

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36599982" target="_blank">36599982, PubMed:36599985, PubMed:37369656). M7G46 interacts with C13-G22 in the D-loop to stabilize tRNA tertiary structure and protect tRNAs from decay (PubMed:36599982, PubMed:36599985). Also acts as a methyltransferase for a subset of internal N(7)-methylguanine in mRNAs (PubMed:31031084, PubMed:37379838). Internal N(7)-methylguanine methylation of mRNAs in response to stress promotes their relocalization to stress granules, thereby suppressing their translation (PubMed:31031084, PubMed:37379838). Also methylates a specific subset of miRNAs, such as let-7 (PubMed:31031083). N(7)-methylguanine methylation of let-7 miRNA promotes let-7 miRNA processing by disrupting an inhibitory secondary structure within the primary miRNA transcript (pri-miRNA) (PubMed:31031083). Acts as a regulator of embryonic stem cell self-renewal and differentiation (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus

Tissue Location

Ubiquitous..

METTL1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

METTL1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images**METTL1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background**

This gene is similar in sequence to the *S. cerevisiae* YDL201w gene. The gene product contains a conserved S-adenosylmethionine-binding motif and is inactivated by phosphorylation.

METTL1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Guey, L.T., et al. Eur. Urol. 57(2):283-292(2010)Nat. Genet. 41(7):824-828(2009)Cartlidge, R.A., et al. EMBO J. 24(9):1696-1705(2005)Alexandrov, A., et al. RNA 8(10):1253-1266(2002)