

Mre11 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75736

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC
Primary Accession	P49959
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	80593

Additional Information

Gene ID	4361
Other Names	MRE11
Dilution	WB~~1/500-1/1000 IHC-P~~N/A FC~~1:10~50
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	MRE11 {ECO:0000303 PubMed:8530104, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:7230}
Function	Core 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: 11741547 , PubMed: 14657032 , PubMed: 22078559 , PubMed: 23080121 , PubMed: 24316220 , PubMed: 26240375 , PubMed: 27889449 , PubMed: 28867292 , PubMed: 29670289 , PubMed: 30464262 , PubMed: 30612738 , PubMed: 31353207 , PubMed: 37696958 , PubMed: 38128537 , PubMed: 9590181 , PubMed: 9651580 , 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: 24316220 , PubMed: 28867292 , PubMed: 31353207 , PubMed: 38128537). 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: 24316220 ,

PubMed:[27889449](#), PubMed:[28867292](#), PubMed:[36050397](#), PubMed:[38128537](#)). Within the MRN complex, MRE11 possesses both single-strand endonuclease activity and double-strand-specific 3'-5' exonuclease activity (PubMed:[11741547](#), PubMed:[22078559](#), PubMed:[24316220](#), PubMed:[26240375](#), PubMed:[27889449](#), PubMed:[29670289](#), PubMed:[31353207](#), PubMed:[36563124](#), PubMed:[9590181](#), PubMed:[9651580](#), PubMed:[9705271](#)). After DSBs, MRE11 is loaded onto DSBs sites and cleaves DNA by cooperating with RBBP8/CtIP to initiate end resection (PubMed:[27814491](#), PubMed:[27889449](#), PubMed:[30787182](#)). MRE11 first endonucleolytically cleaves the 5' strand at DNA DSB ends to prevent non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) and license HR (PubMed:[24316220](#)). It then generates a single-stranded DNA gap via 3' to 5' exonucleolytic degradation to create entry sites for EXO1- and DNA2-mediated 5' to 3' long-range resection, which is required for single-strand invasion and recombination (PubMed:[24316220](#), PubMed:[28867292](#)). RBBP8/CtIP specifically promotes the endonuclease activity of MRE11 to clear protein-DNA adducts and generate clean double-strand break ends (PubMed:[27814491](#), PubMed:[27889449](#), PubMed:[30787182](#)). MRE11 endonuclease activity is also enhanced by AGER/RAGE (By similarity). The MRN complex is also required for DNA damage signaling via activation of the ATM and ATR kinases: the nuclease activity of MRE11 is not required to activate ATM and ATR (PubMed:[14657032](#), PubMed:[15064416](#), PubMed:[15790808](#), PubMed:[16622404](#)). The MRN complex is also required for the processing of R-loops (PubMed:[31537797](#)). The MRN complex is involved in the activation of the cGAS-STING pathway induced by DNA damage during tumorigenesis: the MRN complex acts by displacing CGAS from nucleosome sequestration, thereby activating it (By similarity). In telomeres the MRN complex may modulate t-loop formation (PubMed:[10888888](#)).

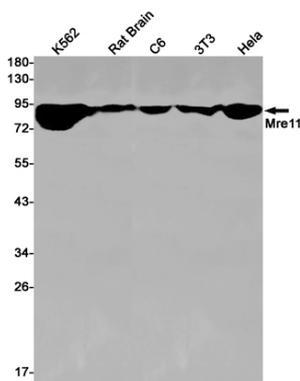
Cellular Location

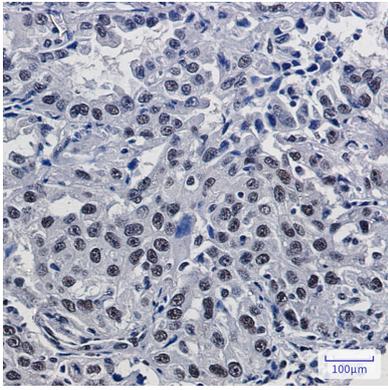
Nucleus. Chromosome. Chromosome, telomere Note=Localizes to DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs)

Background

DNA double-strand breaks are generated by ionizing radiation and endogenously produced radicals, and they often are repaired through the RAD52 homologous recombination pathway. The complex possesses single-strand endonuclease activity and double-strand-specific 3'-5' exonuclease activity, which are provided by MRE11A. RAD50 may be required to bind DNA ends and hold them in close proximity.

Images





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