

ARG56406 anti-METTL3 antibody

Package: 100 µl, 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes METTL3
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	METTL3
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of Human METTL3
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Spo8; IME4; Methyltransferase-like protein 3; EC 2.1.1.62; N6-adenosine-methyltransferase 70 kDa subunit; M6A; MT-A70

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:100
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:100
	WB	1:500 - 1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
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. 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.

Database links

[GeneID: 56335 Mouse](#)

[GeneID: 56339 Human](#)

[Swiss-port # Q86U44 Human](#)

[Swiss-port # Q8C3P7 Mouse](#)

Gene Symbol

METTL3

Gene Full Name

methyltransferase like 3

Background

This gene encodes the 70 kDa subunit of MT-A which is part of N6-adenosine-methyltransferase. This enzyme is involved in the posttranscriptional methylation of internal adenosine residues in eukaryotic mRNAs, forming N6-methyladenosine. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

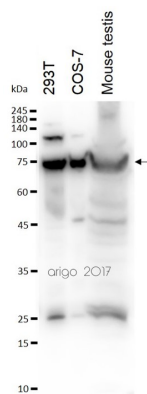
Function

N6-methyltransferase that methylates adenosine residues of some RNAs and acts as a regulator of the circadian clock, differentiation of embryonic stem cells and primary miRNA processing. N6-methyladenosine (m6A), which takes place at the 5'-[AG]GAC-3' consensus sites of some mRNAs, plays a role in the efficiency of mRNA splicing, processing, editing and mRNA stability. M6A regulates the length of the circadian clock: acts as a early pace-setter in the circadian loop by putting mRNA production on a fast-track for facilitating nuclear processing, thereby providing an early point of control in setting the dynamics of the feedback loop (By similarity). M6A also acts as a regulator of mRNA stability: in embryonic stem cells (ESCs), m6A methylation of mRNAs encoding key naive pluripotency-promoting transcripts results in transcript destabilization, promoting differentiation of ESCs (By similarity). M6A also takes place in other RNA molecules, such as primary miRNA (pri-miRNAs). Mediates methylation of pri-miRNAs, marking them for recognition and processing by DGCR8. [UniProt]

Calculated Mw

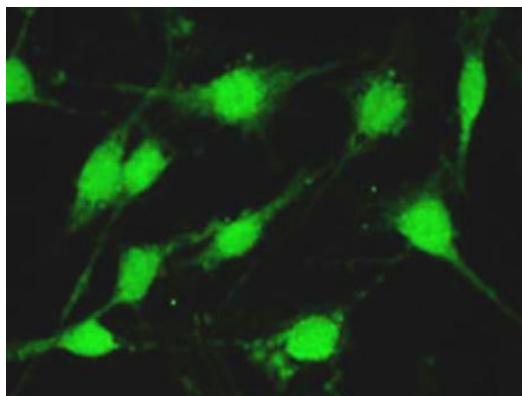
64 kDa

Images



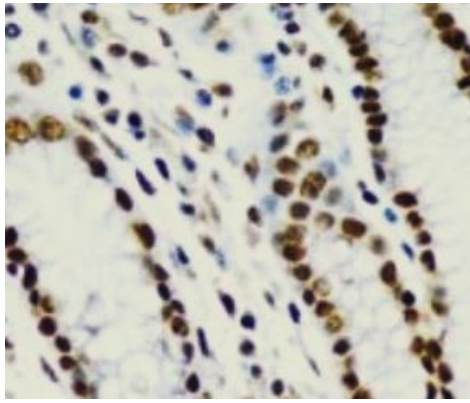
ARG56406 anti-METTL3 antibody WB image

Western blot: 30 µg of 293T, COS-7 and Mouse testis lysates stained with ARG56406 anti-METTL3 antibody at 1:500 dilution.



ARG56406 anti-METTL3 antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: C6 cells stained with ARG56406 anti-METTL3 antibody.



ARG56406 anti-METTL3 antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human stomach stained with ARG56406 anti-METTL3 antibody at 1:100 dilution.