

YTHDF1 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP50608

Specification

YTHDF1 Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Calculated MW Antigen Region WB <u>O9BYJ9</u> Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit Polyclonal 61,21 KDa 3-31

YTHDF1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 54915

Other Names YTH domain-containing family protein 1, Dermatomyositis associated with cancer putative autoantigen 1, DACA-1, YTHDF1, C20orf21

Dilution WB~~ 1:1000

Format

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Storage Conditions -20°C

YTHDF1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name YTHDF1 {ECO:0000303|Ref.4, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:15867}

Function

Specifically recognizes and binds N6-methyladenosine (m6A)- containing mRNAs, and regulates their stability (PubMed:24284625, PubMed:26318451, PubMed:32492408). M6A is a modification present at internal sites of mRNAs and some non-coding RNAs and plays a role in mRNA stability and processing (PubMed:24284625, PubMed:32492408). Acts as a regulator of mRNA stability by promoting degradation of m6A- containing mRNAs via interaction with the CCR4-NOT complex (PubMed:32492408). The YTHDF paralogs (YTHDF1, YTHDF2 and YTHDF3) shares



m6A-containing mRNAs targets and act redundantly to mediate mRNA degradation and cellular differentiation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28106072"

target=" blank">28106072, PubMed:32492408). Required to facilitate learning and memory formation in the hippocampus by binding to m6A-containing neuronal mRNAs (By similarity). Acts as a regulator of axon guidance by binding to m6A- containing ROBO3 transcripts (By similarity). Acts as a negative regulator of antigen cross-presentation in myeloid dendritic cells (By similarity). In the context of tumorigenesis, negative regulation of antigen cross-presentation limits the anti-tumor response by reducing efficiency of tumor-antigen cross-presentation (By similarity). Promotes formation of phase-separated membraneless compartments, such as P-bodies or stress granules, by undergoing liquid-liquid phase separation upon binding to mRNAs containing multiple m6A-modified residues: polymethylated mRNAs act as a multivalent scaffold for the binding of YTHDF proteins, juxtaposing their disordered regions and thereby leading to phase separation (PubMed:31292544, PubMed:31388144, PubMed:32451507). The resulting mRNA-YTHDF complexes then partition into different endogenous phase-separated membraneless compartments, such as P-bodies, stress granules or neuronal RNA granules (PubMed:31292544).

Cellular Location

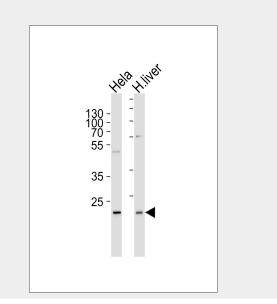
Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, P-body. Cytoplasm, Stress granule

YTHDF1 Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

YTHDF1 Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of lysates from Hela cell line and human liver tissue lysate(from left to right), using YTHDF1 Antibody(AP50608). AP50608 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.

YTHDF1 Antibody - Background

Specifically recognizes and binds N6-methyladenosine (m6A)-containing RNAs. M6A is a modification present at internal sites of mRNAs and some non-coding RNAs and plays a role in the efficiency of mRNA splicing, processing and stability.

YTHDF1 Antibody - References

Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004). Deloukas P.,et al.Nature 414:865-871(2001). Onouchi H.,et al.Submitted (FEB-2001) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Bechtel S.,et al.BMC Genomics 8:399-399(2007). Daub H.,et al.Mol. Cell 31:438-448(2008).