Product Name: MCM6 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab13725

Summary

Production Name	MCM6 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	MCM6
Alternative Names	MCM6; DNA replication licensing factor MCM6; p105MCM
Gene ID	4175.0
SwissProt ID	Q14566.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human MCM6. AA range:331-380

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-2000
Molecular Weight	90kD

Background

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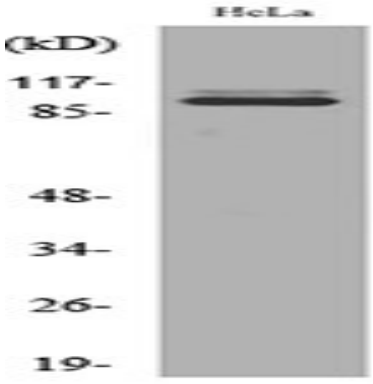
The protein encoded by this gene is one of the highly conserved mini-chromosome maintenance proteins (MCM) that are essential for the initiation of eukaryotic genome replication. The hexameric protein complex formed by the MCM proteins is a key component of the pre-replication complex (pre_RC) and may 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, ifunction:May be involved in the control of a single round of DNA replication during S phase. Binds to chromatin during G1 and detach from it during S phase as if it licenses the chromatin to replicate.,polymorphism:Intronic variations in MCM6 upstream from the LCT gene are associated with adult-type hypolactasia [MIM:223100] leading to lactose intolerance, or with lactase persistance. Lactose intolerance is a normal physiological phenomenon caused by developmental down-regulation of lactase activity during childhood or early adulthood. A non-coding variation in MCM6 affects the transcriptional regulation of the LCT gene resulting in down-regulation of lactase activity. However the majority of Northern Europeans and some African populations have the ability to maintain lactase activity and digest lactose throughout life (lactase persistence).,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Belongs to the MCM family.,similarity:Contains 1 MCM domain.,subunit:May interact with MCM10. Interacts with TIPIN.,

Research Area

DNA replication;Cell_Cycle_G1S;Cell_Cycle_G2M_DNA;

Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysate from HeLa cells, using MCM6 Antibody.

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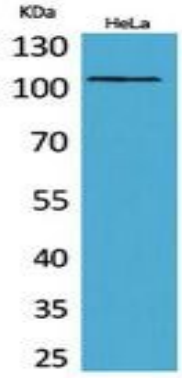

Western Blot analysis of HeLa cells using MCM6 Polyclonal Antibody .. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000 cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit （SC-003,Inventbiotech,MN,USA）.

Note

For research use only.