

Mre11 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75736

Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P Primary Accession P49959

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit

Clonality Monoclonal Antibody

Calculated MW 80593

Additional Information

Gene ID 4361

Other Names MRE11

Dilution WB~~1/500-1/1000 IHC-P~~N/A

Format Liquid

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:<u>22078559</u>, PubMed:<u>23080121</u>, PubMed:<u>24316220</u>,

PubMed:<u>22078559</u>, PubMed:<u>23080121</u>, PubMed:<u>24316220</u>, PubMed:<u>26240375</u>, PubMed:<u>27889449</u>, PubMed:<u>28867292</u>,

PubMed: <u>29670289</u>, PubMed: <u>30464262</u>, PubMed: <u>30612738</u>,

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:<u>38128537</u>). 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:<u>24316220</u>,

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:<u>11741547</u>, PubMed:<u>22078559</u>, PubMed:<u>24316220</u>, PubMed:<u>26240375</u>, PubMed:<u>27889449</u>,

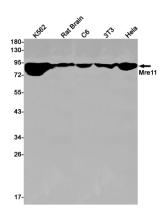
PubMed:<u>29670289</u>, PubMed:<u>31353207</u>, PubMed:<u>36563124</u>, PubMed:<u>9590181</u>, PubMed:<u>9651580</u>, PubMed:<u>9705271</u>). After DSBs, MRE11 is loaded onto DSBs

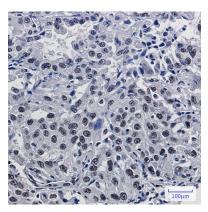
sites and cleaves DNA by cooperating with RBBP8/CtIP to initiate end resection (PubMed:27814491, PubMed:27889449, PubMed:30787182). MRE11 first endonucleolytically cleaves the 5' strand at DNA DSB ends to prevent non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) and licence HR (PubMed:24316220). It then generates a 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)

Images





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