

Rabbit anti-Human METTL11A Polyclonal Antibody | anti-NTMT1 antibody

Anti-METTL11A Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA257719	Rabbit	Human	Immunoprecipitation, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

METTL11A; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-METTL11A Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; METTL11A/NTMT1 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; Anti-AD-003 Antibody; Anti-C9orf32 Antibody; Anti-HOMT1A Antibody; Anti-NRMT Antibody; Anti-NTM1A Antibody; N-terminal Xaa-Pro-Lys N-methyltransferase 1; anti-NTMT1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

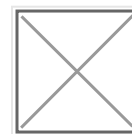
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human METTL11A/NTMT1
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid. PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-NTMT1 antibody	IP (Immunoprecipitation), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human METTL11A/NTMT1 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human METTL11A/NTMT1 fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. This antibody is shipped as liquid solution at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

IMAGES



IP (Immunoprecipitation)

NTMT1 was immunoprecipitated using: Lane A: 0.5 mg MCF-7 Whole Cell Lysate 4 uL anti-NTMT1 rabbit polyclonal antibody and 60 ug of Immunomagnetic beads Protein A/G. Primary antibody: Anti-NTMT1 rabbit polyclonal antibody, at 1:100 dilution. Secondary antibody: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 25 kDa. Observed band size: 25 kDa.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemical staining of human METTL11A in human adrenal gland with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human METTL11A in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



WB (Western Blot)

Anti-METTL11A rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution Lane A: Hela Whole Cell Lysate Lane B: MCF-7 Whole Cell Lysate Lysates/proteins at 30 ug per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 25 kDa Observed band size: 25 kDa

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-METTL11 antibody

Background: Methyltransferase-like protein 11A, also known as METTL11A, is a member of the methyltransferase superfamily and METTL11 family. Methyltransferase is a type of transferase enzyme which transfers a methyl group from a donor to an acceptor. Methylation often occurs on nucleic bases in DNA or amino acids in protein structures. Methyltransferase uses a reactive methyl group bound to sulfur in S-adenosyl methionine (SAM) as the methyl donor. DNA methylation is often utilized to silence and regulate genes without changing the original DNA sequence. This methylation occurs on cytosine residues. DNA methylation may be necessary for normal growth from embryonic stages in mammals. Methylation can serve to protect DNA from enzymatic cleavage since restriction enzymes are unable to bind and recognize externally modified sequences. This is especially useful in bacterial restriction-modification systems which use restriction enzymes to cleave foreign DNA while keeping their DNA protected by methylation. Methylation of amino acids in the formation of proteins leads to more diversity of possible amino acids and therefore more diversity of function. The methylation reaction occurs on nitrogen atoms either on the N terminus or side-chain position of the protein and is usually irreversible.

References

Hu R.-M., et al., (2000), Gene expression profiling in the human hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis and full-length cDNA cloning. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 97:9543-9548. Ota T., et al., (2004), Complete sequencing and characterization of 21,243 full-length human cDNAs. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45. Humphray S.J., et al., (2004), DNA sequence and analysis of human chromosome 9. Nature 429:369-374.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/mettl11a-antibody-immunoprecipitation-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/257719>