

Abf1 (yC-20): sc-6679

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. Foss, M., et al. 1993. Origin recognition complex (ORC) in transcriptional silencing and DNA replication in *S. cerevisiae*. *Science* 262: 1838-1844.
2. Bell, S.P., et al. 1993. Yeast origin recognition complex functions in transcription silencing and DNA replication. *Science* 262: 1844-1849.
3. Bell, S.P., et al. 1995. The multidomain structure of Orc1p reveals similarity to regulators of DNA replication and transcriptional silencing. *Cell* 83: 563-568.
4. McBroom, L.D.B., et al. 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.
5. 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.
6. Donovan, S., et al. 1997. Cdc6p-dependent loading of Mcm proteins onto pre-replicative chromatin in budding yeast. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94: 5611-5616.

SOURCE

Abf1 (yC-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the C-terminus of Abf1 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-6679 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

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

PROTOCOLS

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

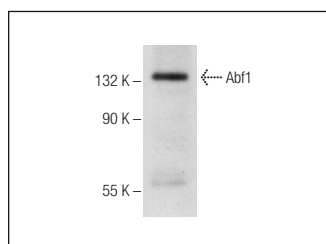
APPLICATIONS

Abf1 (yC-20) is recommended for detection of Abf1 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)].

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (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).

DATA



Abf1 (yC-20): sc-6679. Western blot analysis of Abf1 expression in *S. cerevisiae* whole cell lysate.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Reid, J.L., et al. 2000. Coordinate regulation of yeast ribosomal protein genes is associated with targeted recruitment of Esa1 histone acetylase. *Mol. Cell* 6: 1297-1307.
2. Deckert, J., et al. 2002. Targeted recruitment of Rpd3 histone deacetylase represses transcription by inhibiting recruitment of SWI/SNF, SAGA, and TATA binding protein. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 22: 6458-6470.
3. Rohde, J.R., et al. 2003. The tor pathway regulates gene expression by linking nutrient sensing to histone acetylation. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 23: 629-635.
4. Yarragudi, A., et al. 2004. Comparison of ABF1 and RAP1 in chromatin opening and transactivator potentiation in the budding yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 24: 9152-9164.
5. Gelfand, B., et al. 2011. Regulated antisense transcription controls expression of cell-type-specific genes in yeast. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 31: 1701-1709.

RESEARCH USE

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