

MCM8 siRNA (m): sc-61003

BACKGROUND

The mini-chromosome maintenance (MCM) family of proteins include MCM2, MCM3, MCM4 (Cdc21), MCM5 (Cdc46), MCM6 (Mis5), MCM7 (Cdc47), MCM8, MCM9 and MCM10 (Dna43). The proteins in this family are regulators of DNA replication that act to ensure replication occurs only once in the cell cycle. Expression of MCM proteins increases during cell growth, peaking at G₁ to S phase. MCM proteins are crucial components of the pre-replication complex (pre-RC) and are involved in replication fork formation and the recruitment of other DNA replication proteins. The MCM proteins each contain an ATP-binding motif, which is predicted to mediate ATP-dependent opening of double-stranded DNA. MCM proteins are regulated by E2F transcription factors, which induce MCM expression, and by protein kinases, which interact with MCM proteins to maintain the postreplicative state of the cell. Throughout the cell cycle, MCM8 binds chromatin. MCM8 can interact with Cdc6 and ORC2L.

REFERENCES

1. Koonin, E.V. 1993. A common set of conserved motifs in a vast variety of putative nucleic acid-dependent ATPases including MCM proteins involved in the initiation of eukaryotic DNA replication. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 21: 2541-2547.
2. Fujita, M., et al. 1998. Cell cycle- and chromatin binding state-dependent phosphorylation of human MCM heterohexameric complexes. A role for Cdc2 kinase. *J. Biol. Chem.* 273: 17095-17101.
3. Leone, G., et al. 1998. E2F-3 activity is regulated during the cell cycle and is required for the induction of S phase. *Genes Dev.* 12: 2120-2130.
4. Coverley, D., et al. 1998. Protein kinase inhibition in G₂ causes mammalian MCM proteins to reassociate with chromatin and restores ability to replicate. *Exp. Cell Res.* 238: 63-69.
5. Maiorano, D., et al. 2005. MCM8 is an MCM2-7-related protein that functions as a DNA helicase during replication elongation and not initiation. *Cell* 120: 315-328.
6. Volkening, M. and Hoffmann, I. 2005. Involvement of human MCM8 in prereplication complex assembly by recruiting hCdc6 to chromatin. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 25: 1560-1568.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Mcm8 (mouse) mapping to 2 F2.

PRODUCT

MCM8 siRNA (m) is a pool of 3 target-specific 19-25 nt siRNAs designed to knock down gene expression. Each vial contains 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA, sufficient for a 10 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see MCM8 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-61003-SH and MCM8 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-61003-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of MCM8 (m) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-61003A, sc-61003B and sc-61003C.

STORAGE AND RESUSPENSION

Store lyophilized siRNA duplex at -20° C with desiccant. Stable for at least one year from the date of shipment. Once resuspended, store at -20° C, avoid contact with RNases and repeated freeze thaw cycles.

Resuspend lyophilized siRNA duplex in 330 μ l of the RNase-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 μ l of RNase-free water makes a 10 μ M solution in a 10 μ M Tris-HCL, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

MCM8 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of MCM8 expression in mouse cells.

SUPPORT REAGENTS

For optimal siRNA transfection efficiency, Santa Cruz Biotechnology's siRNA Transfection Reagent: sc-29528 (0.3 ml), siRNA Transfection Medium: sc-36868 (20 ml) and siRNA Dilution Buffer: sc-29527 (1.5 ml) are recommended. Control siRNAs or Fluorescein Conjugated Control siRNAs are available as 10 μ M in 66 μ l. Each contain a scrambled sequence that will not lead to the specific degradation of any known cellular mRNA. Fluorescein Conjugated Control siRNAs include: sc-36869, sc-44239, sc-44240 and sc-44241. Control siRNAs include: sc-37007, sc-44230, sc-44231, sc-44232, sc-44233, sc-44234, sc-44235, sc-44236, sc-44237 and sc-44238.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor MCM8 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: MCM8 (m)-PR: sc-61003-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

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.