## BACKGROUND

Orc1 and Orc2 (also designated Rrr1 or Sir5) are two of the six subunits that compose the yeast origin of replication complex (ORC). This complex binds to autonomously replicating sequences (ARS) and serves as an initiator protein for DNA replication. The minichromosome maintenance (MCM) proteins also play an essential role in regulating DNA replication by binding to chromatin and activating the ORC-ARS complex. Cdc6, involved in limiting DNA replication to once per cell cycle, binds to the ORC and is essential for the assembly of the MCM proteins. The transcription factor Abf1 (also designated Obf1 or Baf1) also binds to the ARS, and plays a role in gene silencing as well as in DNA replication.

## REFERENCES

1. Hennessy, K., et al. 1991. A group of interacting yeast DNA replication genes. Genes and Dev. 5: 958-969.
2. Chen, Y., et al. 1992. CDC46/MCM5, a yeast protein whose subcellular localization is cell cycle-regulated, is involved in DNA replication at autonomously replicating sequences. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89: 10459-10463.
3. Yan, H., et al. 1993. Cell cycle-regulated nuclear localization of MCM2 and MCM3, which are required for the initiation of DNA synthesis at chromosomal replication origins in yeast. Genes and Dev. 7: 2149-2160.
4. Toyn, J.H., et al. 1995. The activation of DNA replication in yeast. TIBS 20 : 70-73.
5. McBroom, L.D.B. and Sadowski, P.D. 1995. Functional analysis of the ABF1-binding sites within the Ya regions of the MATa and HMRa loci of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Curr. Genet. 28: 1-11.
6. Dalton, S. and Whitbread, L. 1995. Cell cycle-regulated nuclear import and export of Cdc47, a protein essential for initiation of DNA replication in budding yeast. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 92: 2514-2518.
7. Cocker, J.H., et al. 1996. An essential role for the Cdc6 protein in forming the pre-replicative complexes of budding yeast. Nature 379: 180-182.
8. Hopwood, B. and Dalton, S. 1996. Cdc45p assembles into a complex with Cdc46/Mcm5p, is required for minichromosome maintenance, and is essential for chromosomal DNA replication. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 93: 12309-12314.

## SOURCE

Mcm2 (y-100) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-100 mapping at the N -terminus of Mcm 2 of Saccharomyces cerevisiae origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains $200 \mu \mathrm{~g} \operatorname{lgG}$ in 1.0 ml of PBS with $<0.1 \%$ sodium azide and $0.1 \%$ gelatin.

## STORAGE

Store at $4^{\circ}$ C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## APPLICATIONS

Mcm2 (y-100) is recommended for detection of Mcm2 of Saccharomyces cerevisiae origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 $\mu \mathrm{g}$ per 100-500 $\mu \mathrm{g}$ of total protein ( 1 ml of cell lysate)), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

## RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat antirabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 ( 0.5 ml agarose/ 2.0 ml ). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

