



MTA70 mouse mAb

Catalog No	YP-mAb-17259
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human, Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	METTL3 MTA70
Protein Name	N6-adenosine-methyltransferase 70 kDa subunit (MT-A70) (EC 2.1.1.62) (Methyltransferase-like protein 3)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human N-terminal MTA70
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of MTA70 at Human, Mouse
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Mouse,Monoclonal
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	N6-adenosine-methyltransferase 70 kDa subunit (MT-A70) (EC 2.1.1.62) (Methyltransferase-like protein 3)
Observed Band	64kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . Nucleus speckle . Cytoplasm . Colocalizes with speckles in interphase nuclei, suggesting that it may be associated with nuclear pre-mRNA splicing components (PubMed:9409616). In response to ultraviolet irradiation, colocalizes to DNA damage sites however, it probably does not bind DNA but localizes in the vicinity of DNA damage sites (PubMed:28297716).
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed at low level. Expressed in spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, ovary, small intestine, colon and peripheral blood leukocytes.
Function	The METTL3-METTL14 heterodimer forms a N6-methyltransferase complex that methylates adenosine residues at the N(6) position of some RNAs and regulates various processes such as the circadian clock, differentiation of embryonic and hematopoietic stem cells, cortical neurogenesis, response to DNA damage, differentiation of T-cells and primary miRNA processing . In the heterodimer formed with METTL14, METTL3 constitutes the catalytic core . N6-methyladenosine (m6A), which takes place at the 5'-[AG]GAC-3' consensus sites of some mRNAs, plays a role in mRNA stability, processing, translation efficiency and editing . M6A acts as a key regulator of mRNA stability: methylation is completed upon the release of mRNA into the nucleoplasm and promotes mRNA destabilization and degradation . In embryonic stem cells (ESCs), m6A



methylation of mRNAs encoding key naive pluripotency-promoting transcripts

Background

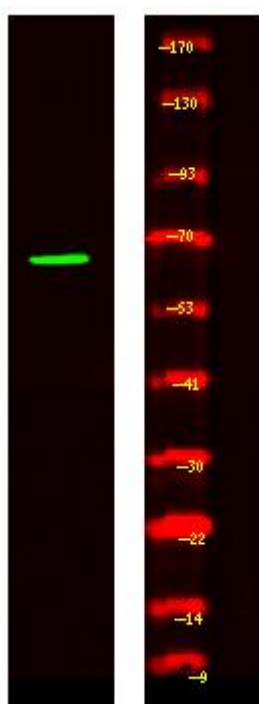
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using MTA70 mouse mAb