

NBN Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP11776b**Specification**

NBN Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O60934](#)**NBN Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 4683**Other Names**

Nibrin, Cell cycle regulatory protein p95, Nijmegen breakage syndrome protein 1, NBN, NBS, NBS1, P95

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

NBN Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** NBN**Synonyms** NBS, NBS1, P95**Function**

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 MRE11. RAD50 may be required to bind DNA ends and hold them in close proximity. 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. It can also recruit MRE11 and RAD50 to the proximity of DSBs by an interaction with the histone H2AX. 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. The roles of NBS1/MRN encompass DNA damage sensor, signal transducer, and effector, which enable cells to maintain DNA integrity and genomic stability. Forms a complex with RBBP8 to link DNA double-strand break sensing to resection. Enhances AKT1 phosphorylation possibly by association with the mTORC2 complex.

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body. Chromosome, telomere. Chromosome Note=Localizes to discrete nuclear foci after treatment with genotoxic agents (PubMed:26438602, PubMed:10783165, PubMed:26215093). 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).

NBN Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

NBN Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images**NBN Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

The protein encoded by this intronless gene belongs to the highly variable methyltransferase superfamily. This gene is the inferred homolog of the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* carboxymethyltransferase gene PPM2 that is essential for the synthesis of the hypermodified guanosine Wybutosine (yW). [provided by RefSeq].

NBN Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Noma, A., et al. EMBO J. 25(10):2142-2154(2006) De Baere, I., et al. Biochemistry 38(50):16539-16547(1999)