



Rabbit Anti-MCM6 antibody

SL18268R

Product Name:	MCM6
Chinese Name:	微小染色体维持缺陷蛋白6抗体
Alias:	DNA replication licensing factor MCM6; MCG40308; Mcm6; MCM6 minichromosome maintenance deficient 6 (MIS5 homolog, <i>S. pombe</i>); MCM6 minichromosome maintenance deficient 6; MCM6_HUMAN; Minichromosome maintenance complex component 6; Minichromosome maintenance deficient (mis5 <i>S. pombe</i>) 6; Minichromosome maintenance deficient 6 homolog; Minichromosome maintenance protein 6; Mis5; MIS5 homolog; P105MCM.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	93kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleus
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MCM6:531-630/821
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The protein encoded by this gene is one of the highly conserved mini-chromosome maintenance proteins (MCM) that are essential for the initiation of eukaryotic genome

replication. The hexameric protein complex formed by the MCM proteins is a key component of the pre-replication complex (pre_RC) and may be involved in the formation of replication forks and in the recruitment of other DNA replication related proteins. The MCM complex consisting of this protein and MCM2, 4 and 7 proteins possesses DNA helicase activity, and may act as a DNA unwinding enzyme. The phosphorylation of the complex by CDC2 kinase reduces the helicase activity, suggesting a role in the regulation of DNA replication. Single nucleotide polymorphisms in the intron regions of this gene are associated with differential transcriptional activation of the promoter of the neighboring lactase gene and, thereby, influence lactose intolerance in early adulthood. [provided by RefSeq, May 2012]

Function:

Acts as component of the MCM2-7 complex (MCM complex) which is the putative replicative helicase essential for 'once per cell cycle' DNA replication initiation and elongation in eukaryotic cells. The active ATPase sites in the MCM2-7 ring are formed through the interaction surfaces of two neighboring subunits such that a critical structure of a conserved arginine finger motif is provided in trans relative to the ATP-binding site of the Walker A box of the adjacent subunit. The six ATPase active sites, however, are likely to contribute differentially to the complex helicase activity.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. Binds to chromatin during G1 and detach from it during S phase.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.

Similarity:

Belongs to the MCM family.
Contains 1 MCM domain.

SWISS:

Q14566

Gene ID:

4175

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 4175](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 517812](#) Cow

[Entrez Gene: 17219](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 29685](#) Rat

[Omim: 601806](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q2KIZ8](#) Cow

[SwissProt: Q14566](#) Human

[SwissProt: P97311](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q62724](#) Rat

[Unigene: 444118](#) Human

[Unigene: 4933](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 33226](#) Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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