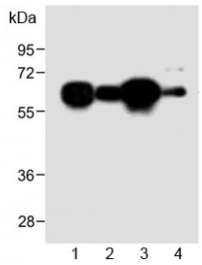
METTL14 Antibody / N-Terminal Region (F54217)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
F54217-0.2ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.2 ml
F54217-0.05ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.05 ml

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted Reactivity	Bovine
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Purity	Peptide affinity purified
UniProt	Q9HCE5
Applications	Western Blot : 1:2000
Limitations	This METTL14 antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot testing of human 1) HL60, 2) A431, 3) Jurkat and 4) mouse NIH3T3 cell lysate with METTL14 antibody at 1:2000. Expected molecular weight: 52-65 kDa.

Description

N6-adenosine-methyltransferase subunit METTL14 is an N6-methyltransferase that methylates adenosine residues of some mRNAs and acts as a regulator of the circadian clock and self-renewal of embryonic stem cells. 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 and processing and mRNA stability. M6A regulates the length of the circadian clock: acts as a early pace-setter in the circadian loop M6A also acts as a regulator of mRNA stability: in embryonic stem cells (ESCs), m6A methylation of mRNAs encoding developmental regulators, results in transcript destabilization, maintaining the groung state of ESCs, thereby promoting self-renewal of ESCs.

Application Notes

The stated application concentrations are suggested starting points. Titration of the METTL14 antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 2-36 from the N-terminal region of the human protein was used as the immunogen for the METTL14 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the METTL14 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.