

**Mouse Rad50 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP19224b****Specification**

---

**Mouse Rad50 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P70388](#)**Mouse Rad50 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Other Names**

DNA repair protein RAD50, mRad50, 36--, Rad50

**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.

**Mouse Rad50 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** Rad50**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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10377422" target="\_blank">10377422</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12208847" target="\_blank">12208847</a>). 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 (By similarity). 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 (By similarity). 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 (By similarity). Within the complex, RAD50 is both required to bind DNA ends and hold them in close proximity and regulate the activity of MRE11 (By similarity). RAD50 provides an ATP-dependent control of MRE11 by positioning DNA ends into the MRE11 active site: ATP-binding induces a large structural change from an open form with accessible MRE11 nuclease sites into a closed form (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 (By similarity). The MRN complex is also required for the processing of R-loops. In telomeres the MRN complex may modulate t-loop formation (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q92878}. Chromosome, telomere

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q92878}. Chromosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q92878}.

Note=Localizes to discrete nuclear foci after treatment with genotoxic agents. Localizes to DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q92878}

**Tissue Location**

In adult, it is expressed at very low level in most tissues, except in heart, lung and aorta.

Expressed at high level in testis.

**Mouse Rad50 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**Mouse Rad50 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images****Mouse Rad50 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Component of the MRN complex, which plays a central role in double-strand break (DSB) repair, DNA recombination, maintenance of telomere integrity and meiosis. 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. This could facilitate searches for short or long regions of sequence homology in the recombining DNA templates, and may also stimulate the activity of DNA ligases and/or restrict the nuclease activity of MRE11A to prevent nucleolytic degradation past a given point. The complex may also be required for DNA damage signaling via activation of the ATM kinase. In telomeres the MRN complex may modulate t-loop formation (By similarity).