

Anti-53BP1 (pS6) Antibody

Rabbit polyclonal antibody to 53BP1 (pS6)

Catalog # AP61149

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q12888
Other Accession	P70399
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	213574

Additional Information

Gene ID	7158
Other Names	Tumor suppressor p53-binding protein 1; 53BP1; p53-binding protein 1; p53BP1
Target/Specificity	Recognizes endogenous levels of 53BP1 (pS6) protein.
Dilution	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IHC (1/50 - 1/200) IHC~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IHC (1/50 - 1/200)
Format	Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	TP53BP1 (HGNC:11999)
Function	Double-strand break (DSB) repair protein involved in response to DNA damage, telomere dynamics and class-switch recombination (CSR) during antibody genesis (PubMed: 12364621 , PubMed: 17190600 , PubMed: 21144835 , PubMed: 22553214 , PubMed: 23333306 , PubMed: 27153538 , PubMed: 28241136 , PubMed: 31135337 , PubMed: 37696958). Plays a key role in the repair of double-strand DNA breaks (DSBs) in response to DNA damage by promoting non-homologous end joining (NHEJ)-mediated repair of DSBs and specifically counteracting the function of the homologous recombination (HR) repair protein BRCA1 (PubMed: 22553214 , PubMed: 23333306 , PubMed: 23727112 , PubMed: 27153538 , PubMed: 31135337). In response to DSBs, phosphorylation by ATM promotes interaction with RIF1 and dissociation from NUDT16L1/TIRR, leading to recruitment to DSBs sites (PubMed: 28241136). Recruited to DSBs sites by recognizing and binding

histone H2A monoubiquitinated at 'Lys-15' (H2AK15Ub) and histone H4 dimethylated at 'Lys-20' (H4K20me2), two histone marks that are present at DSBs sites (PubMed:[17190600](#), PubMed:[23760478](#), PubMed:[27153538](#), PubMed:[28241136](#)). Required for immunoglobulin class- switch recombination (CSR) during antibody genesis, a process that involves the generation of DNA DSBs (PubMed:[23345425](#)). Participates in the repair and the orientation of the broken DNA ends during CSR (By similarity). In contrast, it is not required for classic NHEJ and V(D)J recombination (By similarity). Promotes NHEJ of dysfunctional telomeres via interaction with PAXIP1 (PubMed:[23727112](#)).

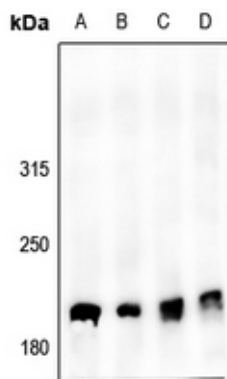
Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome. Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P70399}. Note=Localizes to the nucleus in absence of DNA damage (PubMed:28241136). Following DNA damage, recruited to sites of DNA damage, such as double stand breaks (DSBs): recognizes and binds histone H2A monoubiquitinated at 'Lys-15' (H2AK15Ub) and histone H4 dimethylated at 'Lys-20' (H4K20me2), two histone marks that are present at DSBs sites (PubMed:17190600, PubMed:23333306, PubMed:23760478, PubMed:24703952, PubMed:28241136, PubMed:31135337, PubMed:37696958). Associated with kinetochores during mitosis (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P70399, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17190600, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23333306, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23760478, ECO:0000269|PubMed:28241136, ECO:0000269|PubMed:37696958}

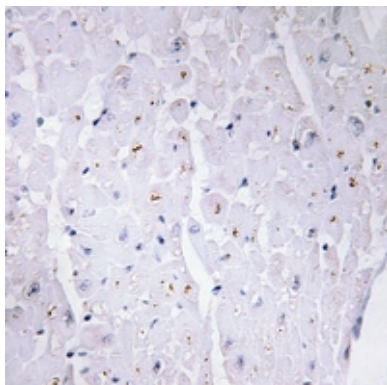
Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the N-term region of human 53BP1 (pS6). The exact sequence is proprietary.

Images



Western blot analysis of 53BP1 (pS6) expression in HeLa (A), U87MG (B), 3T3L1 (C), H9C2 (D) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of 53BP1 (pS6) staining in human heart formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.