METTL1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN200120P

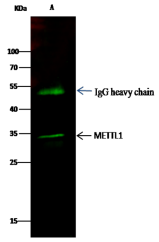
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human METTL1 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	IgG1
Clone	4F5
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 10% Trehalose, pH7.0

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IP	4-6 μL/mg of lysate

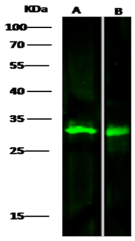
Data



Immunoprecipitation analysis using 2 μL anti-METTL1 mouse Monoclonal Antibody and 15 μl of 50 % Protein G agarose. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using METTL1 mouse Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:100. Lane A:0.5 mg HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B:0.5 mg Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate

Observed-MW:34 kDa

Calculated-MW:34 kDa



Western Blot with METTL1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500. Lane A: 293T Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B: Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 μg per lane.

Observed-MW:34 kDa

Calculated-MW:34 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2℃-8℃ for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20℃ to -80℃. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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tRNA (guanine-N(7)-)-methyltransferase, also known as Methyltransferase-like protein 1, tRNA (m7G46)-methyltransferase and METTL1, is a nucleus protein that belongs to the methyltransferase superfamily and TrmB family. METTL1 gene has been identified by its sequence similarity to the yeast ORF YDL21w. The human cDNA and the genomic structure of METTL1 have been analyzed. The transcript contains 1292 nucleotides and codes for a protein of 276 amino acids. The METTL1 gene product shows high sequence similarities to putative proteins from mouse, Drosophila melanogaster, Arabidopsis thaliana, Caenorhabditis elegans, and yeast (39.8% identity between all six species). Computer analyses of the deduced protein sequence reveal two highly conserved amino acid motifs, one of which is typical for methyltransferases. Both motifs are also present in hypothetical proteins from eubacteria. Disruption of the homologous yeast ORF YDL21w shows that the gene is at least not essential for vegetative growth in Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

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