

## Anti-CDC6 antibody, rabbit polyclonal, ChIP-Grade 70-133 100 μg

Shipping and Storage: Shipped at 4°C or -20°C and store at -20°C

Immunogen: Recombinant GST-human CDC6 (1-326 amino acids) expressed in E. coli

Form: 1 mg/ml in PBS- with 50% glycerol. Filter-sterilized. Azide and carrier free

**Purity:** The antiserum was first adsorbed with GST conjugated agarose column and then the antibody in the pass-through fractions were purified with GST-CDC6 conjugated column.

Reactivity: human, mouse, rat

**Validation:** Specificity of reaction has been validated with siRNA in WB (Ref. 5 & 7)

## Applications:

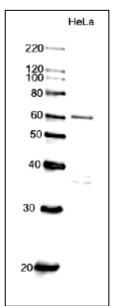
- 1. Western blotting (1/1,000~3,000)
- 2. Immunoprecipitation (1/200)
- 3. Chromatin Immuno-Precipitation (assay dependent)
- 4. Immunofluorescence staining (1/200)

**Background:** CDC6 (Cell Division Control Protein 6 homolog) (human; 560 aa, 62.7 kDa) is involved in the initiation of DNA replication. Also participates in checkpoint controls that ensure DNA replication is completed before mitosis is initiated.

**Subcellular location:** The protein is nuclear in G1 and cytoplasmic in S-phase cells.

Data base Link: uniprot/Q99741 (CDC6\_HUMAN)

Fig.1 Western blotting



of endogenous CDC6
protein in HeLa cells

Lane 1; Size marker
proteins (kDa)

Lane 2; HeLa cell
whole lysate (10 μg)

Anti-CDC6 antibody
was used at 1/1,000
dilution.

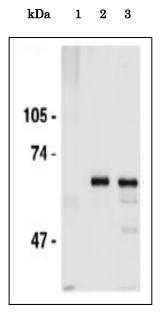


Fig 2. Immunoprecipitation of CDC6. CDC6 protein was precipitated from whole cell lysate of HeLa cells with anti-CDC6 antibody beads and probed by western blotting with anti-CDC6 antibody.

- $\begin{array}{ll} \hbox{1;} & \hbox{Control} & \hbox{IP} & \hbox{with} \\ \hbox{non-immune IgG} \\ \end{array}$
- 2; Immunoprecipitates with anti-CDC6 antibody
- 3; Input (whole cell lysate)



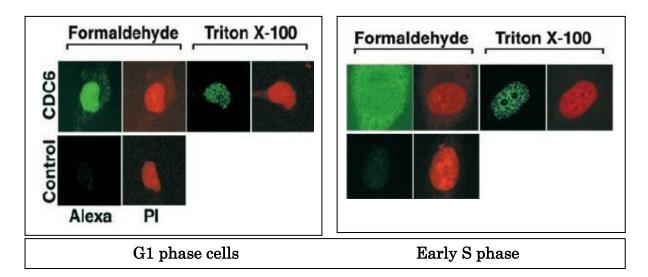


Fig.3 Immunofluorescence staining of CDC6 protein in HeLa cells

Confocal microscopic analyses of localization of CDC6 proteins in HeLa cells in G<sub>1</sub> or early S phase. Cells in mid to late G<sub>1</sub>phase or hydroxyurea-treated early S phase were fixed with formaldehyde directly or after extraction with Triton X-100 and then immunostained with anti-CDC6 or control non-immune antibody (Alexa;green). The samples were further treated with propidium iodide for DNA staining (PI; red).

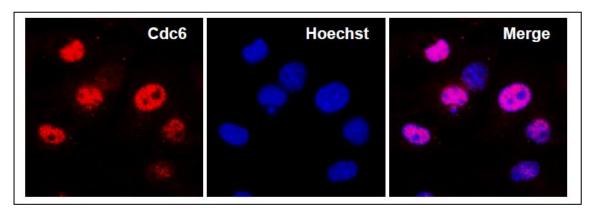


Fig.4 Immunofluorescence staining of CDC6 in MEF cells

MEFs (mouse embryonic fibroblasts ) from embryonic day 14.5 mouse embryos were fixed with 10 % formalin at room temperature (RT) for 10 min, permeabilized with ice-cold methanol on ice for 10 min, and treated with 2 % BSA/PBS at RT for 1h. The cells were reacted with anti-cdc6 antibody (1:200) at 4°C overnight and then with Alexa 555-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG antibody (1:1000) at RT for 1h. Chromosomal DNA was counterstained with 3.3 μM Hoechst 33342. Note that CDC6 abundantly localizes in nuclei of the cells at G1 and early S phase..



**Reference:** This antibody was described in Ref.1 and used in the following publications.

- 1. Fujita M. et al. (1999) Cell cycle regulation of human CDC6 protein. Intracellular localization, interaction with the human mcm complex, and CDC2 kinase-mediated hyperphosphorylation. <u>J Biol Chem.</u> 274:25927-32. PMID:10464337, **WB, IP, IF, (human)**
- 2. Fujita M. et al. (2002) Nuclear organization of DNA replication initiation proteins in mammalian cells. <u>J Biol Chem.</u> 277:10354-61. PMID: 11779870, **WB, IP, IF, (human)**
- 3. Tatsumi Y. et al. (2006) Deregulation of Cdt1 induces chromosomal damage without rereplication and leads to chromosomal instability. <u>J Cell Sci.</u> 119:3128-40. PMID: 16835273. **WB, (human)**
- 4. Sugimoto N. et al. (2009) Redundant and differential regulation of multiple licensing factors ensures prevention of re-replication in normal human cells. <u>J Cell Sci.</u> 15;:1184-91. PMID:19339550, **WB**, (human)
- Yoshida K. et al. (2010) CDC6 interaction with ATR regulates activation of a replication checkpoint in higher eukaryotic cells. <u>J Cell Sci.</u> 123:225-35. PMID:20048340. WB, IP, (human)
- 6. Sugimoto N. et al. (2011) Chromatin remodeler sucrose nonfermenting 2 homolog (SNF2H) is recruited onto DNA replication origins through interaction with Cdc10 protein-dependent transcript 1 (Cdt1) and promotes pre-replication complex formation. <u>J Biol Chem.</u> 286:39200-10. PMID:21937426. **WB, (human)**
- 7. Sugimoto N et al. (2015) Cdt1-binding protein GRWD1 is a novel histone-binding protein that facilitates MCM loading through its influence on chromatin architecture. <u>Nucleic Acids Res.</u> 2015 Jul 13;43(12):5898-911. PMID:25990725. **WB, ChIP (human)**