

Summary

| FTO (19W13) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody | |
|--|--|
| Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody | |
| Rabbit | |
| WB | |
| Human | |
| | |

Performance

| Conjugation | Unconjugated |
|--------------|--|
| Modification | Unmodified |
| lsotype | IgG |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Form | Liquid |
| Storage | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |
| Buffer | Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% New type preservative N and 0.05% BSA. |
| Purification | Affinity purification |

Immunogen

| Gene Name | FTO {ECO:0000303 PubMed:17496892, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:24678} | |
|-------------------|--|--|
| Alternative Names | ALKBH9; Fto; GDFD; Protein fatso; | |
| Gene ID | 79068.0 | |
| SwissProt ID | Q9C0B1.A synthetic peptide of human FTO | |

Application

| Dilution Ratio | WB: 1:1000 |
|------------------|------------|
| Molecular Weight | 58kDa |

Background

Product Name: FTO (19W13) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody Catalog #: AMRe11173



Dioxygenase that repairs alkylated DNA and RNA by oxidative demethylation. Has highest activity towards single-stranded RNA containing 3-methyluracil, followed by single-stranded DNA containing 3-methylthymine. RNA demethylase that mediates oxidative demethylation of different RNA species, such as mRNAs, tRNAs and snRNAs, and acts as a regulator of fat mass, adipogenesis and energy homeostasis (PubMed: 22002720, PubMed:26458103, PubMed:28002401, PubMed:30197295, PubMed:26457839, PubMed:25452335). Specifically demethylates N(6)- methyladenosine (m6A) RNA, the most prevalent internal modification of messenger RNA (mRNA) in higher eukaryotes (PubMed: 22002720, PubMed:26458103, PubMed:30197295, PubMed:26457839, PubMed:25452335). M6A demethylation by FTO affects mRNA expression and stability (PubMed:30197295). Also able to demethylate m6A in U6 small nuclear RNA (snRNA) (PubMed:30197295). Mediates demethylation of N(6),2'-Odimethyladenosine cap (m6A(m)), by demethylating the N(6)- methyladenosine at the second transcribed position of mRNAs and U6 snRNA (PubMed: 28002401 , PubMed:30197295). Demethylation of m6A(m) in the 5'-cap by FTO affects mRNA stability by promoting susceptibility to decapping (PubMed:28002401). Also acts as a tRNA demethylase by removing N(1)-methyladenine from various tRNAs (PubMed:30197295). Has no activity towards 1-methylguanine (PubMed:20376003). Has no detectable activity towards double-stranded DNA (PubMed:20376003). Also able to repair alkylated DNA and RNA by oxidative demethylation: demethylates single-stranded RNA containing 3methyluracil, single- stranded DNA containing 3-methylthymine and has low demethylase activity towards single-stranded DNA containing 1-methyladenine or 3- methylcytosine (PubMed:18775698, PubMed:20376003). Ability to repair alkylated DNA and RNA is however unsure in vivo (PubMed:18775698, PubMed:20376003). Involved in the regulation of fat mass,

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adipogenesis and body weight, thereby contributing to the regulation of body size and body fat accumulation (PubMed:18775698, PubMed:20376003). Involved in the regulation of thermogenesis and the control of adipocyte differentiation into brown or white fat cells (PubMed:26287746). Regulates activity of the dopaminergic midbrain circuitry via its ability to demethylate m6A in mRNAs (By similarity). Plays an oncogenic role in a number of acute myeloid leukemias by enhancing leukemic oncogene-mediated cell transformation: acts by mediating m6A demethylation of target transcripts such as MYC, CEBPA, ASB2 and RARA, leading to promote their expression (PubMed:28017614).

Research Area

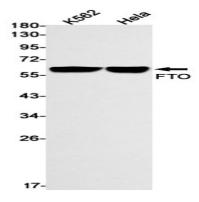


Image Data

Western blot detection of FTO in K562, Hela cell lysates using FTO antibody(1:1000 diluted).

Note

For research use only.