

PRDM16 Antibody (Center)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20831c

Specification

PRDM16 Antibody (Center) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB,E |
| Primary Accession | O9HAZ2 |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 140251 |

PRDM16 Antibody (Center) - 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 rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 771-804 amino acids from the Central region of human PRDM16.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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 (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PRDM16 Antibody (Center) - 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

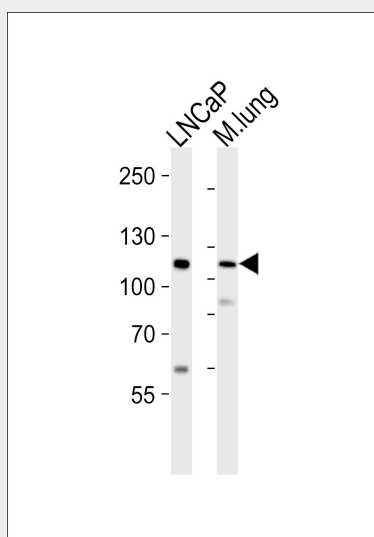
Expressed in uterus and kidney. Expressed in both cardiomyocytes and interstitial cells.

PRDM16 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

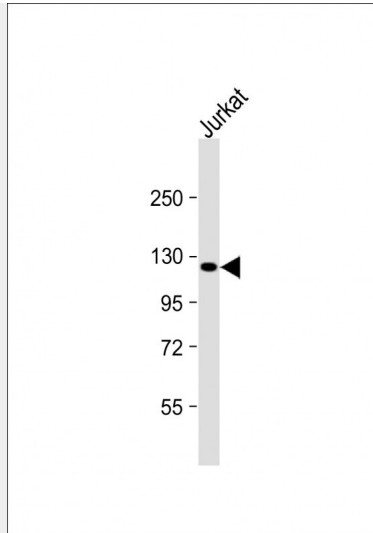
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

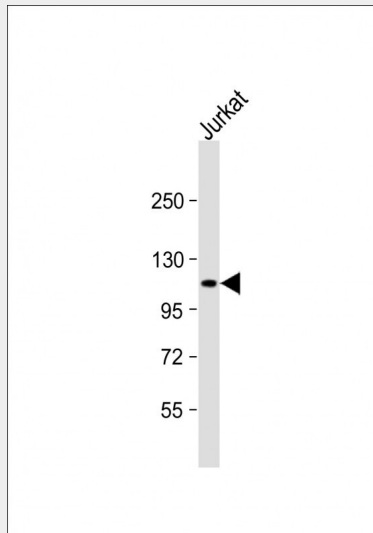
PRDM16 Antibody (Center) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from LNCaP cell line, mouse lung tissue lysate (from left to right), using PRDM16 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP20831c). AP20831c was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.



Anti-PRDM16 Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution + Jurkat whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 140 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



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PRDM16 Antibody (Center) - 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 (Center) - 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).