

Product Name: PRMT5 (16R15) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMRe16505



Summary

Production Name	PRMT5 (16R15) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC-P,ICC/IF,FC,IP,IF-P
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type
Buffer	preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	PRMT5
Alternative Names	HRMT1L5; IBP72; JBP1; SKB1; SKB1Hs; PRMT5; Skb1Hs Methyltransferase;
Gene ID	10419.0
SwissProt ID	O14744.

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:2000-1:20000, IHC-P/IF-P 1:50-1:100, ICC/IF 1:50, FCM 1:100, IP 1:20-1:50
Molecular Weight	73kDa

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Background

Involved in regulation of cell cycle progression through G2 by negatively regulating Swe1p, a protein tyrosine kinase that phosphorylates and inhibits Cdc28p. An Hsl7p homologue, Skb1, was identified in fission yeast by virtue of its yeast two-hybrid interaction with Shk1p, a p21 (cdc42p/Rac) activated kinase (PAK). Arginine methyltransferase that can both catalyze the formation of omega-N monomethylarginine (MMA) and symmetrical dimethylarginine (sDMA), with a preference for the formation of MMA (PubMed:[10531356](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10531356)), PubMed:[11152681](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11152681), PubMed:[11747828](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11747828), PubMed:[12411503](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12411503), PubMed:[15737618](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15737618), PubMed:[17709427](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17709427), PubMed:[20159986](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20159986), PubMed:[20810653](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20810653), PubMed:[21258366](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21258366), PubMed:[21917714](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21917714), PubMed:[22269951](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22269951), PubMed:[21081503](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21081503)). Specifically mediates the symmetrical dimethylation of arginine residues in the small nuclear ribonucleoproteins Sm D1 (SNRPD1) and Sm D3 (SNRPD3); such methylation being required for the assembly and biogenesis of snRNP core particles (PubMed:[12411503](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12411503), PubMed:[11747828](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11747828), PubMed:[17709427](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17709427)). Methylates SUPT5H and may regulate its transcriptional elongation properties (PubMed:[12718890](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12718890)). Mono- and dimethylates arginine residues of myelin basic protein (MBP) in vitro. May play a role in cytokine-activated transduction pathways. Negatively regulates cyclin E1 promoter activity and cellular proliferation. Methylates histone H2A and H4 'Arg-3' during germ cell development (By similarity). Methylates histone H3 'Arg-8', which may repress transcription (By similarity). Methylates the Piwi proteins (PIWIL1, PIWIL2 and PIWIL4), methylation of Piwi proteins being required for the interaction with Tudor domain-containing proteins and subsequent localization to the meiotic nuage (By similarity). Methylates RPS10. Attenuates EGF signaling through the MAPK1/MAPK3 pathway acting at 2 levels. First, monomethylates EGFR; this enhances EGFR 'Tyr-1197' phosphorylation and PTPN6 recruitment, eventually leading to reduced SOS1 phosphorylation (PubMed:[21917714](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21917714), PubMed:[21258366](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21258366)). Second, methylates RAF1 and probably BRAF, hence destabilizing these 2 signaling proteins and reducing their catalytic activity (PubMed:[21917714](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21917714)). Required for induction of E-selectin

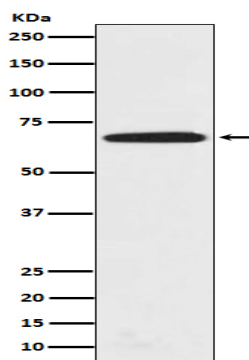
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and VCAM-1, on the endothelial cells surface at sites of inflammation. Methylates HOXA9 (PubMed:22269951). Methylates and regulates SRGAP2 which is involved in cell migration and differentiation (PubMed:20810653). Acts as a transcriptional corepressor in CRY1-mediated repression of the core circadian component PER1 by regulating the H4R3 dimethylation at the PER1 promoter (By similarity). Methylates GM130/GOLGA2, regulating Golgi ribbon formation (PubMed:20421892). Methylates H4R3 in genes involved in glioblastomagenesis in a CHTOP- and/or TET1-dependent manner (PubMed:25284789). Symmetrically methylates POLR2A, a modification that allows the recruitment to POLR2A of proteins including SMN1/SMN2 and SETX. This is required for resolving RNA-DNA hybrids created by RNA polymerase II, that form R-loop in transcription terminal regions, an important step in proper transcription termination (PubMed:26700805). Along with LYAR, binds the promoter of gamma-globin HBG1/HBG2 and represses its expression (PubMed:25092918). Symmetrically methylates NCL (PubMed:21081503). Methylates TP53; methylation might possibly affect TP53 target gene specificity (PubMed:19011621). Involved in spliceosome maturation and mRNA splicing in prophase I spermatocytes through the catalysis of the symmetrical arginine dimethylation of SNRPB (small nuclear ribonucleoprotein-associated protein) and the interaction with tudor domain-containing protein TDRD6 (By similarity).

Research Area

Image Data



Western blot analysis of PRMT5 expression in HeLa cell lysate.

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Note

For research use only.