

Phospho-p95/NBS1 (S343) Antibody
Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP90300

Specification

Phospho-p95/NBS1 (S343) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	O60934
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	
Cell cycle regulatory protein P95, NBN, NBS, NIBRIN, NIJMEGEN BREAKAGE syndrome protein 1, p95-NBS1	
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	84959 Da

Phospho-p95/NBS1 (S343) Antibody - Additional Information

Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Phospho-p95/NBS1 (S343)
Description	NBS1 is a member of the MRE11/RAD50 double-strand break repair complex. Involved in DNA double-strand break repair and DNA damage-induced checkpoint activation. Mutation results in the Nijmegen breakage syndrome (NBS), an autosomal recessive chromosomal instability syndrome.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Phospho-p95/NBS1 (S343) 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:<a

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23115235> target="_blank">23115235, PubMed:28216226, PubMed: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: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 CK2 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

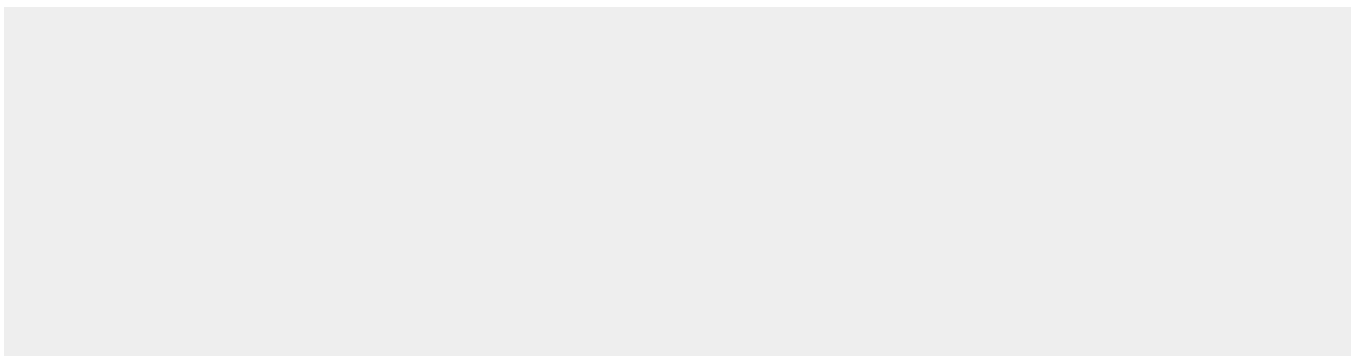
Ubiquitous (PubMed:9590180). Expressed at high levels in testis (PubMed:9590180).

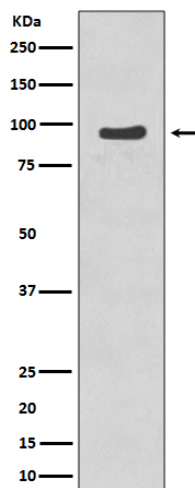
Phospho-p95/NBS1 (S343) Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Phospho-p95/NBS1 (S343) Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of p95/NBS1 phosphorylation expression in Jurkat cell lysate treated with Etoposide.