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MCM2 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP51335

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P49736
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	101896

Additional Information

Gene ID	4171
Other Names	DNA replication licensing factor MCM2, Minichromosome maintenance protein 2 homolog, Nuclear protein BM28, MCM2, BM28, CCNL1, CDCL1, KIAA0030
Target/Specificity	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MCM2
Dilution	WB~~ 1:4000
Format	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	MCM2 (HGNC:6944)
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:32453425, PubMed:34694004, PubMed:34700328, PubMed:35585232). 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). Required for the entry in S phase and for cell division (PubMed:8175912). Plays a role in terminally differentiated hair cells development of the cochlea and induces cells apoptosis (PubMed:26196677).

Cellular Location	Nucleus. Chromosome. Note=Associated with chromatin before the formation of nuclei and detaches from it as DNA replication progresses. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P55861}

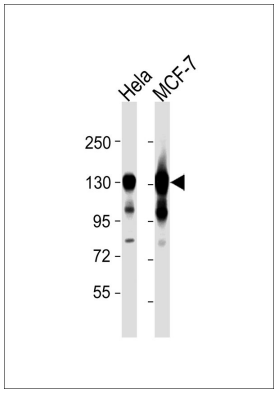
Background

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. Required for the entry in S phase and for cell division.

References

Todorov I.T.,et al.J. Cell Sci. 107:253-265(1994).
Nomura N.,et al.DNA Res. 1:27-35(1994).
Mimura S.,et al.Submitted (MAR-1996) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Kalnine N.,et al.Submitted (AUG-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Mincheva A.,et al.Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 65:276-277(1994).

Images



All lanes : Anti-MCM2 Antibody at 1:4000 dilution Lane 1: Hela whole cell lysates Lane 2: MCF-7 whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L),Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 102 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.