

**PRMT2 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP1003a**

**Specification**

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**PRMT2 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P55345</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	49042
Antigen Region	344-375

**PRMT2 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 3275

**Other Names**

Protein arginine N-methyltransferase 2, 211-, Histone-arginine N-methyltransferase PRMT2, PRMT2, HMT1, HRMT1L1

**Target/Specificity**

This PRMT2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 344-375 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human PRMT2.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation 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**

PRMT2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PRMT2 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** PRMT2

**Synonyms** HMT1, HRMT1L1

**Function** Arginine methyltransferase that methylates the guanidino nitrogens of arginyl residues in proteins such as STAT3, FBL, histone H4. Acts as a coactivator (with NCOA2) of the androgen receptor (AR)- mediated transactivation. Acts as a coactivator (with estrogen) of estrogen receptor (ER)-mediated transactivation. Enhances PGR, PPARG, RARA-mediated transactivation. May inhibit NF-kappa-B transcription and promote apoptosis. Represses E2F1 transcriptional activity (in a RB1-dependent manner). May be involved in growth regulation.

#### Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Translocates from the cytoplasm to the nucleus, after hormone exposure. Excluded from nucleolus [Isoform PRMT2Beta]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus [Isoform PRMT2L2]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus Note=Predominantly cytoplasmic

#### Tissue Location

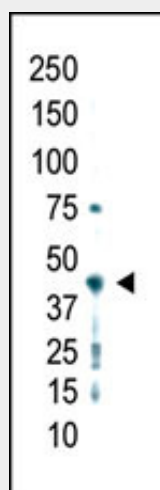
Widely expressed. Highly expressed in androgen target organs such as heart, prostate, skeletal muscle, ovary and spinal cord.

### PRMT2 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

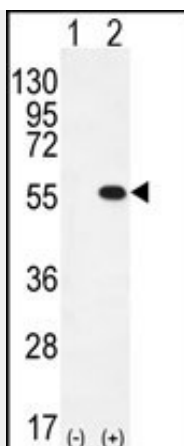
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

### PRMT2 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of anti-PRMT2 Pab (Cat. #AP1003a) in whole HL60 cell lysate was detected using purified Pab. Secondary HRP-anti-rabbit was used for signal visualization with chemiluminescence.



Western blot analysis of PRMT2 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal PRMT2 Antibody (L359) (Cat. #AP1003a). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the PRMT2 gene.

#### **PRMT2 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

Arginine methylation is an irreversible post translational modification which has only recently been linked to protein activity. At least three types of PRMT enzymes have been identified in mammalian cells. These enzymes have been shown to have essential regulatory functions by methylation of key proteins in several fundamental areas. These protein include nuclear proteins, IL enhancer binding factor, nuclear factors, cell cycle proteins, signal transduction proteins, apoptosis proteins, and viral proteins. The mammalian PRMT family currently consists of 7 members that share two large domains of homology. Outside of these domains, epitopes were identified and antibodies against all 7 PRMT members have been developed.

#### **PRMT2 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Qi, C., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 277(32):28624-28630 (2002).  
Scott, H.S., et al., Genomics 48(3):330-340 (1998).  
Katsanis, N., et al., Mamm. Genome 8(7):526-529 (1997).