

**PRDM13 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
Synthetic peptide  
Catalog # BP1213b

**Specification**

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**PRDM13 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession [O9H4Q3](#)  
Other Accession [NP\\_067633](#)

**PRDM13 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 59336

**Other Names**

PR domain zinc finger protein 13, 211-, PR domain-containing protein 13, PRDM13, PFM10

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [<a href=/product/products/AP1213b>AP1213b</a>](#) was selected from the C-term region of human PRDM13. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PRDM13 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

**Name** PRDM13

**Synonyms** PFM10

**Function**

May be involved in transcriptional regulation. Is required for the differentiation of KISS1-expressing neurons in the arcuate (Arc) nucleus of the hypothalamus. Is a critical regulator of GABAergic cell fate in the cerebellum, required for normal postnatal cerebellar development (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus.

**Tissue Location**

In the embryo, expressed in neural stem cells of the hindbrain.

## **PRDM13 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## **PRDM13 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

## **PRDM13 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Similar to acetylation and phosphorylation, histone methylation at the N-terminal tail has emerged as an important role in regulating chromatin dynamics and gene activity. Histone methylation occurs on arginine and lysine residues and is catalyzed by two families of proteins, the protein arginine methyltransferase family and the SET-domain-containing methyltransferase family. Five members have been identified in the arginine methyltransferase family. About 27 are grouped into the SET-domain family, and another 17 make up the PR domain family that is related to the SET domain family. The retinoblastoma protein-interacting zinc finger gene RIZ1 is a tumor suppressor gene and a FOUNGING member of the PR domain family. RIZ1 inactivation is commonly found in many types of human cancers and occurs through loss of mRNA expression, frame shift mutation, chromosomal deletion, and missense mutation. RIZ1 is also a tumor susceptibility gene in mice. The loss of RIZ1 mRNA in human cancers was shown to associate with DNA methylation of its promoter CpG island. Methylation of the RIZ1 promoter strongly correlated with lost or decreased RIZ1 mRNA expression in breast, liver, colon, and lung cancer cell lines as well as in liver cancer tissues.

## **PRDM13 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Behrends, U., et al., Int. J. Cancer 106(2):244-251 (2003).