region of BRCA1. In addition to its ability to bind BRCA1 in vivo and in vitro, it shares homology with the 2 most conserved regions of BRCA1: the N-terminal RING motif and the C-terminal BRCT domain. The RING motif is a cysteine-rich sequence found in a variety of proteins that regulate cell growth, including the products of tumor suppressor genes and dominant protooncogenes. This protein also contains 3 tandem ankyrin repeats. The BARD1/BRCA1 interaction is disrupted by tumorigenic amino acid substitutions in BRCA1, implying that the formation of a stable complex between these proteins may be an essential aspect of BRCA1 tumor suppression. This protein may be the target of oncogenic mutations in breast or ovarian cancer. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. BARD1 (BRCA1

For Research Use Only

Associated RING Domain 1) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with BARD1 include Breast Cancer and Familial Breast Cancer. Among its related pathways are DNA Double-Strand Break Repair and Resolution of D-loop Structures through Synthesis-Dependent Strand Annealing (SDSA). GO annotations related to this gene include protein homodimerization activity and protein heterodimerization activity. An important paralog of this gene is TONSL.