

**BRE Antibody**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP50076****Specification**

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**BRE Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9NXR7</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	44,47,43 KDa
Antigen Region	339-366

**BRE Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9577**Other Names**

BRCA1-A complex subunit BRE, BRCA1/BRCA2-containing complex subunit 45, Brain and reproductive organ-expressed protein, BRE ([target="\\_blank">HGNC:1106</a>\), BRCC45](http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=1106)

**Dilution**

WB~~ 1:1000

**Format**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg<sup>2+</sup> and Ca<sup>2+</sup>), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**BRE Antibody - Protein Information****Name** BABAM2 ([HGNC:1106](#))**Synonyms** BRCC45, BRE**Function**

Component of the BRCA1-A complex, a complex that specifically recognizes 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitinated histones H2A and H2AX at DNA lesions sites, leading to target the BRCA1-BARD1 heterodimer to sites of DNA damage at double-strand breaks (DSBs). The BRCA1-A complex also possesses deubiquitinase activity that specifically removes 'Lys-63'- linked ubiquitin on histones H2A and H2AX (PubMed:[>17525341</a>, PubMed:\[>19261746</a>, PubMed:\\[>19261748</a>\\]\\(http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19261748\\)\]\(http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19261746\)](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17525341)

target="\_blank">19261748</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19261749" target="\_blank">19261749</a>). In the BRCA1-A complex, it acts as an adapter that bridges the interaction between BABAM1/NBA1 and the rest of the complex, thereby being required for the complex integrity and modulating the E3 ubiquitin ligase activity of the BRCA1-BARD1 heterodimer (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19261748" target="\_blank">19261748</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21282113" target="\_blank">21282113</a>). Component of the BRISC complex, a multiprotein complex that specifically cleaves 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitin in various substrates (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19214193" target="\_blank">19214193</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24075985" target="\_blank">24075985</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25283148" target="\_blank">25283148</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26195665" target="\_blank">26195665</a>). Within the BRISC complex, acts as an adapter that bridges the interaction between BABAM1/NBA1 and the rest of the complex, thereby being required for the complex integrity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21282113" target="\_blank">21282113</a>). The BRISC complex is required for normal mitotic spindle assembly and microtubule attachment to kinetochores via its role in deubiquitinating NUMA1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26195665" target="\_blank">26195665</a>). The BRISC complex plays a role in interferon signaling via its role in the deubiquitination of the interferon receptor IFNAR1; deubiquitination increases IFNAR1 activity by enhancing its stability and cell surface expression (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24075985" target="\_blank">24075985</a>). Down-regulates the response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) via its role in IFNAR1 deubiquitination (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24075985" target="\_blank">24075985</a>). May play a role in homeostasis or cellular differentiation in cells of neural, epithelial and germline origins. May also act as a death receptor- associated anti-apoptotic protein, which inhibits the mitochondrial apoptotic pathway. May regulate TNF-alpha signaling through its interactions with TNFRSF1A; however these effects may be indirect (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15465831" target="\_blank">15465831</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus Note=Localizes at sites of DNA damage at double-strand breaks (DSBs)

#### **Tissue Location**

Expressed in all cell lines examined. Highly expressed in placenta.

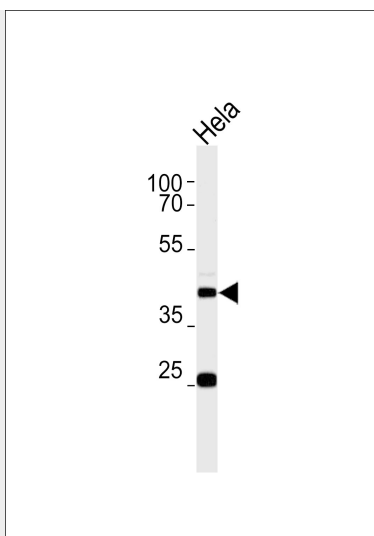
#### **BRE Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### **BRE Antibody - Images**





Western blot analysis of lysate from HeLa cell line, using BRE Antibody (C20711). C20711 was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35 µg.

### **BRE Antibody - Background**

Component of the BRCA1-A complex, a complex that specifically recognizes 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitinated histones H2A and H2AX at DNA lesions sites, leading to target the BRCA1-BARD1 heterodimer to sites of DNA damage at double-strand breaks (DSBs). The BRCA1-A complex also possesses deubiquitinase activity that specifically removes 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitin on histones H2A and H2AX. In the BRCA1-A complex, it acts as an adapter that bridges the interaction between BABAM1/NBA1 and the rest of the complex, thereby being required for the complex integrity and modulating the E3 ubiquitin ligase activity of the BRCA1-BARD1 heterodimer. Probably also plays a role as a component of the BRISC complex, a multiprotein complex that specifically cleaves 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitin. May play a role in homeostasis or cellular differentiation in cells of neural, epithelial and germline origins. May also act as a death receptor-associated anti-apoptotic protein, which inhibits the mitochondrial apoptotic pathway. May regulate TNF-α signaling through its interactions with TNFRSF1A; however these effects may be indirect.

### **BRE Antibody - References**

Li L., et al. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 206:764-774(1995).  
Ching A.K.K., et al. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 288:535-545(2001).  
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Ota T., et al. *Nat. Genet.* 36:40-45(2004).