

## BRD3

**Reactivity:**Human

**Tested applications:**WB

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:1000

**Calculated MW:**61kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human BRD3

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

FLJ23227; FLJ41328; KIAA0043; ORFX; RING3L;

**Catalog #:**A2277

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**8019

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**Q15059

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Nuclear protein in testis (NUT) is normally confined to the germ cells of the testis and ovary (1,2). NUT midline carcinoma (NMC) is a recently recognized cancer that is defined by the presence of chromosomal rearrangements involving the NUT gene on chromosome 15q14 (3). In most cases the chromosomal translocation occurs between NUT and BRD4 on chromosome 19, resulting in the formation of a BRD4-NUT fusion protein. In the remaining tumors, variant NUT rearrangements are present involving BRD3, a very close homolog of BRD4. BRD4-NUT and BRD3-NUT encode fusion proteins that appear to contribute to carcinogenesis by blocking epithelial cell differentiation. NMCs, which are aggressive and highly lethal carcinomas, are morphologically indistinguishable from other poorly differentiated carcinomas. Given the limited expression of endogenous NUT protein, this antibody can be used to detect NUT fusion proteins in tissues by immunohistochemistry and immunofluorescence (2).

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