Product Name: SETMAR Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab17779

Summary

Production Name	SETMAR Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	SETMAR
Alternative Names	SETMAR; Histone-lysine N-methyltransferase SETMAR; SET domain and mariner transposase fusion gene-containing protein; HsMar1; Metnase
Gene ID	6419.0
SwissProt ID	Q53H47.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SETMAR. AA range:350-400

Application

Dilution Ratio	IHC 1:100-1:300 ELISA: 1:40000
Molecular Weight	

Background

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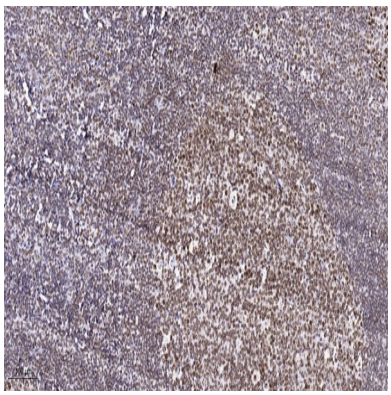
This gene encodes a fusion protein that contains an N-terminal histone-lysine N-methyltransferase domain and a C-terminal mariner transposase domain. The encoded protein binds DNA and functions in DNA repair activities including non-homologous end joining and double strand break repair. The SET domain portion of this protein specifically methylates histone H3 lysines 4 and 36. This gene exists as a fusion gene only in anthropoid primates, other organisms lack mariner transposase domain. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2013],catalytic activity:S-adenosyl-L-methionine + histone L-lysine = S-adenosyl-L-homocysteine + histone N(6)-methyl-L-lysine.,domain:The mariner transposase Hsmar1 region mediates DNA-binding. It has no transposase activity because the active site contains an Asn in position 610 instead of a Asp residue.,function:Histone methyltransferase that methylates 'Lys-4' and 'Lys-36' of histone H3, 2 specific tags for epigenetic transcriptional activation. Specifically mediates dimethylation of H3 'Lys-36'. Binds DNA. May play a role in non-homologous end-joining repair.,miscellaneous:The mariner transposase region in only present in primates and appeared 40-58 million years ago, after the insertion of a transposon downstream of a preexisting SET gene, followed by the de novo exonization of previously non-coding sequence and the creation of a new intron.,similarity:Contains 1 post-SET domain.,similarity:Contains 1 pre-SET domain.,similarity:Contains 1 SET domain.,similarity:In the C-terminal section; belongs to the mariner transposase family.,similarity:In the N-terminal section; belongs to the histone-lysine methyltransferase family.,tissue specificity:Widely expressed, with highest expression in placenta and ovary and lowest expression in skeletal muscle.,

Research Area

Lysine degradation;

Image Data



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200（4° overnight）. 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200（room temperature, 45min）.

Note

For research use only.