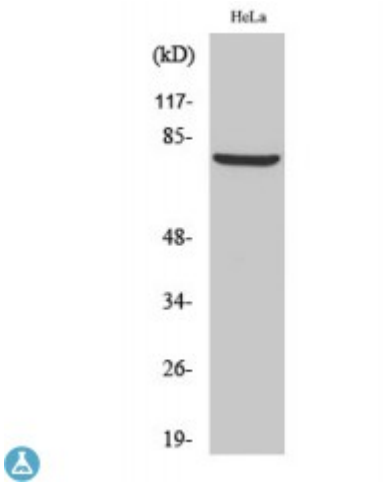
Anti-BARD1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to BARD1.

Model	STJ91817
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human BARD1
Immunogen Region	1-80 aa, N-terminal
Gene ID	580
Gene Symbol	BARD1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:5000
Specificity	BARD1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of BARD1 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	BRCA1-associated RING domain protein 1 BARD-1 RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase BARD1
Molecular Weight	79 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:952OMIM:601593
Alternative Names	BRCA1-associated RING domain protein 1 BARD-1 RING-type E3 ubiquitin transferase BARD1
Function	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase. The BRCA1-BARD1 heterodimer specifically mediates the formation of 'Lys-6'-linked polyubiquitin chains and coordinates a diverse range of cellular pathways such as DNA damage repair, ubiquitination and transcriptional regulation to maintain genomic stability. Plays a central role in the control of the cell cycle in response to DNA damage. Acts by mediating ubiquitin E3 ligase activity that is required for its tumor suppressor function. Also forms a heterodimer with CSTF1/CSTF-50 to modulate mRNA processing and RNAP II stability by inhibiting pre-mRNA 3' cleavage.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus. During S phase of the cell cycle, colocalizes with BRCA1 into discrete subnuclear foci. Can translocate to the cytoplasm. Localizes at sites of DNA damage at double-strand breaks (DSBs). recruitment to DNA damage sites is mediated by the BRCA1-A complex.
Post-translational Modifications	Processed during apoptosis. The homodimer is more susceptible to proteolytic cleavage than the BARD1/BRCA1 heterodimer.