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Datasheet for ABIN968688

anti-NLRP2 antibody (AA 620-732)

2 Images

Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	NLRP2
Binding Specificity:	AA 620-732
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This NLRP2 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (IF)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Human NBS1 aa. 620-732
Clone:	34-NBS1
Isotype:	IgG1
Cross-Reactivity:	Mouse (Murine), Rat (Rattus), Dog (Canine), Chicken
Characteristics:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.2. Please refer to us for technical protocols.3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.
Purification:	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity

Product Details

chromatography.

Target Details

Target: NLRP2

Alternative Name: NBS1 ([NLRP2 Products](#))

Background: Nijmegen Breakage Syndrome (NBS) is characterized by extreme radiation sensitivity and chromosomal instability. The NBS1 gene product, p95/nibrin/NBS1, forms a complex with Rad50 and Mre11. Cells deficient in this complex have problems with DNA double-strand break repair, cell cycle checkpoint control, and telomere length maintenance. NBS1 contains a forkhead-associated domain (FHA) and a breast cancer carboxy-terminal domain (BRCT) in the N-terminal region. Both of these domains have been found in DNA-damage responsive cell cycle checkpoint proteins. The complex containing NBS1, Rad50, and Mre11 possesses manganese-dependent single stranded DNA endonuclease and 3' to 5' exonuclease activities. In addition, NBS1 is required for DNA-damage dependent phosphorylation of Mre11. This phosphorylation may be required for proper nuclear localization of the NBS1-Rad50-Mre11 complex to sites of DNA double-strand breaks. NBS1 interacts directly with telomere repeat binding factor, TRF1, via its C-terminal region, and both NBS1 and Mre11 co-localize with TRF1 at promyelocytic leukemia nuclear bodies. Thus, the NBS1-Rad50-Mre11 complex may be important for both DNA damage repair, and telomere length maintenance.

Synonyms: Nijmegen Breakage Syndrome-1

Molecular Weight: 95 kDa

Pathways: [Production of Molecular Mediator of Immune Response](#), [Positive Regulation of Endopeptidase Activity](#), [Inflammasome](#)

Application Details

Comment: Related Products: ABIN968537, ABIN967389

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

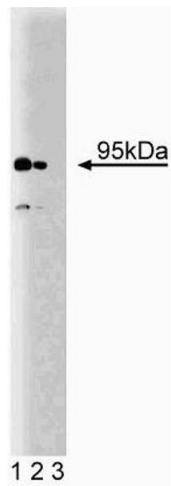
Concentration: 250 µg/mL

Buffer: Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09 % sodium azide.

Handling

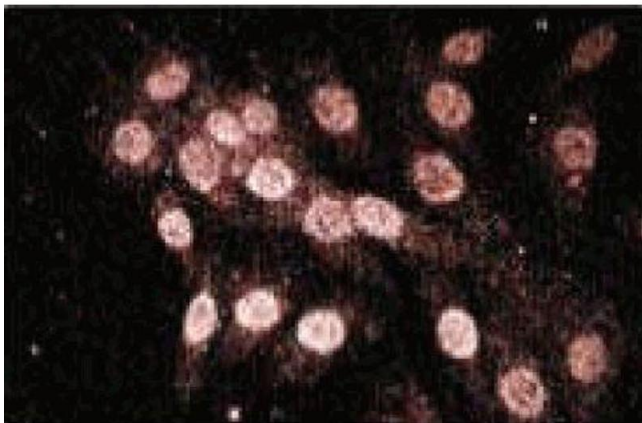
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store undiluted at -20°C.

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of NBS1 on a Jurkat cell lysate (Human T-cell leukemia, ATCC TIB-152). Lane 1: 1:1000, lane 2: 1:2000, lane 3: 1:4000 dilution of the mouse anti-NBS1 antibody.



Immunofluorescence

Image 2. Immunofluorescence staining of L6 cells (Rat skeletal muscle myoblasts, ATCC CRL-1458).