```
          (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
          (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
          (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

    (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

    (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

TCTTCAACTC NAGAGGACNA CGNNANNCCN AGNTCGGGAT CTCACTGTAC TCTNAGGGTA     60

GCACTTTGCN GGAATGTGCA CAGCNTGGCT ANCGGNGGTA GCAGAGGATG TCGTGCTGAG    120

TGCANCTCAC AGNCTAGGNT NAATATC                                        147


(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

     (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
          (A) LENGTH: 131 base pairs
          (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
          (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
          (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

    (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

    (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

TCCAGAACAG CAGANCTACG NCAGCCCTTG TNAGGAATCT CACNCTACTC GNGAGTAGCC     60

TGNCANAATG TCAATAGACT CTCTCCTGTT NGATTAGAAG AGGNTGTAGG CTGTTGCAAC    120

TCACAGTCTG G                                                         131


(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

     (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
          (A) LENGTH: 68 base pairs
          (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
          (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
          (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

    (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

    (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

GAACAATTTG CTGAGGGCTA TTGAGGCGCA ACAACATCTG TTGCAACTCA CAGTCTGGGC     60

ATCAAGGA                                                              68


(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

     (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
          (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
          (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
          (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
          (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

    (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA

    (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

TGTGACATCA GGCTCAAATC                                                 20
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What is claimed is:

1. A method for detecting breast carcinoma-associated antigens in a biological sample comprising:

contacting the biological sample, suspected of containing the breast carcinoma-associated antigens, with monoclonal antibody 5023 which recognizes HIV-I crossreactive cancer antigens; and

detecting the presence of immunocomplexes formed between said antibody and said breast carcinoma-associated antigens, wherein said HIV-I crossreactive cancer antigens cannot be detected in a healthy biological sample; and

wherein the method includes a control to ensure that the biological sample does not contain HIV-antigen.

2. A method for detecting HIV-I crossreactive gynecological cancer-associated antigens in a biological sample comprising:

contacting the biological sample, suspected of containing the HIV-I crossreactive gynecological cancer-associated antigens, with monoclonal antibody 5023 which recognizes