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PRDM11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1211b

Specification

PRDM11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	Q9NQV5
Other Accession	NP_064614

PRDM11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 56981

Other Names
PR domain-containing protein 11, 211-, PRDM11, PFM8

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP1211b was selected from the C-term region of human PRDM11. 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.

PRDM11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name PRDM11

Synonyms PFM8

Function
May be involved in transcription regulation.

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Cytoplasm

Tissue Location
Highly expressed in lung, including bronchial epithelial cells and airway smooth muscle cells, as well as in peripheral blood mononuclear cells. In tonsils, expressed in B-cell types, including naive B-cells, centroblasts, centrocytes and memory B- cells (at protein level). In benign hyperplastic

lymph nodes, expressed in germinal center cells in both the dark and light zones, as well as in scattered cells in the mantle zone and the interfollicular area (at protein level).

PRDM11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

PRDM11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

PRDM11 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 geneRIZ1 is a tumor suppressor gene and a FOUNDING 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.

PRDM11 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Xiao, B., et al., Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol. 13(6):699-705 (2003).Jiang, G.L., et al., Histol. Histopathol. 15(1):109-117 (2000).