

PRMT1 Human

Description: PRMT1 Human Recombinant (a.a. 1-353) fused with His-MBP tag at N-terminus produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 750 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 84 kDa. The PRMT1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: ENPS-371

For research use only.

Synonyms: ANM1, HCP1, HRMT1L2, IR1B4, Interferon receptor 1-bound protein 4, EC 2.1.1, Protein arginine N-methyltransferase 1, PRMT1, HMT2.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MHHHHHMKI EEGKLVWIN GDKGYNGLAE VGKFEKDTG
IKVTVEHPDK LEEKFPQVAA TGDGPDIIFW AHDRFGGYAQ SGLLAETPD KAFQDKLYPF
TWDAVRYNGK LIAYPIAVEA LSLIYNKDLL PNPPKTWEEI PALDKELKAK GKSALMFNLQ
EPYFTWPLIA ADGGYAFKYE NGKYDIKDVG VDNAGAKAGL TFLVDLIK NK HMNADTDYSI
AEAAFNKGET AM

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The PRMT1 solution contains 40mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 100mM NaCl, 4mM MgCl₂, 2mM DTT & 40% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

PRMT1 Methylates (mono & asymmetric dimethylation) the guanidino nitrogens of arginyl residues present in a glycine and arginine-rich domain (may methylate HNRNPA1 and histones).

Methylates SUPT5H. The PRMT1 protein functions as a histone methyltransferase specific for H4. PRMT1 is an essential factor in oncogenesis and is a potential novel therapeutic target in cancer. PRMT1-mediated methylation serves as a positive modulator of IR/IRS-1/PI3K pathway and glucose uptake in skeletal muscle cells. CAF1 is a new regulator of PRMT1-dependent arginine methylation. PRMT1 arginine-methylates MRE11 therefore it regulates the activity of MRE11-RAD50-NBS1 complex during the intra-S-phase DNA damage checkpoint response. PRMT1 plays a post-translationally part in regulating the transcriptional activity. PRMT1 is found predominantly in the cytoplasm though a fraction of PRMT1 is located in the nucleus.

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