Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-03426)

Anti-PRMT5 Antibody (3P436)

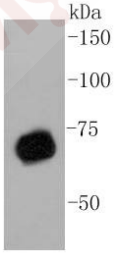
Product Details

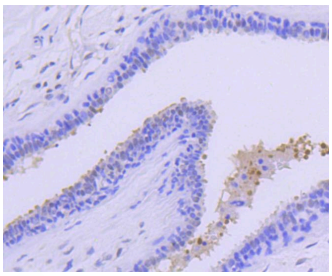
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 73 kDa.
Clone:	3P436
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

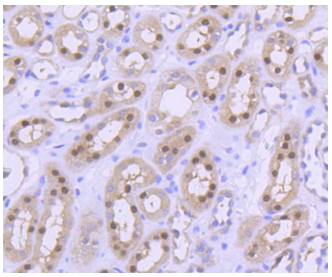
Applications

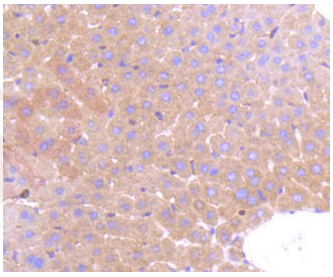
Verified Activity:

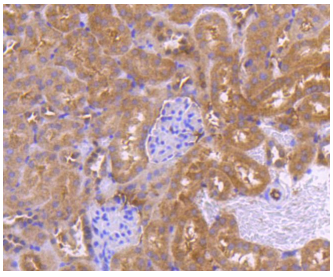
1. Western blot analysis of PRMT5 on A431 cell lysates using anti-PRMT5 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using anti-PRMT5 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-PRMT5 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse liver tissue using anti-PRMT5 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
5. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney tissue using anti-PRMT5 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
6. ICC staining PRMT5 in HepG2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

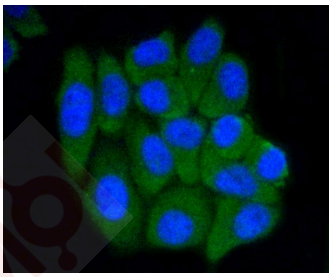












Application: ICC/IF,IHC,WB

Recommended: WB: 1:1000-2000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC/IF: 1:50-200

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: O14744

Synonyms: SKB1Hs;SKB1;HRMT1L5;JBP1;IBP72;HSL7

Research Background

The formation of the spliceosome includes the assembly of Sm proteins in an ordered manner onto snRNAs. This process is mediated by the survival of a motor neuron (SMN) protein and is enhanced by modification of specific Arginine residues in the Sm proteins to symmetrical dimethylarginines (sDMAs). sDMA modification of Sm proteins is catalyzed by the methylosome, a complex comprised of the type II methyltransferase PRMT5, also designated JAK-binding protein 1), (JBP1), pICln, and two novel factors. PRMT5 binds the Sm proteins via their Arginine- and Glycine-

rich (RG) domains, while pICln binds the Sm domains. PRMT5 is a distinct member of the protein-Arginine methyltransferase (PRMT) family, and predominantly localizes to the cytoplasm in a wide variety of tissues. PRMT5 also associates specifically with the transcription start site region of the cyclin E1 promoter, and, therefore, is involved in the control of transcription and proliferation. The gene encoding human PRMT5 maps to chromosome 14q11.

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