

HENMT1 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP56004

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q5T8I9
Reactivity	Rat, Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	44525
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HENMT1
Epitope Specificity	1-100/393
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cytoplasm (By similarity). Note=Component of the meiotic nuage, also named P granule, a germ-cell-specific organelle required to repress transposon during meiosis (By similarity).
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	C1orf59 is a 393 amino acid protein that belongs to the UPF0486 family. C1orf59 is considered a complete proteome and maps to chromosome 1p13.3. Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes lamin A. When defective, the LMNA gene product can build up in the nucleus and cause characteristic nuclear blebs. The mechanism of rapidly enhanced aging is unclear and is a topic of continuing exploration. The MUTYH gene is located on chromosome 1 and is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1. A breakpoint has been identified in 1q which disrupts the DISC1 gene and is linked to schizophrenia. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma.

Additional Information

Gene ID	113802
Other Names	Small RNA 2'-O-methyltransferase, 2.1.1.386, HEN1 methyltransferase

homolog 1, HENMT1, C1orf59

Dilution

IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500

Storage

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name

HENMT1

Synonyms

C1orf59

Function

Methyltransferase that adds a 2'-O-methyl group at the 3'-end of piRNAs, a class of 24 to 30 nucleotide RNAs that are generated by a Dicer-independent mechanism and are primarily derived from transposons and other repeated sequence elements. This probably protects the 3'-end of piRNAs from uridylation activity and subsequent degradation. Stabilization of piRNAs is essential for gametogenesis.

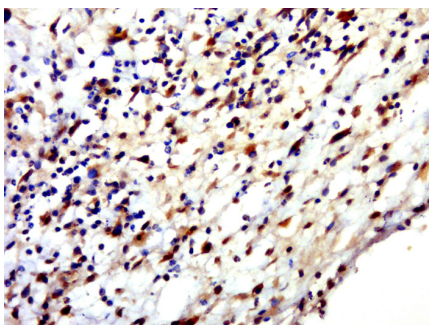
Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q568P9}. Note=Component of the meiotic nuage, also named P granule, a germ-cell- specific organelle required to repress transposon activity during meiosis. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q568P9}

Background

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Images



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human skin); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (HENMT1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP56004) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.