

Product datasheet

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ARG62574 anti-ORC2 antibody [2ORC01 (3F7/8)]

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Mouse Monoclonal antibody [2ORC01 (3F7/8)] recognizes ORC2

Tested Reactivity Hu

Tested Application ICC/IF, WB
Host Mouse

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone 2ORC01 (3F7/8)

Isotype IgG2a
Target Name ORC2
Species Human

Immunogen raised against OCR2, human origin recognition complex (hsORC)

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names ORC2L; Origin recognition complex subunit 2

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
	WB	1:200
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	HeLa whole cell lysate	

Properties

Form Liquid

Purification Purified Antibody

Buffer 1X PBS and 0.1% Sodium azide

Preservative 0.1% Sodium azide

Concentration 0.2 mg/ml

Storage instruction For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed

before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links GeneID: 4999 Human

Swiss-port # Q13416 Human

Gene Symbol ORC2

Gene Full Name origin recognition complex, subunit 2

Background The origin recognition complex (ORC) is a highly conserved six subunits protein complex essential for

the initiation of the DNA replication in eukaryotic cells. Studies in yeast demonstrated that ORC binds specifically to origins of replication and serves as a platform for the assembly of additional initiation factors such as Cdc6 and Mcm proteins. The protein encoded by this gene is a subunit of the ORC complex. This protein forms a core complex with ORC3, -4, and -5. It also interacts with CDC45 and MCM10, which are proteins known to be important for the initiation of DNA replication. This protein has been demonstrated to specifically associate with the origin of replication of Epstein-Barr virus in human cells, and is thought to be required for DNA replication from viral origin of replication. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found, one of which is a nonsense-mediated mRNA

decay candidate. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2010]

Function Component of the origin recognition complex (ORC) that binds origins of replication. DNA-binding is

ATP-dependent. The specific DNA sequences that define origins of replication have not been identified yet. ORC is required to assemble the pre-replication complex necessary to initiate DNA replication. Binds histone H3 and H4 trimethylation marks H3K9me3, H3K20me3 and H4K27me3. Stabilizes LRWD1, by protecting it from ubiquitin-mediated proteasomal degradation. Also stabilizes ORC3. [UniProt]

Research Area Gene Regulation antibody

Calculated Mw 66 kDa