Cdc6 (180.2): sc-9964



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Cell cycle events are regulated by the sequential activation and deactivation of cyclin dependent kinases (Cdks) and by the proteolysis of cyclins. The cell division control (Cdc) genes are required at various points in the cell cycle. Cdc25A, Cdc25B and Cdc25C protein tyrosine phosphatases function as mitotic activators by dephosphorylating Cdc2 p34 on regulatory tyrosine residues. Cdc6 is the human homolog of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Cdc6, which is involved in the initiation of DNA replication. Cdc37 appears to facilitate Cdk4/cyclin D1 complex formation and has been shown to form a stable complex with HSP 90. Cdc34, Cdc27 and Cdc16 function as ubiquitinconjugating enzymes. Cdc34 is thought to be the structural and functional homolog of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Cdc34, which is essential for the G $_1$ to S phase transition. Cdc16 and Cdc27 are components of the APC (anaphase-promoting complex) which ubiquitinates cyclin B, resulting in cyclin B/Cdk complex degradation.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CDC6 (human) mapping to 17q21.2; Cdc6 (mouse) mapping to 11 D.

SOURCE

Cdc6 (180.2) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length Cdc6 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 $\mu g \, lg G_1$ kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Cdc6 (180.2) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-9964 AC), 500 $\mu g/0.25$ ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-9964 HRP), 200 $\mu g/ml$, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-9964 PE), fluorescein (sc-9964 FITC), Alexa Fluor* 488 (sc-9964 AF488), Alexa Fluor* 546 (sc-9964 AF546), Alexa Fluor* 594 (sc-9964 AF594) or Alexa Fluor* 647 (sc-9964 AF647), 200 $\mu g/ml$, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor* 680 (sc-9964 AF680) or Alexa Fluor* 790 (sc-9964 AF790), 200 $\mu g/ml$, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

In addition, Cdc6 (180.2) is available conjugated to TRITC (sc-9964 TRITC, 200 μ g/ml), for IF, IHC(P) and FCM.

APPLICATIONS

Cdc6 (180.2) is recommended for detection of Cdc6 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

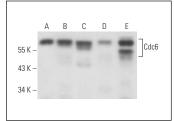
Suitable for use as control antibody for Cdc6 siRNA (h): sc-29258, Cdc6 siRNA (m): sc-35046, Cdc6 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29258-SH, Cdc6 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-35046-SH, Cdc6 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29258-V and Cdc6 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35046-V.

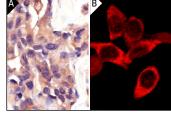
Molecular Weight of Cdc6: 62 kDa.

STORAGE

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

DATA





Cdc6 (180.2): sc-9964. Western blot analysis of Cdc6 expression in HeLa (**A**), SK-BR-3 (**B**), NCI-H929 (**C**), BYDP (**D**) and SP2/0 (**E**) whole cell lysates.

Cdc6 (180.2): sc-9964. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human breast tumor (A). Immunofluorescence staining of methanolfixed HeLa cells showing cytoplasmic staining (B).

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- 1. Wiebusch, L., et al. 2003. Human cytomegalovirus prevents replication licensing by inhibiting MCM loading onto chromatin. EMBO Rep. 4: 42-46.
- 2. Gamell, C., et al. 2017. Reduced abundance of the E3 ubiquitin ligase E6AP contributes to decreased expression of the INK4/ARF locus in non-small cell lung cancer. Sci. Signal. 10: eaaf8223.
- 3. Lei, T., et al. 2018. Cyclin K regulates prereplicative complex assembly to promote mammalian cell proliferation. Nat. Commun. 9: 1876.
- Müller, D., et al. 2019. eIF4A inhibition circumvents uncontrolled DNA replication mediated by 4E-BP1 loss in pancreatic cancer. JCI Insight 4: e121951.
- Segeren, H.A., et al. 2020. Excessive E2F transcription in single cancer cells precludes transient cell-cycle exit after DNA damage. Cell Rep. 33: 108449.
- Enrico, T.P., et al. 2021. Cyclin F drives proliferation through SCF-dependent degradation of the retinoblastoma-like tumor suppressor p130/RBL2. Elife 10: e70691.
- 7. Wang, H., et al. 2022. Nuclear TIGAR mediates an epigenetic and metabolic autoregulatory loop via NRF2 in cancer therapeutic resistance. Acta Pharm. Sin. B 12: 1871-1884.
- 8. Xu, X., et al. 2023. DNA replication initiation factor RECQ4 possesses a role in antagonizing DNA replication initiation. Nat. Commun. 14: 1233.
- Mouery, R.D., et al. 2024. Proteomic analysis reveals a PLK1-dependent G₂/M degradation program and a role for AKAP2 in coordinating the mitotic cytoskeleton. Cell Rep. 43: 114510.

RESEARCH USE

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

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