

N6-Methyladenosine Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11630**Specification**

N6-Methyladenosine Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Reactivity	Mammalian
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG

N6-Methyladenosine Antibody - Additional Information**Other Names**

m6A

Target/Specificity

N6-Methyl Adenosine

Formulation

100 µg (1 mg/ml) in PBS (prepared using DEPC-treated water) with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

N6-Methyladenosine Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

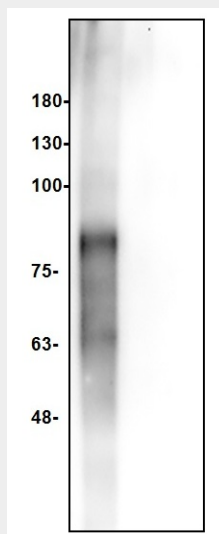
N6-Methyladenosine Antibody - Protein Information**N6-Methyladenosine Antibody - Protocols**

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

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

- [Cell Culture](#)

N6-Methyladenosine Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis by Anti-N6-MA. Lane1: N6-Methyladenosine conjugated with BSA (2ng); Lane2: Adenosine conjugated with BSA (2ng).

N6-Methyladenosine Antibody - Background

N6-methyladenosine (m6A), or methylation of the N6 position of adenosine is a posttranscriptional modification of RNA. Due to a lack of analytical methods, N6-methyladenosine is poorly understood, but new evidence suggests that it is a very common base modification and important physiological regulator. N6-methyladenosine is markedly increased throughout brain development, and is enriched near stop codons, microRNA-binding sites and UTRs, which indicates a fundamental role in the regulation of gene expression. N6-methyladenosine is also highly conserved between human and mouse. The regulation of m6A modifications in mRNA has been linked to disease, where fat mass and obesity-associated (FTO) has been reported to be an obesity risk gene. FTO is an m6A demethylase and polymorphisms that result in increased FTO expression are associated with increased body mass and risk of obesity.