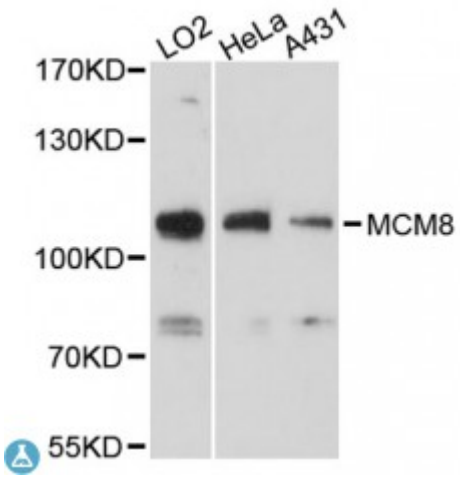
Anti-MCM8 Antibody



Description	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 mini-chromosome maintenance proteins is a key component of the pre-replication complex and may be involved in the formation of replication forks and in the recruitment of other DNA replication related proteins. This protein contains the central domain that is conserved among the mini-chromosome maintenance proteins. The encoded protein may interact with other mini-chromosome maintenance proteins and play a role in DNA replication. This gene may be associated with length of reproductive lifespan and menopause. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been described.
Model	STJ114788
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 591-840 of human MCM8 (NP_115874.3).
Gene ID	84515
Gene Symbol	MCM8
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Highest levels in placenta, lung and pancreas, Low levels in skeletal muscle and kidney, Expressed in various tumors with highest levels in colon and lung cancers

Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	DNA helicase MCM8
Molecular Weight	93.697 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:16147OMIM:608187Reactome:R-HSA-113507
Alternative Names	DNA helicase MCM8
Function	Component of the MCM8-MCM9 complex, a complex involved in homologous recombination repair following DNA interstrand cross-links and plays a key role during gametogenesis, The MCM8-MCM9 complex probably acts as a hexameric helicase downstream of the Fanconi anemia proteins BRCA2 and RAD51 and is required to process aberrant forks into homologous recombination substrates and to orchestrate homologous recombination with resection, fork stabilization and fork restart, May also play a non-essential for DNA replication: may be involved in the activation of the prereplicative complex (pre-RC) during G(1) phase by recruiting CDC6 to the origin recognition complex (ORC), Binds chromatin throughout the cell cycle,
Cellular Localization	Nucleus,