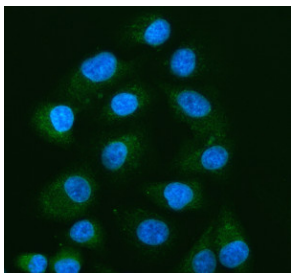
BRMS1 Antibody / Breast Cancer Metastasis Suppressor 1 Antibody (R32791)

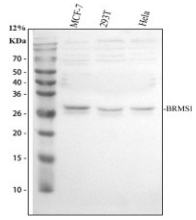
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
R32791	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	Q9HCU9
Applications	Western blot: 0.5-1ug/ml Immunofluorescence: 5ug/ml
Limitations	This BRMS1 Antibody / Breast Cancer Metastasis Suppressor 1 Antibody is available for research use only.



BRMS1 Antibody by IF in human A549 cells. Immunofluorescence staining of A549 cells using BRMS1 Antibody at 5 ug/ml. Green fluorescence is observed predominantly in the cytoplasm, with relatively weak nuclear staining. Nuclei are counterstained blue with DAPI. Enzymatic antigen retrieval was performed for 15 minutes, followed by overnight primary antibody incubation at 4oC. Fluoro488-conjugated secondary antibody was used for detection. This Breast Cancer Metastasis Suppressor 1 Antibody recognizes a protein associated with transcriptional repression and metastasis regulation.



BRMS1 Antibody by WB in human MCF7, 293T, and HeLa cells. Western blot analysis of human cell lysates using BRMS1 Antibody at 0.5 ug/ml. Lane 1: MCF7; lane 2: 293T; lane 3: HeLa. Each lane contained 30 ug protein separated by 12% SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions. A distinct band is detected at approximately 29 kDa in all three samples, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of BRMS1. Minimal additional banding is visible, supporting relatively selective detection under the tested conditions. This Breast Cancer Metastasis Suppressor 1 Antibody targets a protein involved in transcriptional repression and cancer metastasis.

Description

BRMS1 Antibody recognizes breast cancer metastasis suppressor 1 (BRMS1), a protein involved in regulating tumor metastasis and transcriptional activity. BRMS1 was originally identified through its ability to suppress metastatic progression in experimental cancer models without necessarily preventing primary tumor formation. This distinction makes BRMS1 particularly relevant to research examining the molecular mechanisms that control cancer cell dissemination and metastatic colonization. The Breast Cancer Metastasis Suppressor 1 Antibody targets a regulatory protein associated with transcriptional repression and tumor progression.

The human BRMS1 gene is located on chromosome 11q13.1 and encodes a protein of approximately 246 amino acids with a calculated molecular weight near 29 kDa. BRMS1 localizes predominantly to the nucleus and contains coiled-coil regions involved in protein interactions. It associates with SIN3 transcriptional corepressor complexes containing histone deacetylases HDAC1 and HDAC2. These multiprotein assemblies regulate chromatin accessibility and gene expression through histone deacetylation and interactions with additional transcriptional regulators.

BRMS1 influences cellular processes associated with metastatic progression, including cell adhesion, migration, invasion, and communication with surrounding tissues. Its participation in transcriptional repression complexes contributes to the regulation of genes involved in these activities. BRMS1 has also been linked to changes in inflammatory signaling, including pathways associated with NF-kappaB activity. Through these mechanisms, BRMS1 may influence how cancer cells interact with their microenvironment and establish secondary tumors. The Breast Cancer Metastasis Suppressor 1 Antibody is relevant to investigations of these regulatory pathways.

Altered BRMS1 expression has been investigated in breast cancer, melanoma, and other malignancies. Experimental studies have demonstrated metastasis-suppressing activity, although associations between BRMS1 expression and clinical outcomes vary across tumor types and study populations. BRMS1 is therefore an important subject in research examining metastatic potential, epigenetic regulation, and transcriptional changes associated with cancer progression.

Research involving BRMS1 contributes to understanding transcriptional repression, chromatin regulation, tumor cell migration, and metastatic disease mechanisms. Its association with SIN3/HDAC complexes provides an important connection between epigenetic regulation and cancer biology. NSJ Bioreagents offers antibodies targeting proteins involved in tumor progression and cellular signaling. A BRMS1 Antibody provides a research tool for examining breast cancer metastasis suppressor 1 expression and its role in transcriptional regulation, cellular invasion, and metastatic progression.

Explore our Cancer Marker Antibodies collection for additional antibodies targeting proteins involved in tumor progression, metastatic regulation, and cancer-associated signaling pathways.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the BRMS1 Antibody / Breast Cancer Metastasis Suppressor 1 Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Amino acids D52-D244 from the human protein were used as the immunogen for the BRMS1 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the BRMS1 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Alternate Names

Breast Cancer Metastasis Suppressor 1 antibody, BRMS1 Protein antibody, Breast Cancer Metastasis Suppressor Protein antibody, Metastasis Suppressor BRMS1 antibody, BRMS1 Transcriptional Regulator antibody, BRMS1 Nuclear Protein antibody

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