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MRE11 (phospho Ser264) Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP67326

Specification

MRE11 (phospho Ser264) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P49959
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**

MRE11 (phospho Ser264) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4361

Other Names
MRE11A; HNGS1; MRE11; Double-strand break repair protein MRE11A; Meiotic recombination 11 homolog 1; MRE11 homolog 1; Meiotic recombination 11 homolog A; MRE11 homolog A

Dilution
WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format
Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions
-20℃

MRE11 (phospho Ser264) Polyclonal Antibody - 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:22078559, PubMed:23080121, PubMed:24316220, PubMed:26240375, PubMed:27889449, PubMed:28867292, PubMed:29670289, PubMed:30464262, PubMed:30612738, PubMed:31353207, PubMed:37696958, PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38128537" target="_blank">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:38128537). 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:24316220, 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:11741547, PubMed:22078559, PubMed:24316220, PubMed:26240375, PubMed:27889449, PubMed:29670289, PubMed:31353207, PubMed:36563124, PubMed:9590181, PubMed:9651580, PubMed:9705271). 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). 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).

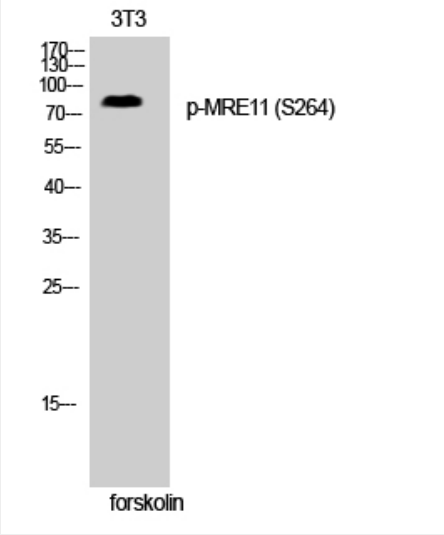
Cellular Location
Nucleus. Chromosome. Chromosome, telomere Note=Localizes to DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs)

MRE11 (phospho Ser264) Polyclonal 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

MRE11 (phospho Ser264) Polyclonal Antibody - Images



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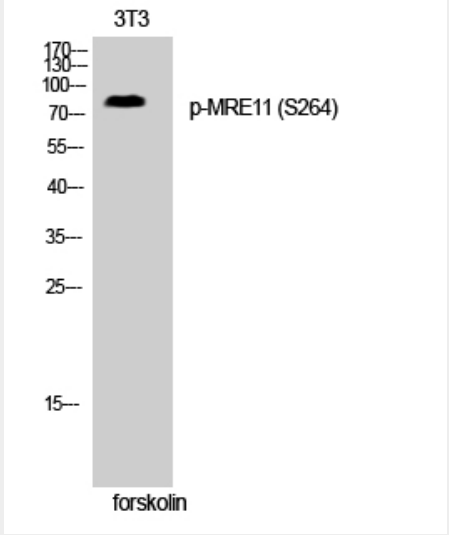

MRE11 (phospho Ser264) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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 MRE11. 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 MRE11 to prevent nucleolytic degradation past a given point (PubMed:9651580, PubMed:9590181, PubMed:9705271, PubMed:11741547, PubMed:29670289). The complex may also be required for DNA damage signaling via activation of the ATM kinase (PubMed:15064416). In telomeres the MRN complex may modulate t- loop formation (PubMed:10888888).