5-methylcytidine/m5C Rabbit pAb

货号: B17375

产品信息

反应	Species independent
宿主	Rabbit
克隆性	Polyclonal
预测反应	
应用	DB
推荐浓度	**DB:** 1:500 - 1:2000
理论分子量	
实测分子量	
形式	Liquid
保存条件	Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.01% thiomersal,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
偶联物	Unconjugated
阳性对照	
细胞定位	
纯化	Affinity purification

抗原信息

抗原信息	m5C
序列	

靶点信息

研究背景	RNA methylation plays a significant regulatory role in various of physiological activities and it has gradually become a hotspot of epigenetics in the past decade. 2'-O-methyladenosine (Am), 2'-O-methylguanosine (Gm),2'-O-methylcytidine (Cm),2'-O-methyluridine (Um),N 6-methyladenosine (m6A), N 1-methylguanosine (m1G),5-methylcytidine (m5C),and 5-methyluridine (m5U) are representative 2'-O-methylation and base-methylation modified epigenetic marks of RNA. 5-Methylcytosine (5mC), a modified nucleobase derived from cytosine, is present in both DNA and RNA molecules. 5mC in DNA is an essential epigenetic mark associated with gene silencing and genome stability during embryonic development. 5mC in ribonucleoside, called 5-methylcytidine (m5C), is involved in structural stability, aminoacylation and codon recognition of tRNA. In rRNA, m5C affects translational fidelity and tRNA recognition. m5C-modified nucleobase also have been identified in mRNA and other non-coding RNA but the biological functions are still unclear. m5C is detected not only in tissues and cells but also in urine. It is reported that the levels of m5C change in urine or tissues from patients with various diseases such as bladder, breast and colon cancers.
基因**ID**	
基因名	
Swiss	
别名	

产品验证

实验步骤

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