

BCAS1

Cat.No. 445 004; Polyclonal Guinea pig antibody, 100 µl antiserum (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µl antiserum, lyophilized. For reconstitution add 100 µl H ₂ O, then aliquot and store at -20°C until use. Antibodies should be stored at +4°C when still lyophilized. Do not freeze! For detailed information, see back of the data sheet.
Applications	WB: 1 : 1000 (AP staining) (see remarks) IP: not tested yet ICC: 1 : 500 IHC: 1 : 500 IHC-P: 1 : 200 up to 1 : 1000
Immunogen	Mixture of two synthetic peptides corresponding to AA 305-327 and AA 360-379 in rat BCAS1 (UniProt Id: Q3ZB98)
Reactivity	Reacts with: mouse (Q80YN3), rat (Q3ZB98), human (O75363). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Specific for BCAS1 and its known isoforms
Remarks	WB: shows almost no signal in westernblots on mouse brain lysate.

**TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY
NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS**

Background

Breast carcinoma-amplified sequence 1 (BCAS1) was originally identified as a potential oncogene amplified in human cancer cell lines (1). It is also highly expressed in brain (2) where it mainly defines an oligodendroglial subpopulation occurring at regions of active myelin formation (3). In fetal brain BCAS1 positive oligodendrocytes are restricted to the white matter. In adult brains they persist in the grey matter until old age (3).

For more information on protein expression pattern, please refer to the overview image in our SYSY Antibodies ATLAS.

Selected References for 445 004

Age and Alzheimer's Disease-Related Oligodendrocyte Changes in Hippocampal Subregions.
DeFlitch L, Gonzalez-Fernandez E, Crawley I, Kang SH
Frontiers in cellular neuroscience (2022) 16: 847097. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Apolipoprotein ε4 exacerbates white matter impairment in a mouse model of Aβ amyloidosis by decreasing actively myelinating oligodendrocytes.
Al-Amin MM, Kim B, Karahan H, Tate MD, Walsh SP, Puntambekar SS, Bissel SJ, Lamb BT, Wang N, Kim J
Alzheimer's & dementia : the journal of the Alzheimer's Association (2025) 21(10): e70791. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Micro-scale control of oligodendrocyte morphology and myelination by the intellectual disability-linked protein acyltransferase ZDHHC9.
Jeong HK, Gonzalez-Fernandez E, Crawley I, Coakley JM, Hwang J, Martin DDO, Bamji SX, Kim Ji, Kang SH, Thomas GM
eLife (2025) 13: . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

The extent of alpha-synuclein aggregate accumulation in neurons varies depending on the type of neurotransmitter they release.
Kameda H, Okamoto S, Ogasawara K, Okuzumi A, Hattori N, Hioki H, Koike M
Scientific reports (2025) 15(1): 44530. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Oligodendrocyte Maturation Alters the Cell Death Mechanisms That Cause Demyelination.
Chapman TW, Kamen Y, Piedra ET, Hill RA
The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2024) 44(13): . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Mitochondrial network reorganization and transient expansion during oligodendrocyte generation.
Bame X, Hill RA
Nature communications (2024) 15(1): 6979. . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Transient upregulation of procaspase-3 during oligodendrocyte fate decisions.
Kamen Y, Chapman TW, Piedra ET, Ciolkowski ME, Hill RA
bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology (2024) : . . **IHC; tested species: mouse**

Selected General References

Positional cloning of ZNF217 and NABC1: genes amplified at 20q13.2 and overexpressed in breast carcinoma.
Collins C et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. (1998) PubMed:9671742

Mice lacking BCAS1, a novel myelin-associated protein, display hypomyelination, schizophrenia-like abnormal behaviors, and upregulation of inflammatory genes in the brain.
Ishimoto T et al. Glia (2017) PubMed:28230289

BCAS1 expression defines a population of early myelinating oligodendrocytes in multiple sclerosis lesions.
Fard MK et al. Sci Transl Med (2017) PubMed:29212715

Access the online factsheet including applicable protocols at <https://sysy.com/product/445004> or scan the QR-code.



FAQ - How should I store my antibody?

Shipping Conditions

- All our antibodies and control proteins / peptides are shipped lyophilized (vacuum freeze-dried) and are stable in this form without loss of quality at ambient temperatures for several weeks.

Storage of Sealed Vials after Delivery

- **Unlabeled and biotin-labeled antibodies and control proteins** should be stored at 4°C before reconstitution. **They must not be stored in the freezer when still lyophilized!** Temperatures below zero may cause loss of performance.
- **Fluorescence-labeled antibodies** should be reconstituted immediately upon receipt. Long term storage (several months) may lead to aggregation.
- **Control peptides** should be kept at -20°C before reconstitution.

Long Term Storage after Reconstitution (General Considerations)

- The storage freezer must not be of the frost-free variety ("no-frost freezer"). This cycle between freezing and thawing (to reduce frost-build-up), which is exactly what should be avoided. For the same reason, antibody vials should be placed in an area of the freezer that has minimal temperature fluctuations, for instance towards the back rather than on a door shelf.
- Aliquot the antibody and store frozen (-20°C to -80°C). Avoid very small aliquots (below 20 µl) and use the smallest storage vial or tube possible. The smaller the aliquot, the more the stock concentration is affected by evaporation and adsorption of the antibody to the surface of the storage vial or tube. Adsorption of the antibody to the surface leads to a substantial loss of activity.
- The addition of glycerol to a final concentration of 50% lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody at -20°C in liquid state. This efficiently avoids freeze and thaw cycles.

Product Specific Hints for Storage

Control proteins / peptides

- Store at -20°C to -80°C.

Monoclonal Antibodies

- **Ascites and hybridoma supernatant** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. **Prolonged storage at 4°C is not recommended!** Unlike serum, ascites may contain proteases that will degrade the antibodies.
- **Purified IgG** should be stored at -20°C up to -80°C. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Many of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Polyclonal Antibodies

- **Crude antisera:** With anti-microbials added, they may be stored at 4°C. However, frozen storage (-20°C up to -80°C) is preferable.
- **Affinity purified antibodies:** Less robust than antisera. Storage at -20°C up to -80°C is recommended. Adding a carrier protein like BSA will increase long term stability. Most of our antibodies already contain carrier proteins. Please refer to the data-sheet for detailed information.

Fluorescence-labeled Antibodies

- Store as a liquid with 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol at -20°C. Protect these antibodies from light exposure.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles for all antibodies!

FAQ - How should I reconstitute my antibody?

Reconstitution

- All our purified antibodies are lyophilized from PBS. To reconstitute the antibody in PBS, add the amount of deionized water given in the respective datasheet. If higher volumes are preferred, add water as mentioned above and then the desired amount of PBS and a stabilizing carrier protein (e.g. BSA) to a final concentration of 2%. Some of our antibodies already contain albumin. Take this into account when adding more carrier protein. For complete reconstitution, carefully remove the lid. After adding water, briefly vortex the solution. You can spin down the liquid by placing the vial into a 50 ml centrifugation tube filled with paper.
- If desired, add small amounts of azide or thimerosal to prevent microbial growth. This is especially recommended if you want to keep an aliquot at 4°C.
- After reconstitution of fluorescence-labeled antibodies, add 1 : 1 (v/v) glycerol to a final concentration of 50%. This lowers the freezing point of your stock and keeps your antibody in liquid state at -20°C.
- Glycerol may also be added to unlabeled primary antibodies. It is a suitable way to avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
- Please refer to our **tips and hints for subsequent storage** of reconstituted antibodies and control peptides and proteins.