BCAR3 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00008412-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification	
Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human BCAR3 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human BCAR3 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
lsotype	lgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human BCAR3 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by W estern Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	 Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding F(ab)₂, lgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

• Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Protocol Download

• ELISA

Gene Info — BCAR3	
Entrez GenelD	<u>8412</u>
GeneBank Accession#	BCAR3
Gene Name	BCAR3
Gene Alias	KIAA0554, NSP2, SH2D3B
Gene Description	breast cancer anti-estrogen resistance 3
Omim ID	<u>604704</u>
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
Gene Summary	Breast tumors are initially dependent on estrogens for growth and progression and can be inhibite d by anti-estrogens such as tamoxifen. However, breast cancers progress to become anti-estrog en resistant. Breast cancer anti-estrogen resistance gene 3 was identified in the search for genes involved in the development of estrogen resistance. The gene encodes a component of intracellul ar signal transduction that causes estrogen-independent proliferation in human breast cancer cell s. The protein contains a putative src homology 2 (SH2) domain, a hall mark of cellular tyrosine ki
	nase signaling molecules, and is partly homologous to the cell division cycle protein CDC48. [pro vided by RefSeq

Disease

- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Edema