

MettL7A Antibody

Catalog No: #24790

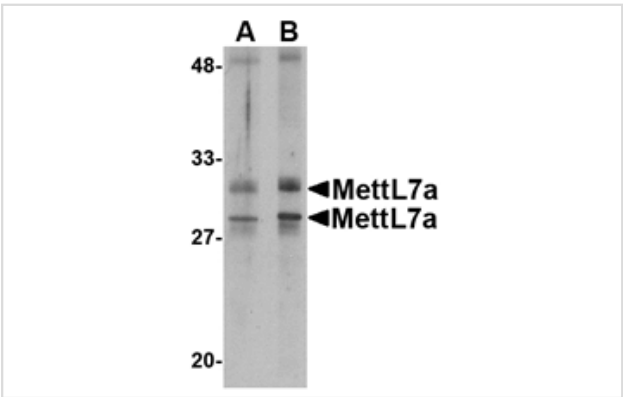


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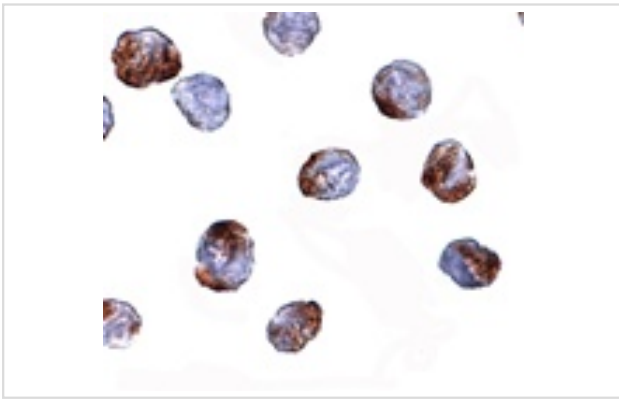
Description

Product Name	MettL7A Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Affinity chromatography purified via peptide column
Applications	ELISA WB ICC
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Specificity	At least two isoforms of MettL7A are known to exist. This antibody is predicted to not cross-react with MettL7B.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Raised against a 13 amino acid peptide near the center of human MettL7A.
Target Name	MettL7A
Other Names	Methyltransferase-like protein 7A
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:Q9H8H3Gene ID:25840
Uniprot	Q9H8H3
GeneID	25840;
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Can be stored at -20°C, stable for one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Images



Western blot analysis of MettL7A in MCF cell lysate with MettL7A antibody at 2 ug/mL.



Immunocytochemistry of MettL7a in MCF7 cells with MettL7a antibody at 2 ug/mL.

Background

MettL7A belongs to the methyltransferase superfamily. It is a probable methyltransferase. Methyltransferase is a type of transferase enzyme which transfers a methyl group from a donor to an acceptor. Often methylation occurs on nucleic bases in DNA or amino acids in protein structures. DNA methylation is often utilized to silence and regulate genes without changing the original DNA sequence. DNA methylation may be necessary for normal growth from embryonic stages in mammals. When mutant embryonic stem cells lacking the murine DNA methyltransferase gene were introduced to a germline of mice they caused a recessive lethal phenotype. Methylation may also be linked to cancer development as methylation of tumor suppressor genes promotes tumorigenesis and metastasis.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only