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Recombinant Anti-METTL3 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP95130

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC, IP, IF/IC
Primary Accession	Q86U44
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	64474

Additional Information

Gene ID	56339
Other Names	MTA70; N6-adenosine-methyltransferase 70 kDa subunit; MT-A70; Methyltransferase-like protein 3
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within human METTL3 protein. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000) IHC~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 IP~~N/A IF/IC~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS, pH 7.3, 50% glycerol, 0.05% BSA, and 0.05% Proclin300.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	METTL3 (HGNC:17563)
Synonyms	MTA70
Function	The METTL3-METTL14 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 (PubMed:22575960, PubMed:24284625, PubMed:25719671, PubMed:25799998, PubMed:26321680, PubMed:26593424, PubMed:27281194, PubMed:27373337, PubMed:27627798, PubMed:28297716, PubMed:29348140, PubMed:29506078, PubMed:30428350, PubMed:9409616). In the heterodimer formed with METTL14, METTL3 constitutes the catalytic core (PubMed:27281194, PubMed:27373337, PubMed:27627798). N6- methyladenosine (m6A), which takes place at the 5'-[AG]GAC-3' consensus sites of some mRNAs, plays a role in mRNA stability, processing, translation efficiency and editing

(PubMed:22575960, PubMed:24284625, PubMed:25719671, PubMed:25799998, PubMed:26321680, PubMed:26593424, PubMed:28297716, PubMed:9409616). 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 (PubMed:28637692). In embryonic stem cells (ESCs), m6A methylation of mRNAs encoding key naive pluripotency-promoting transcripts results in transcript destabilization, promoting differentiation of ESCs (By similarity). M6A regulates the length of the circadian clock: acts as an early pace-setter in the circadian loop by putting mRNA production on a fast-track for facilitating nuclear processing, thereby providing an early point of control in setting the dynamics of the feedback loop (By similarity). M6A also regulates circadian regulation of hepatic lipid metabolism (PubMed:30428350). M6A regulates spermatogonial differentiation and meiosis and is essential for male fertility and spermatogenesis (By similarity). Also required for oogenesis (By similarity). Involved in the response to DNA damage: in response to ultraviolet irradiation, METTL3 rapidly catalyzes the formation of m6A on poly(A) transcripts at DNA damage sites, leading to the recruitment of POLK to DNA damage sites (PubMed:28297716). M6A is also required for T-cell homeostasis and differentiation: m6A methylation of transcripts of SOCS family members (SOCS1, SOCS3 and CISH) in naive T-cells promotes mRNA destabilization and degradation, promoting T-cell differentiation (By similarity). Inhibits the type I interferon response by mediating m6A methylation of IFNB (PubMed:30559377). M6A also takes place in other RNA molecules, such as primary miRNA (pri- miRNAs) (PubMed:25799998). Mediates m6A methylation of Xist RNA, thereby participating in random X inactivation: m6A methylation of Xist leads to target YTHDC1 reader on Xist and promote transcription repression activity of Xist (PubMed:27602518). M6A also regulates cortical neurogenesis: m6A methylation of transcripts related to transcription factors, neural stem cells, the cell cycle and neuronal differentiation during brain development promotes their destabilization and decay, promoting differentiation of radial glial cells (By similarity). METTL3 mediates methylation of pri-miRNAs, marking them for recognition and processing by DGCR8 (PubMed:25799998). Acts as a positive regulator of mRNA translation independently of the methyltransferase activity: promotes translation by interacting with the translation initiation machinery in the cytoplasm (PubMed:27117702). Its overexpression in a number of cancer cells suggests that it may participate in cancer cell proliferation by promoting mRNA translation (PubMed:27117702). During human coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 infection, adds m6A modifications in SARS-CoV-2 RNA leading to decreased RIGI binding and subsequently dampening the sensing and activation of innate immune responses (PubMed:33961823).

Cellular Location

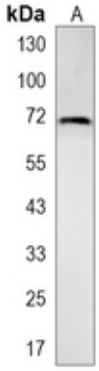
Nucleus. Nucleus speckle. Cytoplasm. Note=Colocalizes with speckles in interphase nuclei, suggesting that it may be associated with nuclear pre-mRNA splicing components (PubMed:9409616). In response to ultraviolet irradiation, colocalizes to DNA damage sites however, it probably does not bind DNA but localizes in the vicinity of DNA damage sites (PubMed:28297716).

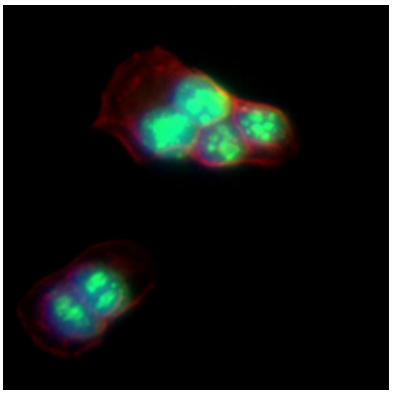
Tissue Location

Widely expressed at low level. Expressed in spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, ovary, small intestine, colon and peripheral blood leukocytes.

Images

Western blot analysis of METTL3 expression in HEK293 (A) whole cell lysates. (Predicted band size: 64 kD; Observed band size: 70 kD)





Immunofluorescent analysis of METTL3 staining in HEK293 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a hidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with an AF488-conjugated secondary antibody (green) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. Phalloidin - AF594 was used to stain Actin filaments (red). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

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