Datasheet for ABIN1386549

anti-BCAS1 antibody (AA 542-584)

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	BCAS1
Binding Specificity:	AA 542-584
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This BCAS1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)), Immunocytochemistry (ICC)

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human BCAS1
Isotype:	IgG
Predicted Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

Target Details

Target:	BCAS1
Alternative Name:	BCAS1/NABC1 (BCAS1 Products)

Target Details

Background:	Synonyms: AIBC 1, AIBC1, Amplied and overexpressed in breast cancer, BCAS 1, BCAS1, BCAS1_HUMAN, Breast carcinoma amplied sequence 1, Breast carcinoma-amplied sequence 1, Novel amplied in breast cancer 1. Background: NaBC1 is a protein found amplified in most breast carcinoma forms. It is expressed primarily as a cytoplasmic, detergent-stable homodimer that has a tendency to interact with DYNLL1 (PIN) and DYNLL2. Breast tumor lines that exhibit 20q13.2 gene amplification express much higher levels of the protein as compared to the levels found in other breast cancer lines that do not overexpress the NaBC1 mRNA. However, this upregulation does not affect growth rate or anchoring abilities of a cell, indicating the oncogenic properties of NaBC1 differ from that of other oncogenes.

Application Details

Application Notes:	WB 1:300-5000
	ELISA 1:500-1000
	IHC-P 1:200-400
	IHC-F 1:100-500
	IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200
	IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200
	IF(ICC) 1:50-200
	ICC 1:100-500

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

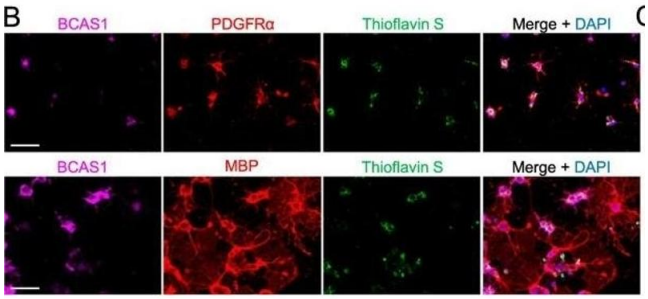
Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 μg/μL
Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.02 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Publications

Product cited in:

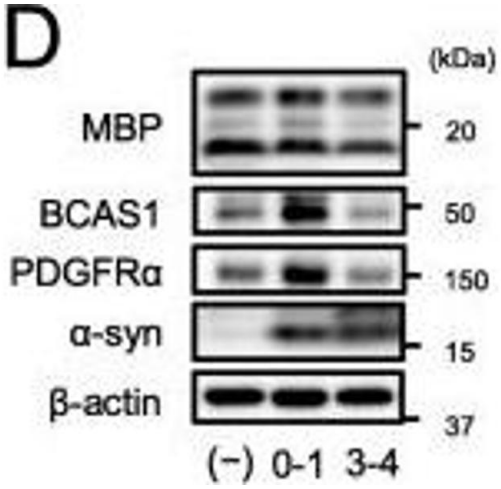
Kaji, Maki, Ueda, Ishimoto, Inoue, Yasuda, Sawamura, Hikawa, Ayaki, Yamakado, Takahashi: " BCAS1-positive immature oligodendrocytes are affected by the α-synuclein-induced pathology of multiple system atrophy." in: **Acta neuropathologica communications**, Vol. 8, Issue 1, pp. 120, (2021) (PubMed).

Images



Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells)

Image 1. Extracellularly applied recombinant human α-syn PFFs induced cytoplasmic α-syn-immunoreactive inclusions in primary BCAS1(+) cell cultures. a Confocal images of BCAS1(+) cells, which were incubated with 1μM α-syn PFFs for 24h from day 4 after differentiation induction, showing the intracellular inclusions labeled with both anti-α-syn antibody and thioflavin S. Scale bar=5μm. b Immunostaining of oligodendroglial cells incubated with 1μM α-syn PFFs for 24h from days 3 (upper) and 4 (lower) after differentiation induction showing the ubiquitous development of thioflavin S-labeled inclusions in PDGFRα(+) cells and BCAS1(+) cells. In contrast, few BCAS1(-)/MBP(+) cells developed thioflavin S-labeled inclusions. Scale bar=50μm. c The percentages of oligodendroglial cells containing thioflavin S-labeled inclusions were compared between BCAS1(-)/PDGFRα(+) cells and BCAS1(+)/PDGFRα(+) cells (upper, performed on day 3), and between BCAS1(+)/MBP(+) cells and BCAS1(-)/MBP(+) cells (lower, performed on day 4). N=4, respectively, independent culture, Mann-Whitney, p*<0.05 - figure provided by CiteAb. Source: PMID32727582



Western Blotting

Image 2. α-Syn PFF exposure to immature OLGs during differentiation-induced abnormal oligodendrogenesis. a Confocal images of oligodendroglial cells on day 4 after differentiation induction showing the colocalization of α-syn immunoreactivity and cleaved caspase-9 expression. The cells were incubated with 1μM α-syn PFFs for 24h (day 3-4) before fixation. White arrowheads indicate intracellular inclusions. The regions marked by dotted squares are highlighted in the magnified views. Scale bar=5μm. b Scheme showing the experimental protocols of 3μM α-syn PFF exposure to oligodendroglial cells during two different phases (day 0-1, or day 3-4) of differentiation. c Cell viability analysis (WST assay) of day 8 OLGs, which were obtained through different protocols of α-syn PFF exposure during differentiation (no exposure, exposure on day 0-1, or exposure on days 3-4). N=5, respectively, independent culture, Kruskal-Wallis, p*<0.05. d Immunoblot analysis of day 8 OLGs obtained via different protocols of α-syn PFF exposure during differentiation (no exposure, exposure on day 0-1, or exposure on days 3-4), showing the protein expression levels of oligodendroglial cell markers. e, f Quantification of the relative protein expression levels of MBP (e) and BCAS1 (f) in day 8 OLGs obtained using the above-mentioned protocols. The differences between the no exposure group and day 0-1 group in (E) (p=0.0636) and in (F) (p=0.1980) were not statistically significant. N=5, respectively, independent culture, Kruskal-Wallis, p*<0.05, p**<0.01. g Graphical representation of in vitro analysis showing two patterns of α-syn PFF-induced maturation inhibition. α-Syn PFF exposure to differentiating OLGs during the BCAS1(+) cell-dominant phase resulted in decreased cell viability (left), while exposure during the OPC-dominant phase resulted in abnormal protein expression levels of OLG markers (right) - figure provided by CiteAb.

Source: PMID32727582