

#4018 Store at -20°C

MCM7 Antibody



✓ 100 µl
(10 western blots)

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This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

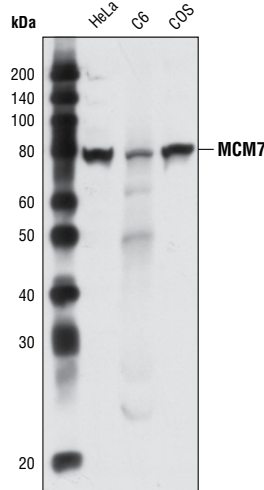
Entrez-Gene ID #4176
Swiss-Prot Acc. #P33993

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W Endogenous	H, M, R, Mk, Hm	80 kDa	Rabbit**

Background: The minichromosome maintenance (MCM) 2-7 proteins are a family of six related proteins required for the initiation and elongation of DNA replication. MCM2 through MCM7 bind together to form the heterohexameric MCM complex that is thought to act as a replicative helicase at the DNA replication fork (1-5). This complex is also a key component of the pre-replication complex (pre-RC) (reviewed in 1). Cdc6 and Cdt1 recruit the MCM complex to the origin recognition complex (ORC) during late mitosis/early G1 phase forming the pre-RC and licensing the DNA for replication (reviewed in 2). Phosphorylation of the MCM2, MCM3, MCM4 and MCM6 subunits has been reported to regulate the activity of the MCM complex and the initiation of DNA synthesis (6-8). As the DNA replicates the MCM proteins are removed, causing chromatin to become unlicensed through inhibition of pre-RC reformation. It is the licensing of the chromatin that permits the DNA to replicate only once per cell cycle, helping to ensure that genetic alterations and malignant cell growth do not occur (reviewed in 3). Studies have also shown that the MCM complex is involved in checkpoint control by protecting the structure of the replication fork and assisting in restarting replication by recruiting checkpoint proteins after arrest (reviewed in 3, 9).

Specificity/Sensitivity: MCM7 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total MCM7 protein.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the amino-terminus of human MCM7. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.



Western blot analysis of extracts from various cell types using MCM7 Antibody.

Background References:

- (1) Lei, M. and Tye, B.K. (2001) *J Cell Sci* 114, 1447-54.
- (2) Lygerou, Z. and Nurse, P. (2000) *Science* 290, 2271-3.
- (3) Forsburg, S.L. (2004) *Microbiol Mol Biol Rev* 68, 109-31.
- (4) Tye, B.K. and Sawyer, S. (2000) *J Biol Chem* 275, 34833-6.
- (5) Labib, K. et al. (2000) *Science* 288, 1643-7.
- (6) Charych, D.H. et al. (2008) *J Cell Biochem* 104, 1075-86.
- (7) Masai, H. et al. (2006) *J Biol Chem* 281, 39249-61.
- (8) Lin, D.I. et al. (2008) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 105, 8079-84.
- (9) Bailis, J.M. et al. (2008) *Mol Cell Biol* 28, 1724-38.

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

**Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting 1:1000

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignaling.com.

Please visit www.cellsignaling.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide
Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine
 Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—Horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.