

MCM9 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP20295b

Specification

MCM9 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application WB,E Q9NXL9 Primary Accession F1N2W9 Other Accession Reactivity Human Predicted **Bovine** Rabbit Host Clonality **Polyclonal** Isotype Rabbit Ia Calculated MW 127313 Antigen Region 316-345

MCM9 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 254394

Other Names

DNA helicase MCM9, hMCM9, Mini-chromosome maintenance deficient domain-containing protein 1, Minichromosome maintenance 9, MCM9, C6orf61, MCMDC1

Target/Specificity

This MCM9 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 316-345 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human MCM9.

Dilution

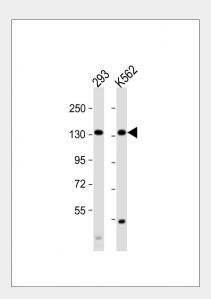
WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.



All lanes: Anti-MCM9 Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: 293 whole cell lysate Lane 2: K562 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size: 127 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

MCM9 Antibody (C-term) - Background

MCM9, a member of the MCM2-8 family, binds to chromatin and is required for the recruitment of the MCM2-7 helicase onto chromatin. MCM9 can form a complex with Cdt1. It is thought that MCM9 might play an important role in DNA replication since its depletion results in its inhibition.



Precautions

MCM9 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MCM9 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Component of the MCM8-MCM9 complex, a

Name MCM9

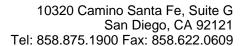
Synonyms C6orf61, MCMDC1

Function

complex involved in the repair of double-stranded DNA breaks (DBSs) and DNA interstrand cross- links (ICLs) by homologous recombination (HR) (PubMed:23401855). Required for DNA resection by the MRE11-RAD50-NBN/NBS1 (MRN) complex by recruiting the MRN complex to the repair site and by promoting the complex nuclease activity (PubMed:26215093). Probably by regulating the localization of the MRN complex, indirectly regulates the recruitment of downstream effector RAD51 to DNA damage sites including DBSs and ICLs (PubMed:23401855). Acts as a helicase in DNA mismatch repair (MMR) following DNA replication errors to unwind the mismatch containing DNA strand (PubMed:26300262). In addition, recruits MLH1, a component of the MMR complex, to chromatin (PubMed:<a hr ef="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26300 262" target=" blank">26300262). The MCM8-MCM9 complex is dispensable for DNA replication and S phase progression (PubMed:23401855). Probably by regulating HR, plays a key role during gametogenesis (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome. Note=Colocalizes to nuclear foci with RPA1 following DNA damage (PubMed:23401855). Localizes to





double- stranded DNA breaks (PubMed:23401855). Recruited to chromatin by MSH2 (PubMed:26300262).

MCM9 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

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