Anti-BRCA2 [MTA42]

Catalogue number: 151571
Sub-type: Primary antibody
Images:

Contributor

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Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-BRCA2 [MTA42]

Alternate name: BRCA 2, BRCA1/BRCA2 containing complex subunit 2, Brca2, BRCA2_HUMAN, BRCC 2, BRCC2, Breast and ovarian cancer susceptibility gene early onset, Breast cancer 2 early onset, Breast Cancer 2 tumor suppressor, Breast cancer susceptibility protein BRCA2, Breast cancer type 2 susceptibility protein, BROVCA2, FACD, FAD 1, FAD, FAD1, FANCB, FANCD 1

Class: Polyclonal
Conjugate: Unconjugated
Description: Breast Cancer Type 2 susceptibility protein (BRCA2) is a tumour suppressor gene. BRCA2 is involved in the repair of chromosomal damage, specifically in localising Rad51 to double strand breaks. BRCA2 and BRCA1 are frequently mutated in cases of hereditary breast and ovarian cancer.
Purpose:
Parental cell:
Organism:
Tissue:
Model:
Gender:
Isotype:
Reactivity: Human ; Mouse
Selectivity:
Host: Rabbit
Immunogen: Human BRCA2 sequence
Immunogen UNIPROT ID:
Sequence:
Growth properties:
Production details:

Formulation:
Recommended controls: HeLa and U2OS human cells
Bacterial resistance:
Selectable markers:
Additional notes:

Target details

Target: BRCA2

Target alternate names:

Target background: Breast Cancer Type 2 susceptibility protein (BRCA2) is a tumour suppressor gene. BRCA2 is involved in the repair of chromosomal damage, specifically in localising Rad51 to double strand breaks. BRCA2 and BRCA1 are frequently mutated in cases of hereditary breast and ovarian cancer.

Molecular weight: 370 kDa

Ic50:

Applications

Application: ChIP ; IP ; WB
Application notes:

Handling

Format: Liquid
Concentration: 1.47 mg/ml
Passage number:
Growth medium:
Temperature:
Atmosphere:
Volume:
Storage medium:
Storage buffer: PBS, 0.1% NaN3
Storage conditions: -15° C to -25° C
Shipping conditions: Shipping at 4° C

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: Martinez et al. 2010. Nat Cell Biol. 12(8):768-80. PMID: 20622869. ; Mammalian Rap1 controls telomere function and gene expression through binding to telomeric and extratelomeric sites. ; Martnez et al. 2009. Genes Dev. 23(17):2060-75. PMID: 19679647. ; Increased telomere fragility and fusions resulting from TRF1 deficiency lead to degenerative pathologies and increased cancer in mice.