

MCM6 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP73637

Specification

MCM6 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality WB <u>014566</u> Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit Polyclonal

MCM6 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4175

Other Names MCM6; DNA replication licensing factor MCM6; p105MCM

Dilution WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

MCM6 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name MCM6 (HGNC:6949)

Function

Acts as a component of the MCM2-7 complex (MCM complex) which is the replicative helicase essential for 'once per cell cycle' DNA replication initiation and elongation in eukaryotic cells. Core component of CDC45-MCM-GINS (CMG) helicase, the molecular machine that unwinds template DNA during replication, and around which the replisome is built (PubMed:16899510, PubMed:16899510, PubMed:32453425, PubMed:34694004, PubMed:34694004, PubMed:34594004, PubMed:35585232, PubMed:9305914). 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 (PubMed:32453425).



Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome. Note=Binds to chromatin during G1 and detaches from it during S phase.

MCM6 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- <u>Flow Cytomety</u>
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

MCM6 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



MCM6 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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.