



# MTA70 rabbit pAb

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-17259
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Applications</b>	IHC, WB
<b>Gene Name</b>	METTTL3 MTA70
<b>Protein Name</b>	N6-adenosine-methyltransferase 70 kDa subunit (MT-A70) (EC 2.1.1.62) (Methyltransferase-like protein 3)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human N-terminal MTA70
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of MTA70 at Human, Mouse
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Rabbit, polyclonal
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000 IHC 1:50-200
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	N6-adenosine-methyltransferase 70 kDa subunit (MT-A70) (EC 2.1.1.62) (Methyltransferase-like protein 3)
<b>Observed Band</b>	
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus . Nucleus speckle . Cytoplasm . Colocalizes with speckles in interphase nuclei, suggesting that it may be associated with nuclear pre-mRNA splicing components (PubMed:9409616). In response to ultraviolet irradiation, colocalizes to DNA damage sites however, it probably does not bind DNA but localizes in the vicinity of DNA damage sites (PubMed:28297716).
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Widely expressed at low level. Expressed in spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, ovary, small intestine, colon and peripheral blood leukocytes.
<b>Function</b>	The METTL3-METTTL14 heterodimer forms a N6-methyltransferase complex that methylates adenosine residues at the N(6) position of some RNAs and regulates various processes such as the circadian clock, differentiation of embryonic and hematopoietic stem cells, cortical neurogenesis, response to DNA damage, differentiation of T-cells and primary miRNA processing . In the heterodimer formed with METTL14, METTL3 constitutes the catalytic core . N6-methyladenosine (m6A), which takes place at the 5'-[AG]GAC-3' consensus

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sites of some mRNAs, plays a role in mRNA stability, processing, translation efficiency and editing . M6A acts as a key regulator of mRNA stability: methylation is completed upon the release of mRNA into the nucleoplasm and promotes mRNA destabilization and degradation . In embryonic stem cells (ESCs), m6A methylation of mRNAs encoding key naive pluripotency-promoting transcripts

### Background

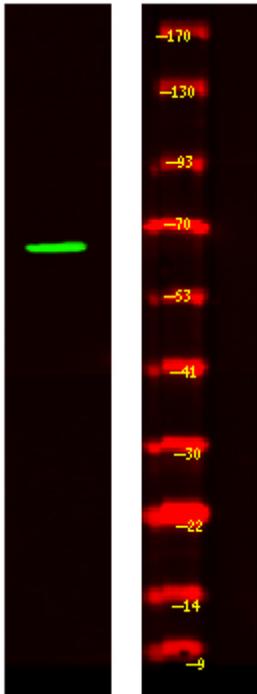
### matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

### Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images



Western Blot analysis of HeLa cell lysis, using primary antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS23920) was diluted at 1:10000