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NIBRIN Antibody
Catalog # ASC11483

Specification

NIBRIN Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P, IF, E**
Primary Accession	O60934
Other Accession	NP_002476, 33356172
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Application Notes	**NIBRIN antibody can be used for detection of NIBRIN by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 5 µg/mL.**

NIBRIN Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **4683**

Target/Specificity
NBN; At least three alternatively spliced transcript isoforms of NIBRIN are known to exist.

Reconstitution & Storage
NIBRIN antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions
NIBRIN Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

NIBRIN Antibody - 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:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28867292" target="_blank">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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27814491"

target="_blank">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)

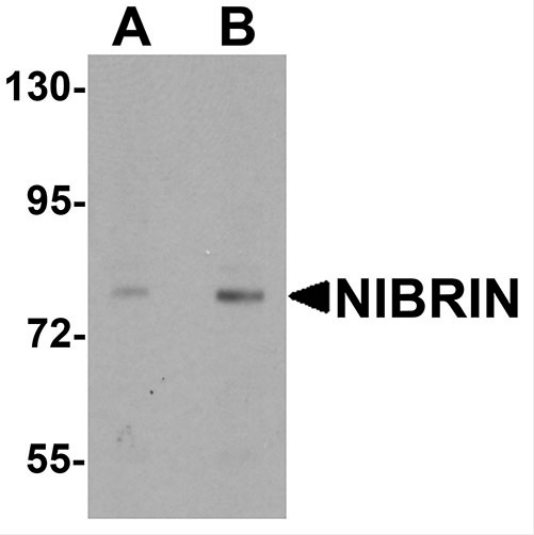
Tissue Location
Ubiquitous (PubMed:9590180). Expressed at high levels in testis (PubMed:9590180).

NIBRIN Antibody - Protocols

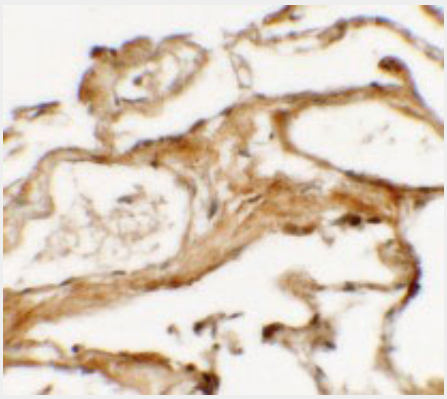
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

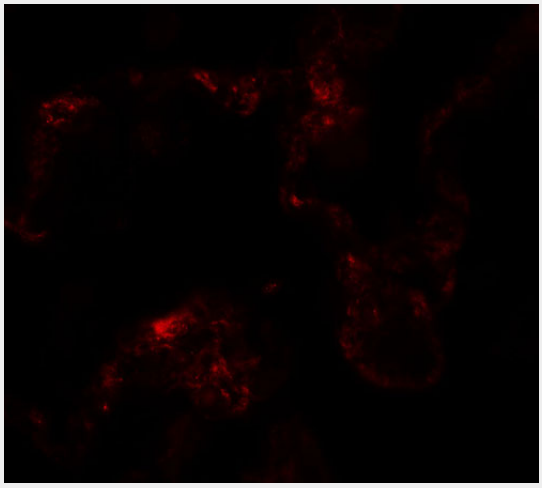
NIBRIN Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of NIBRIN in rat lung tissue lysate with NIBRIN antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of NIBRIN (NT) in human lung tissue with NIBRIN (NT) antibody at 2.5 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of NIBRIN in human lung tissue with NIBRIN antibody at 20 µg/mL.

NIBRIN Antibody - Background

NIBRIN Antibody: NIBRIN (NBN) is a member of the double-strand break repair complex MRE11/RAD50/NBN (MRN) which is involved in DNA double-strand break repair, DNA

damage-induced checkpoint activation and plays a critical role in the maintenance of chromosome integrity. NIBRIN contains two modules found in cell cycle checkpoint proteins, a forkhead-associated domain adjacent to a breast cancer carboxy-terminal domain. Mutations in this gene are associated with Nijmegen breakage syndrome and maybe the cause of cancer predisposition and aplastic anemia.

NIBRIN Antibody - References

Carney JP, Maser RS, Olivares H, et al. The hMre11/hRad50 protein complex and Nijmegen breakage syndrome: linkage of double-strand break repair to the cellular DNA damage response. Cell 1998; 93:477-86
Marcelain K, De La Torre C, Gonzalez P, et al. Roles of nibrin and AtM/ATR kinases on the G2 checkpoint under endogenous or radio-induced DNA damage. Biol. Res. 2005; 38:179-85.
Varon R, Vissinga C, Platzer M, et al. Nibrin, a novel DNA double-strand break repair protein, is mutated in Nijmegen breakage syndrome. Cell 1998; 93:467-76.
Heikkinen K, Karppinen SM, Soini Y. et al. Mutation screening of Mre11 complex genes: indication of RAD50 involvement in breast and ovarian cancer susceptibility.
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