



Dmc1 (5B10/2): sc-53270

BACKGROUND

DNA repair proteins are necessary for the maintenance of chromosome integrity and are involved in the elimination of premutagenic lesions from DNA. The DNA repair proteins Rad51 and Rad52 are key components of the double-strand-break repair (DSBR) pathway. Rad51 is essential for mitotic and meiotic recombination, and its mutation in yeast and mammalian cells results in chromosome loss. Overexpression of Rad52 confers resistance to ionizing radiation and induces homologous intrachromosomal recombination. Rad52 is thought to be involved in an early stage of Rad51-mediated recombination. Additional proteins involved in the pathway include Nibrin and Dmc1. Nibrin, which complexes with Mre11 and Rad50, is absent in Nijmegen breakage syndrome (NBS) patients. Dmc1 is specifically involved in meiotic recombination. An alternative spliced form of Dmc1, designated Dmc1 Δ , is deleted for a region between the two motifs involved in nucleotide binding. The alternatively spliced Dmc1 Δ transcript is detected in both male and female germ cells, indicating that the encoded protein may have a role in mammalian genetic recombination in meiosis.

REFERENCES

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2. Muris, D.F., et al. 1994. Cloning of human and mouse genes homologous to Rad52, a yeast gene involved in DNA repair and recombination. *Mutat. Res.* 315: 295-305.
3. Park, M.S. 1995. Expression of human Rad52 confers resistance to ionizing radiation in mammalian cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* 270: 15467-15470.
4. Shen, Z., et al. 1996. Specific interactions between the human Rad51 and Rad52 proteins. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271: 148-152.
5. Lim, D.S. and Hastay, P. 1996. A mutation in mouse Rad51 results in an early embryonic lethal that is suppressed by a mutation in p53. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 16: 7133-7143.
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7. Benson, F.E., et al. 1998. Synergistic actions of Rad51 and Rad52 in recombination and DNA repair. *Nature* 391: 401-404.
8. Masson, J.Y., et al. 1999. The meiosis-specific recombinase hDmc1 forms RING structures and interacts with hRad51. *EMBO J.* 18: 6552-6560.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: DMC1 (human) mapping to 22q13.1.

SOURCE

Dmc1 (5B10/2) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant Dmc1 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG_{2a} kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

Dmc1 (5B10/2) is recommended for detection of Dmc1 and Dmc1-D of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)].

Suitable for use as control antibody for Dmc1 siRNA (h): sc-37392, Dmc1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-37392-SH and Dmc1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37392-V.

Molecular Weight of Dmc1: 37 kDa.

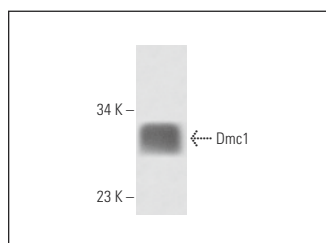
Molecular Weight of Dmc1-D: 31 kDa.

Positive Controls: human testis extract: sc-363781.

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

DATA



Dmc1 (5B10/2): sc-53270. Western blot analysis of Dmc1 expression in human testes tissue extract.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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