

**KD-Validated Anti-PRMT5 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Rabbit monoclonal antibody**  
**Catalog # AGI1630****Specification****KD-Validated Anti-PRMT5 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O14744</a>
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted, 73 kDa , observed , 73 kDa KDa
Gene Name	PRMT5
Aliases	Protein Arginine Methyltransferase 5; SKB1Hs; HRMT1L5; SKB1; Histone-Arginine N-Methyltransferase PRMT5; Protein Arginine N-Methyltransferase 5; Shk1 Kinase-Binding Protein 1 Homolog; 72 KDa IChn-Binding Protein; Jak-Binding Protein 1; SKB1 Homolog; IBP72; JBP1; HMT1 HnRNP Methyltransferase-Like 5; Skb1 (S. Pombe) Homolog; SKB1 Homolog (S. Pombe); EC 2.1.1.320; HSL7
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human PRMT5

**KD-Validated Anti-PRMT5 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID	10419
<b>Other Names</b>	
Protein arginine N-methyltransferase 5, PRMT5, 2.1.1.320, 72 kDa IChn-binding protein, Histone-arginine N-methyltransferase PRMT5, Jak-binding protein 1, Shk1 kinase-binding protein 1 homolog, SKB1 homolog, SKB1Hs, Protein arginine N-methyltransferase 5, N-terminally processed, PRMT5, HRMT1L5, IBP72, JBP1, SKB1	

**KD-Validated Anti-PRMT5 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** PRMT5**Synonyms** HRMT1L5, IBP72, JBP1, SKB1**Function**

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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15737618" target="\_blank">15737618</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17709427" target="\_blank">17709427</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20159986" target="\_blank">20159986</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20810653" target="\_blank">20810653</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21081503" target="\_blank">21081503</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21258366" target="\_blank">21258366</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21917714" target="\_blank">21917714</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22269951" target="\_blank">22269951</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11747828" target="\_blank">11747828</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12411503" target="\_blank">12411503</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17709427" target="\_blank">17709427</a>). Methylates SUPT5H and may regulate its transcriptional elongation properties (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12718890" target="\_blank">12718890</a>). May methylate the N-terminal region of MBD2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16428440" target="\_blank">16428440</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21258366" target="\_blank">21258366</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21917714" target="\_blank">21917714</a>). Second, methylates RAF1 and probably BRAF, hence destabilizing these 2 signaling proteins and reducing their catalytic activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21917714" target="\_blank">21917714</a>). Required for induction of E-selectin and VCAM-1, on the endothelial cells surface at sites of inflammation. Methylates HOXA9 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22269951" target="\_blank">22269951</a>). Methylates and regulates SRGAP2 which is involved in cell migration and differentiation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20810653" target="\_blank">20810653</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20421892" target="\_blank">20421892</a>). Methylates H4R3 in genes involved in glioblastomagenesis in a CHTOP- and/or TET1-dependent manner (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25284789" target="\_blank">25284789</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26700805" target="\_blank">26700805</a>). Along with LYAR, binds the promoter of gamma-globin HBG1/HBG2 and represses its expression (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25092918" target="\_blank">25092918</a>). Symmetrically methylates NCL (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21081503" target="\_blank">21081503</a>). Methylates p53/TP53; methylation might possibly affect p53/TP53 target gene specificity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19011621" target="\_blank">19011621</a>). 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).

### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Chromosome. Golgi apparatus. Note=Localizes to promoter regions of target genes on chromosomes (PubMed:33376131). Localizes to methylated chromatin (PubMed:16428440).

### Tissue Location

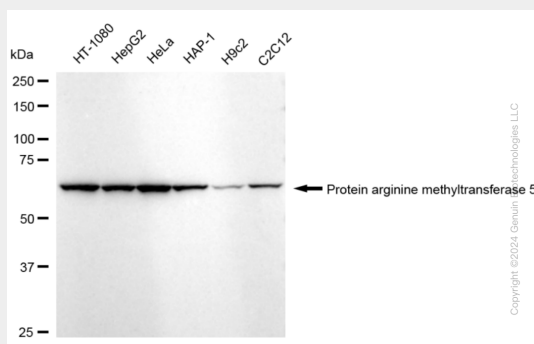
Ubiquitous..

### KD-Validated Anti-PRMT5 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

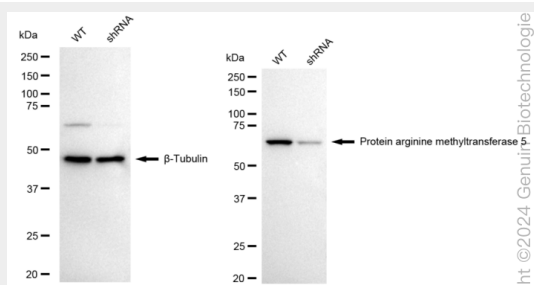
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

### KD-Validated Anti-PRMT5 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

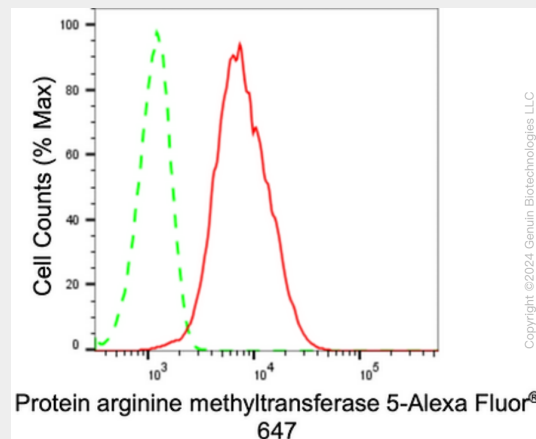


Western blotting analysis using anti-Protein arginine methyltransferase 5 antibody (Cat#AGI1630). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with anti-Protein arginine methyltransferase 5 antibody (Cat#AGI1630, 1:10,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.

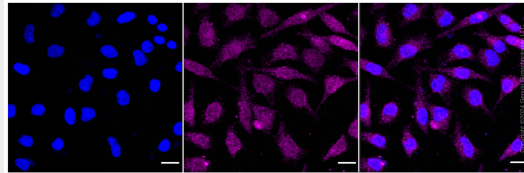


Western blotting analysis using anti-protein arginine methyltransferase 5 antibody (Cat#AGI1630). Protein arginine methyltransferase 5 expression in wild-type (WT) and protein arginine methyltransferase 5 (PRMT5) shRNA knockdown (KD) HeLa cells with 20 µg of total cell lysates. β-Tubulin serves as a loading control. The blot was incubated with anti-protein arginine methyltransferase 5 antibody (Cat#AGI1630, 1:10,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit

secondary antibody respectively.



Flow cytometric analysis of Protein arginine methyltransferase 5 expression in HeLa cells using Protein arginine methyltransferase 5 antibody (Cat#AGI1630, 1:2,000). Green, isotype control; red, Protein arginine methyltransferase 5.



Immunocytochemical staining of HeLa cells with anti-Protein arginine methyltransferase 5 antibody (Cat#AGI1630, 1:1,000). Nuclei were stained blue with DAPI; Protein arginine methyltransferase 5 was stained magenta with Alexa Fluor® 647. Images were taken using Leica stellaris 5. Protein abundance based on laser Intensity and smart gain: Medium. Scale bar: 20 µm.