Recombinant Human PRMT6/HRMT1L6 Protein (His &FLAG Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031154

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

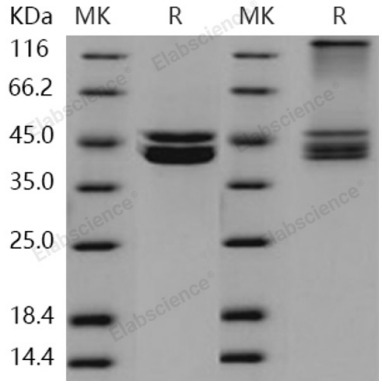
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human PRMT6/HRMT1L6 protein Met 1-Asp 375, with an C-terminal His & N-terminal Flag
Calculated MW	44.4 kDa
Observed MW	43-46 kDa
Accession	NP_060607.2
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.5 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Protein arginine N-methyltransferase 6, also known as Histone-arginine N-methyltransferase PRMT6, PRMT6, and HRMT1L6, is a member of the protein arginine N-methyltransferase family and PRMT6 subfamily. PRMT6 is highly expressed in kidney and testes. PRMT6 is known to catalyze the generation of asymmetric dimethylarginine in polypeptides. It has been implicated in human immunodeficiency virus pathogenesis, DNA repair, and transcriptional regulation. PRMT6 is known to methylate histone H3 Arg-2 (H3R2), and this negatively regulates the lysine methylation of H3K4 resulting in gene repression. PRMT6 plays a key role in coupling process by functioning as a transcriptional coactivator that can regulate alternative splicing. PRMT6 coactivates the progesterone, glucocorticoid and oestrogen receptors in luciferase reporter assays in a hormone-dependent manner. Small interfering RNA (siRNA) oligonucleotide duplex knockdown of PRMT6 disrupts oestrogen-stimulated transcription of endogenous GREB1 and progesterone receptor in MCF-7 breast cancer cells. Neutralizing the activity of PRMT6 could inhibit tumor progression and may be of cancer therapeutic significance.

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