

PRDM16 Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM8585b**Specification**

PRDM16 Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB,E |
| Primary Accession | Q9HAZ2 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Mouse |
| Clonality | monoclonal |
| Isotype | IgG1,k |
| Calculated MW | 140251 |

PRDM16 Antibody - 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

Target/Specificity

This PRDM16 antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein between 779-996 amino acids from PRDM16.

Dilution

WB~~1:4000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

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

Precautions

PRDM16 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PRDM16 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** PRDM16 ([HGNC:14000](#))

Function Binds DNA and functions as a transcriptional regulator (PubMed:[12816872](#)). 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:[19049980](#)).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm

Tissue Location

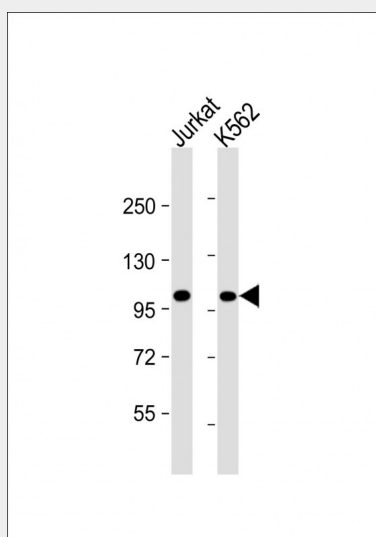
Expressed in uterus and kidney. Expressed in both cardiomyocytes and interstitial cells.

PRDM16 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](#)

PRDM16 Antibody - Images



All lanes : Anti-PRDM16 Antibody at 1:4000 dilution Lane 1: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lane 2: K562 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 140 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFD/MTBST.

PRDM16 Antibody - Background

Binds DNA and functions as a transcriptional regulator. 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. Together with CEBPB, regulates the differentiation of myoblastic precursors into brown adipose cells. Functions also as a repressor of TGF-beta signaling. Isoform 4 may regulate granulocytes differentiation.

PRDM16 Antibody - References

Mochizuki N.,et al.Blood 96:3209-3214(2000).
Fang W.,et al.Submitted (AUG-2000) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Nagase T.,et al.DNA Res. 7:347-355(2000).
Nakajima D.,et al.DNA Res. 9:99-106(2002).
Gregory S.G.,et al.Nature 441:315-321(2006).