

pan-Asymmetric-Di-Methyl Arginine Rabbit pAb

货号: AYP22635

产品信息

反应	Human,Mouse,Rat
宿主	Rabbit
克隆性	Polyclonal
预测反应	
应用	WB
推荐浓度	WB: 1:100 - 1:500
理论分子量	
实测分子量	25-90KDa
形式	Liquid
保存条件	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.01% thiomersal,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
偶联物	Unconjugated
阳性对照	HCT116,Mouse brain,Mouse kidney,Rat brain
细胞定位	
纯化	Affinity purification

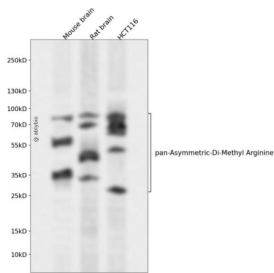
抗原信息

抗原信息	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence containing methylated R.
序列	

靶点信息

研究背景	Arginine methylation is a common posttranslational modification that is found on both histone and non-histone proteins. Three types of arginine methylation exist in mammalian cells: monomethylarginine (MMA), asymmetric dimethylarginine (ADMA) and symmetric dimethylarginine (SDMA). The most prevalent is omega-NG,NG-dimethylarginine. Here, two methyl groups are placed on one of the terminal nitrogen atoms of the guanidino group; this derivative is commonly referred to as asymmetric dimethylarginine (ADMA). Two other derivatives occur at levels of about 20% to 50% that of ADMA. These include the symmetric dimethylated derivative, where one methyl group is placed on each of the terminal guanidino nitrogens and the monomethylated derivative with a single methyl group on the terminal nitrogen atom. These three derivatives are present on a multitude of distinct protein species in the cytoplasm, nucleus, and organelles of mammalian cells. Methylated arginine residues in proteins are often flanked by one or more glycine residues, but there are many exceptions to this general rule.
基因ID	
基因名	
Swiss	
别名	

产品验证



Western blot analysis of pan-Asymmetric-Di-Methyl Arginine expressed in Mouse brain, Rat brain, HCT116 using pan-Asymmetric-Di-Methyl Arginine Rabbit pAb at 1:1000. Secondary antibody: HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) at 1:5000. Lysates/proteins: 30ug per lane. Blocking buffer: 5% non-fat dry milk in TBST. Detection: ECL Enhanced Kit. Exposure time: 120s.

实验步骤

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