

MRE11 (PT1041R) PT® Rabbit mAb

CatalogNo: YM8830 **Recombinant** 

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications

- WB, IHC, IF, IP, ELISA

MW

- 81kD (Calculated)
81kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG, Kappa

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IHC 1:200-1:1000

WB 1:2000-1:10000

IF 1:200-1:1000

ELISA 1:5000-1:20000

IP 1:50-1:200

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% BSA

Basic Information

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone Number PT1041R

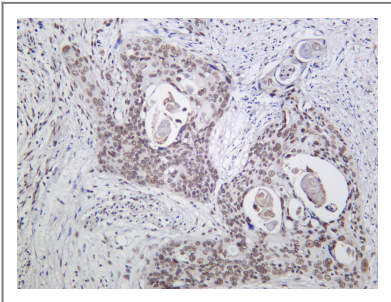
Immunogen Information

Specificity Endogenous

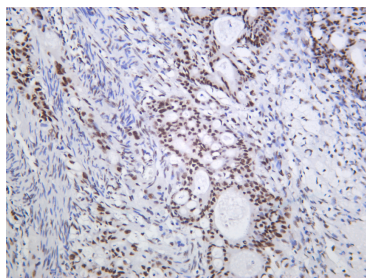
Target Information

Gene name	MRE11A		
Protein Name	Double-strand break repair protein MRE11A		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	4361 ;	P49959 ;
	Mouse	17535 ;	Q61216 ;
	Rat	64046 ;	Q9JIM0 ;
Cellular Localization	Nucleus . Chromosome, telomere . Chromosome . Localizes to discrete nuclear foci after treatment with genotoxic agents. .		
Tissue specificity	Bladder,Brain,Epithelium,Lung,		
Function	cofactor:Manganese.,Disease:Defects in MRE11A are a cause of ataxia telangiectasia-like disorder (ATLD) [MIM:604391]. ATLD is a disease with the same clinical feature than ataxia-telangiectasia but with a somewhat milder clinical course.,Disease:Defects in MRE11A may be a cause of breast cancer.,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. 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.,miscellaneous:In case of infection by adenovirus E4, the MRN complex is inactivated and degraded by viral oncoproteins, thereby preventing concatenation of viral genomes in infected cells.,online information:MRE11A mutation db,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Belongs to the MRE11/RAD32 family.,subcellular location:Localizes to discrete nuclear foci after treatment with genotoxic agents.,subunit:Component of the MRN complex composed of two heterodimers RAD50/MRE11A associated with a single NBN. Component of the BASC complex, at least composed of BRCA1, MSH2, MSH6, MLH1, ATM, BLM, RAD50, MRE11A and NBN (By similarity). Interacts with DCLRE1C/Artemis.,		

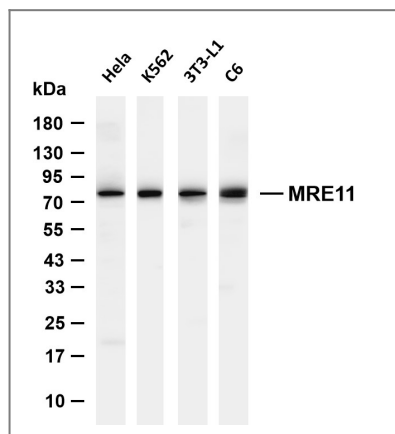
Validation Data



Human cervical carcinoma was stained with anti-MRE11 (PT1041R) Rabbit antibody



Human colon carcinoma was stained with anti-MRE11 (PT1041R) Rabbit antibody



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-MRE11 (PT1041R) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: HeLa Lane 2: K562 Lane 3: 3T3-L1 Lane 4: C6 Predicted band size: 81kDa Observed band size: 81kDa

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
MRE11 (PT1041R)
PT® Rabbit mAb

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