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Anti-p95/NBS1 NBN Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO13919

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP, FC
Primary Accession	O60934
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-p95/NBS1 NBN Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Additional Information

Gene ID	4683
Other Names	Nibrin, Cell cycle regulatory protein p95, Nijmegen breakage syndrome protein 1, hNbs1, NBN (HGNC:7652)
Calculated MW	84959
Application Details	WB 1:1000-1:2000 IHC 1:50-1:200 ICC/IF 1:50-1:200 IP 1:50 FC 1:50
Subcellular Localization	Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body. Chromosome, telomere. Localizes to discrete nuclear foci after treatment with genotoxic agents..
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous. Expressed at high levels in testis.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
Clone Names	Clone: COF-14
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human p95/NBS1
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name

NBN (HGNC:7652)

Function

Component of the MRN complex, which plays a central role in double-strand break (DSB) repair, DNA recombination, maintenance of telomere integrity and meiosis (PubMed:10888888, PubMed:15616588, PubMed:18411307, PubMed:18583988, PubMed:18678890, PubMed:19759395, PubMed:23115235, PubMed:28216226, PubMed:28867292, PubMed:9705271). The MRN complex is involved in the repair of DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs) via homologous recombination (HR), an error-free mechanism which primarily occurs during S and G2 phases (PubMed:19759395, PubMed:28867292, PubMed:9705271). The complex (1) mediates the end resection of damaged DNA, which generates proper single-stranded DNA, a key initial steps in HR, and is (2) required for the recruitment of other repair factors and efficient activation of ATM and ATR upon DNA damage (PubMed:19759395, PubMed:9705271). The MRN complex possesses single-strand endonuclease activity and double-strand-specific 3'-5' exonuclease activity, which are provided by MRE11, to initiate end resection, which is required for single-strand invasion and recombination (PubMed:19759395, PubMed:28867292, PubMed:9705271). Within the MRN complex, NBN acts as a protein-protein adapter, which specifically recognizes and binds phosphorylated proteins, promoting their recruitment to DNA damage sites (PubMed:12419185, PubMed:15616588, PubMed:18411307, PubMed:18582474, PubMed:18583988, PubMed:18678890, PubMed:19759395, PubMed:19804756, PubMed:23762398, PubMed:24534091, PubMed:27814491, PubMed:27889449, PubMed:33836577). Recruits MRE11 and RAD50 components of the MRN complex to DSBs in response to DNA damage (PubMed:12419185, PubMed:18411307, PubMed:18583988, PubMed:18678890, PubMed:24534091, PubMed:26438602). Promotes the recruitment of PI3/PI4-kinase family members ATM, ATR, and probably DNA-PKcs to the DNA damage sites, activating their functions (PubMed:15064416, PubMed:15616588, PubMed:15790808, PubMed:16622404, PubMed:22464731, PubMed:30952868, PubMed:35076389). Mediates the recruitment of phosphorylated RBBP8/CtIP to DSBs, leading to cooperation between the MRN complex and RBBP8/CtIP to initiate end resection (PubMed:19759395, PubMed:27814491, PubMed:27889449, PubMed:33836577). RBBP8/CtIP specifically promotes the endonuclease activity of the MRN complex to clear DNA ends containing protein adducts (PubMed:27814491, PubMed:27889449, PubMed:30787182, PubMed:33836577). The MRN complex is also required for the processing of R-loops (PubMed:31537797). NBN also functions in telomere length maintenance via its interaction with TERF2: interaction with TERF2 during G1 phase preventing recruitment of DCLRE1B/Apollo to telomeres (PubMed:10888888, PubMed:28216226). NBN also promotes DNA repair choice at dysfunctional telomeres: NBN phosphorylation by CDK2 promotes non- homologous end joining repair at telomeres, while unphosphorylated NBN promotes microhomology-mediated end-joining (MMEJ) repair (PubMed:28216226). Enhances AKT1 phosphorylation possibly by association with the mTORC2 complex (PubMed:23762398).

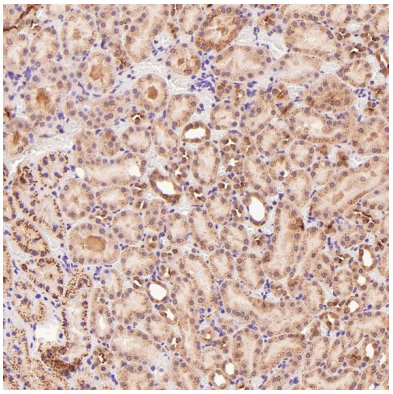
Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome. Nucleus, PML body. Chromosome, telomere Note=Localizes to discrete nuclear foci after treatment with genotoxic agents (PubMed:10783165, PubMed:26215093, PubMed:26438602). Localizes to DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs); recruited to DNA damage sites via association with phosphorylated proteins, such as phosphorylated H2AX, phosphorylated MDC1 and phosphorylated RAD17 (PubMed:12419185, PubMed:18411307,

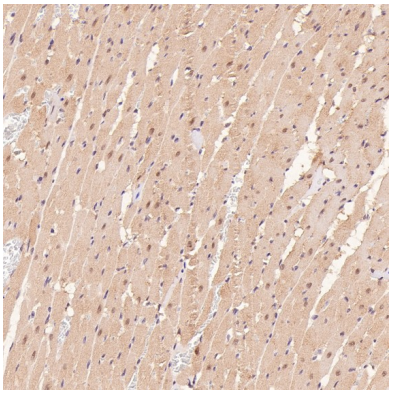
PubMed:18582474, PubMed:18583988, PubMed:18678890, PubMed:19338747, PubMed:23115235, PubMed:24534091, PubMed:26438602) Acetylation of 'Lys-5' of histone H2AX (H2AXK5ac) promotes NBN/NBS1 assembly at the sites of DNA damage (PubMed:26438602)

Tissue Location Ubiquitous (PubMed:9590180). Expressed at high levels in testis (PubMed:9590180).

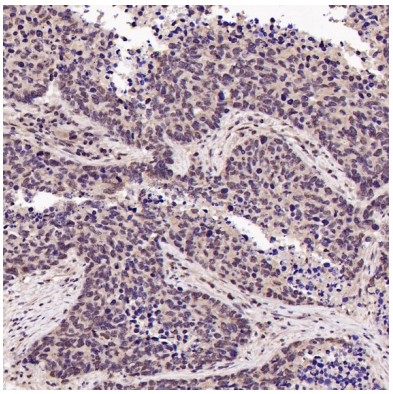
Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat kidney, using the Antibody at 1:100 dilution.

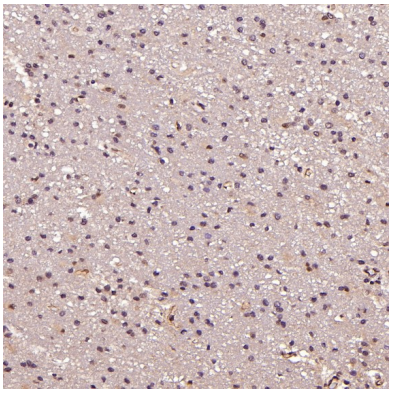


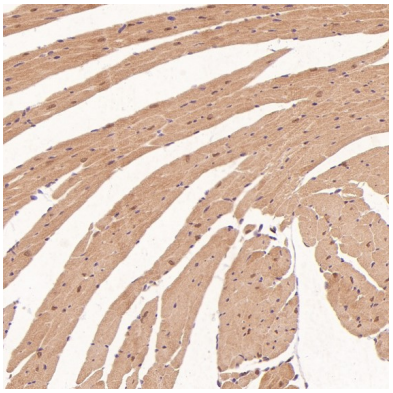
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat heart, using the Antibody at 1:100 dilution.



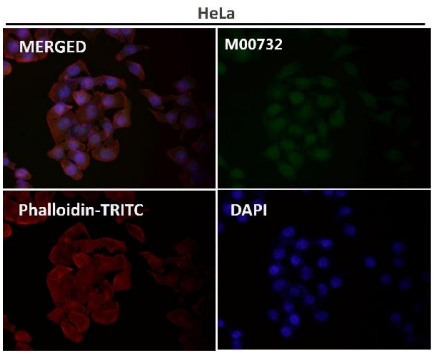
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human lung large cell cancer, using the Antibody at 1:100 dilution.

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human glioblastoma, using the Antibody at 1:100 dilution.

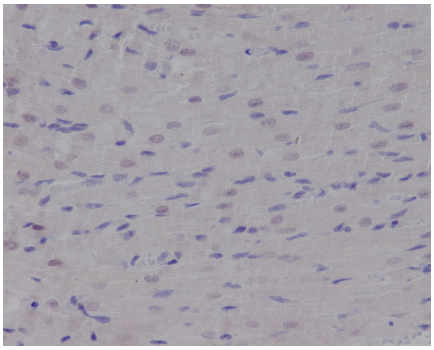




Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse heart, using the Antibody at 1:100 dilution.



Immunofluorescent analysis using the Antibody at 1:50 dilution.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat heart, using p95/NBS1 Antibody.

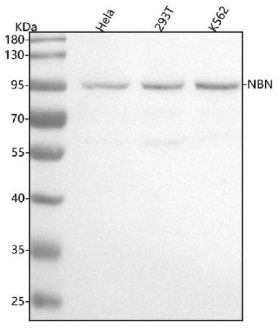


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of NBN using anti-NBN antibody (M00732).
Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours.
The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.
Lane 1: human Hela whole cell lysates,
Lane 2: human 293T whole cell lysates,
Lane 3: human K562 whole cell lysates.
After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes.

Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-NBN antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M00732) at 1:1000 overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:5000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1002) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for NBN at approximately 95 kDa. The expected band size for NBN is at 85 kDa.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.