

Human Nbs1 Alexa Fluor® 405-conjugated Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Rabbit IgG Catalog Number: AF4944V

100 µg

DESCRIPTION							
Species Reactivity Human							
Specificity	Detects human Nbs1 when phosphorylated at S343. Does not recognize Nbs1 when unphosphorylated at S343.						
Source	Polyclonal Rabbit IgG						
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified						
Immunogen	Phosphopeptide containing human Nbs1 S343 site						
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm						
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide						
	*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.						

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

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Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.					
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied					

BACKGROUND

The Nijmegen Breakage Syndrome 1 (Nbs1) protein is a member of the Mre11/Rad50/Nbs1 (MRN) protein complex that binds to DNA double-strand breaks in cells exposed to DNA damaging agents. In addition, the MRN complex colocalizes with replication forks during DNA replication. The MRN complex plays an important role in routine cell cycle progression and genotoxic stress responses by facilitating DNA repair. Nbs1 is phosphorylated at S343 by ATM in response to double-strand breaks and by ATR under replication stress. This phosphorylation triggers the inactivation of late origin firing, which is essential for mediating the intra-S-phase checkpoint. Mutation of the *nbs1* gene and resultant loss of Nbs1 protein expression in humans results in the chromosomal instability disease, Nijmegen Breakage Syndrome.

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