

**PRDM16 / MEL1 Antibody (C-Term)**  
**Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody**  
**Catalog # AF2277a****Specification**

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**PRDM16 / MEL1 Antibody (C-Term) - Product Information**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Application       | E   |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">O9HAZ2</a>  |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">NP_071397.2</a> , <a href="#">NP_955533.1</a> , <a href="#">63976</a> |
| Predicted         | Human   |
| Host              | Goat  |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal  |
| Concentration     | 0.5 mg/ml   |
| Isotype           | IgG   |
| Calculated MW     | 140251  |

**PRDM16 / MEL1 Antibody (C-Term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 63976**Other Names**

PR domain zinc finger protein 16, PR domain-containing protein 16, Transcription factor MEL1, MDS1/EVI1-like gene 1, PRDM16, KIAA1675, MEL1, PFM13

**Dilution**

E~~N/A

**Format**

0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

PRDM16 / MEL1 Antibody (C-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PRDM16 / MEL1 Antibody (C-Term) - Protein Information****Name** PRDM16 ([HGNC:14000](#))**Function**

Binds DNA and functions as a transcriptional regulator (PubMed:&lt;a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12816872" target="\_blank"&gt;12816872&lt;/a&gt;). Displays histone methyltransferase activity and monomethylates 'Lys-9' of histone H3 (H3K9me1) in vitro (By similarity). Probably catalyzes the monomethylation of free histone H3 in the cytoplasm which

is then transported to the nucleus and incorporated into nucleosomes where SUV39H methyltransferases use it as a substrate to catalyze histone H3 'Lys-9' trimethylation (By similarity). Likely to be one of the primary histone methyltransferases along with MECOM/PRDM3 that direct cytoplasmic H3K9me1 methylation (By similarity). Functions in the differentiation of brown adipose tissue (BAT) which is specialized in dissipating chemical energy in the form of heat in response to cold or excess feeding while white adipose tissue (WAT) is specialized in the storage of excess energy and the control of systemic metabolism (By similarity). Together with CEBPB, regulates the differentiation of myoblastic precursors into brown adipose cells (By similarity). Functions as a repressor of TGF-beta signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19049980" target="\_blank">19049980</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm

**Tissue Location**

Expressed in uterus and kidney. Expressed in both cardiomyocytes and interstitial cells.

**PRDM16 / MEL1 Antibody (C-Term) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**PRDM16 / MEL1 Antibody (C-Term) - Images****PRDM16 / MEL1 Antibody (C-Term) - Background**

This antibody is expected to recognise both reported isoforms.

**PRDM16 / MEL1 Antibody (C-Term) - References**

A novel gene, MEL1, mapped to 1p36.3 is highly homologous to the MDS1/EVI1 gene and is transcriptionally activated in t(1;3)(p36;q21)-positive leukemia cells. Mochizuki N, Shimizu S, Nagasawa T, Tanaka H, Taniwaki M, Yokota J, Morishita K. Blood 2000 Nov 1;96(9):3209-14 PMID: 11050005