Mec1 (y-300): sc-9075



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

DNA damage results in the arrest of cell cycle progression, allowing the damaged DNA to be repaired prior to replication. Checkpoints exist at several cell cycle phase transitions to maintain this genetic integrity. Rad9, Rad17, Rad24 and Mec3 are involved in activating the G1 and G2 checkpoints. Pol2 (also known as Dun2), encoding the catalytic subunit of DNA polymerase epsilon, plays a role in activating the S phase checkpoint. The protein kinase Rad53 (also designated Spk1, Mec2 or Sad1) is essential for both G2 and S phase arrest. Activation of Rad53 is regulated by Mec1 (also known as Esr1 and Sad3), a homolog of the human ATM protein. Pds1 and Mad2 both regulate checkpoints associated with incomplete spindle replication. Dun1, another protein kinase, plays a role in transducing the DNA damage signal.

REFERENCES

- Li, R., Havel, C., Watson, J.A., and Murray, A.W. 1993. The mitotic feedback control gene MAD2 enclodes the alpha-subunit of a prenyltransferase. Nature 366: 82-84.
- 2. Zhou, Z. and Elledge, S.J. 1993. DUN1 encodes a protein kinase that controls the DNA damage response in yeast. Cell 75: 1119-1127.
- Abloussekhra, A., Vialard, J.E., Morrison, D.E., de la Torre-Ruiz, M.A., Cernakova, L., Fabre, F., and Lowndes, N.F. 1996. A novel role for the budding yeast RAD9 checkpoint gene in DNA damage-dependent transcription. EMBO J. 15: 3912-3922.
- Siede, W., Nusspaumer, G., Portillo, V., Rodriguez, R., and Friedberg, E.C. 1996. Cloning and characterization of RAD17, a gene controlling cell cycle responses to DNA damage in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Nucl. Acids Res. 24: 1669-1675.
- Lydall, D., Nikolsky, Y., Bishop, D.K., and Weinert, T. 1996. A meiotic recombination checkpoint controlled by mitotic checkpoint genes. Nature 383: 840-843.
- 6. Longhese, M.P., Fraschini, R., Plevani, P., and Lucchini, G. 1996. Yeast pep3/mec3 mutants fail to delay entry into S phase and to slow DNA replication in response to DNA damage, and they define a functional link between Mec3 and DNA primase. Mol. Cell. Biol. 16: 3235-3244.
- Navas, T.A., Sanchez, Y., and Elledge, S.J. 1996. RAD9 and DNA polymerase epsilon form parallel sensory branches for transducing the DNA damage checkpoint signal in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Genes and Dev. 10: 2632-2643.
- Sanchez, Y., Desany, B.A., Jones, W.J., Liu, Q., Wang, B., and Elledge, S.J. 1996. Regulation of RAD53 by the ATM-like kinases MEC1 and TEL1 in yeast cell cycle checkpoint pathways. Science 271: 357-360.
- Yamamoto, A., Guacci, V., and Koshland, D. 1996. Pds1p, an inhibitor of anaphase in budding yeast, plays a critical role in the APC and checkpoint pathway(s). J. Cell. Biol. 133: 99-110.

SOURCE

Mec1 (y-300) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-300 mapping near the N-terminus of Mec1 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* origin.

PRODUCT

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

APPLICATIONS

Mec1 (y-300) is recommended for detection of Mec1 of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] 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 anti-rabbit 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).

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 or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. 1.800.457.3801 831.457.3801 Fax 831.457.3801 Europe +00800 4573 8000 49 6221 4503 0 www.scbt.com