For Research Use Only

CoraLite® Plus 488-conjugated NBN Monoclonal antibody

proteintech®
Antibodies | ELISA kits | Proteins
www.ptglab.com

Catalog Number:CL488-66980

Basic Information

Catalog Number:
CL488-66980

Size:
100ul , Concentration: 1000 μg/ml by Nanodrop;

Source:
Mouse

Isotype:
IgG2a

Immunogen Catalog Number:
AG19320

GenBank Accession Number:
BC136803

GeneID (NCBI):
4683

Full Name:
nibrin

Calculated MW:
85 kDa

Purification Method:
Protein A purification

CloneNo.:
1E11E10

Recommended Dilutions:
IF 1:50-1:500

Excitation/Emission maxima wavelengths:
488 nm / 515 nm

Applications

Tested Applications:
FC (Intra), IF

Species Specificity:
Human

Positive Controls:

IF : HepG2 cells,

Background Information

NBN, also named as NBS, NBS1 and P95, is a component of the MRE11/RAD50/NBN (MRN complex) which plays a critical role in the cellular response to DNA damage and the maintenance of chromosome integrity. The complex is involved in double-strand break (DSB) repair, DNA recombination, maintenance of telomere integrity, cell cycle checkpoint control and meiosis. The complex possesses single-strand endonuclease activity and double-strand-specific 3'-5' exonuclease activity, which are provided by MRE11A. NBN modulate the DNA damage signal sensing by recruiting PI3/PI4-kinase family members ATM, ATR, and probably DNA-PKcs to the DNA damage sites and activating their functions. NBN also functions in telomere length maintenance by generating the 3' overhang which serves as a primer for telomerase dependent telomere elongation. NBN is a major player in the control of intra-S-phase checkpoint and there is some evidence that NBN is involved in G1 and G2 checkpoints. Defects in NBN are the cause of Nijmegen breakage syndrome (NBS). Defects in NBN are a cause of genetic susceptibility to breast cancer (BC). Defects in NBN may be associated with aplastic anemia. Defects in NBN might play a role in the pathogenesis of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL). The antibody is specific to NBN. The full-length NBN protein, with an apparent molecular weight of 95 kDa and the two protein fragments of 26 and 70 kDa arising from the c.657_661del5 (p.K219fsX19) mutation, and the 80 kDa protein found in patient RR with the mutation c.742_743insGG leading to excision of exons 6 and 7 from the NBN mRNA are shown. (PMID: 26265251) The predicted molecular weight of NBN protein (p95) is 85kDa, actually detection result is about 95kDa(PMID: 23762398).

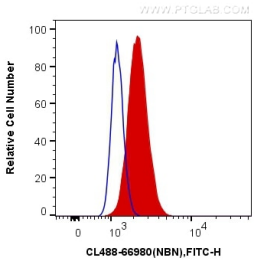
Storage

Storage:
Store at -20°C. Avoid exposure to light. Stable for one year after shipment.
Storage Buffer:
PBS with 50% Glycerol, 0.05% Proclin300, 0.5% BSA, pH 7.3.
Aliquoting is unnecessary for -20°C storage

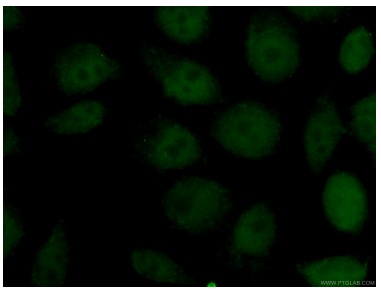
***** 20ul sizes contain 0.1% BSA**

For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact:
T: 1 (888) 4PTGLAB (1-888-478-4522) (toll free in USA), or 1(312) 455-8498 (outside USA)
E: proteintech@ptglab.com
W: ptglab.com

Selected Validation Data



1X10^6 HeLa cells were intracellularly stained with 0.4 ug CoraLite® Plus 488 Anti-Human NBN (CL488-66980, Clone:1E11E10) (red), or 0.4 ug Control Antibody. Cells were fixed and permeabilized with Transcription Factor Staining Buffer Kit (PF00011).



Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% PFA) fixed HepG2 cells using CL488-66980 (NBN antibody) at dilution of 1:100.