

Clorf156 Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP55749

Specification

C1orf156 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application

Primary Accession Reactivity

Host Clonality Calculated MW Physical State

Immunogen

Epitope Specificity

Isotype **Purity**

affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02%

IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E

Rat, Pig, Dog, Bovine

from human Clorf156

KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived

095568

Rabbit

42 KDa

Liquid

laG

Polyclonal

121-220/372

Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

SIMILARITY Belongs to the methyltransferase

superfamily. METTL18 family.

Important Note

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Background Descriptions

Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes lamin A. When defective, the LMNA gene product can build up in the nucleus and cause characteristic nuclear blebs. The mechanism of rapidly enhanced aging is unclear and is a topic of continuing exploration. The MUTYH gene is located on chromosome 1 and is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1. A breakpoint has been identified in 1q which disrupts the DISC1 gene and is linked to schizophrenia. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma. The C1orf156 gene product has been provisionally designated C1orf156 pending further characterization.

Clorf156 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 92342

Other Names

Histidine protein methyltransferase 1 homolog, 2.1.1.-, Arsenic-transactivated protein 2, AsTP2, Methyltransferase-like protein 18, METTL18, ASTP2, Clorf156



Dilution

IHC-P~~N/A<br \> <span class
="dilution_IHC-F">IHC-F~~N/A<br \> <span class
="dilution_IF">IF~~1:50~200<br \> ICC~~N/A<br \> E~~N/A

Storage

Store at -20 $^{\circ}$ C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 $^{\circ}$ C.

Clorf156 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name METTL18 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:33693809, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:28793}

Function

Protein-L-histidine N-tele-methyltransferase that specifically monomethylates RPL3, thereby regulating translation elongation (PubMed:23349634, PubMed:33693809, PubMed:35674491). Histidine methylation of RPL3 regulates translation elongation by slowing ribosome traversal on tyrosine codons: slower elongation provides enough time for proper folding of synthesized proteins and prevents cellular aggregation of tyrosine-rich proteins (PubMed:35674491).

Cellular Location

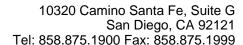
Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus

C1orf156 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

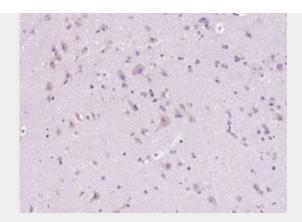
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Clorf156 Polyclonal Antibody - Images







Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human brain glioma); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Clorf156) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-15030R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.