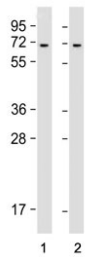
YTHDF3 Antibody / YTH domain-containing family protein 3 (F55066)

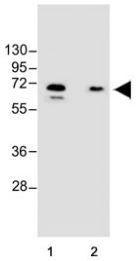
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
F55066-0.2ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.2 ml
F55066-0.05ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.05 ml

Bulk quote request

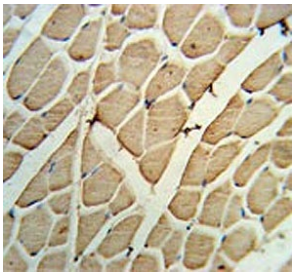
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
UniProt	Q7Z739
Localization	Cytoplasm
Applications	Western Blot : 1:1000-1:2000 Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1:10-1:50
Limitations	This YTHDF3 antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot testing of human 1) HeLa and 2) K562 cell lysate with YTHDF3 antibody. Predicted molecular weight ~64 kDa.



Western blot testing of human 1) T-47D and 2) K562 cell lysate with YTHDF3 antibody. Predicted molecular weight ~64 kDa.



IHC testing of FFPE human skeletal muscle tissue with YTHDF3 antibody. HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min and allow to cool prior to staining.

Description

YTHDF3 belongs to a family of proteins with YTH domains, which are specialized RNA-binding domains that help to recognize and regulate RNA molecules. YTHDF3 specifically plays a key role in the regulation of mRNA degradation and translation, ultimately influencing gene expression. By binding to specific RNA molecules, YTHDF3 can either promote the degradation of the RNA or enhance its translation into proteins. Studies have shown that YTHDF3 can modulate the expression of genes involved in immune responses, development, and cancer progression and may play a role in stem cell differentiation and embryonic development.

Application Notes

Titration of the YTHDF3 antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 228-257 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for the YTHDF3 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the YTHDF3 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.