甲基转移酶 cyt-19 抗体

产品货号： mlR10633

英文名称： CYT 19

中文名称： 甲基转移酶 cyt-19 抗体

别　　名： 2310045H08Rik; CYT19; Arsenic (+3 oxidation state) methyltransferase; Arsenite methyltransferase; As3mt; AS3MT_HUMAN; C10ORF32; CYT19; Cyt19 protein; Hypothetical protein C10orf32; Methylarsonite methyltransferase; Methyltransferase cyt19; OTTHUMP00000020384; RP11-753C18.6; S adenosylmethionine arsenic (III) methyltransferase; S-adenosyl-L-methionine:arsenic(III) methyltransferase.

研究领域： 肿瘤　细胞生物　信号转导　新陈代谢

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 42kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CYT 19:21-120/375

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ℃ for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ℃.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： Formation of methylated metabolites is a critical step in the metabolism of inorganic arsenic. Arsenite methyltransferase (cyt19) is localized to the cytoplasm and operates in the transfer of a methyl group from AdoMet to trivalent arsenicals producing methylated and dimethylated arsenicals. It methylates arsenite to form methylarsonate which is reduced to methylarsonite. Methylarsonite acts as a substrate and is converted into a much less toxic compound dimethylarsinate. cyt19 is highly expressed in liver. Inherited variation in cyt19 may contribute to variation in arsenic metabolism and possibly arsenic-dependent carcinogenesis in humans.

Function:

Catalyzes the transfer of a methyl group from AdoMet to trivalent arsenicals producing methylated and dimethylated arsenicals. It methylates arsenite to form methylarsonate, Me-AsO(3)H(2), which is reduced by methylarsonate reductase to methylarsonite, Me-As(OH)2. Methylarsonite is also a substrate and it is converted into the much less toxic compound dimethylarsinate (cacodylate), Me(2)As(O)-OH.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm.

Similarity:

Belongs to the methyltransferase superfamily.

SWISS:

Q9HBK9

Gene ID:

57412

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片