PRODUCT INFORMATION



FTO (mouse) Monoclonal Antibody (Clone FT 62-6)

Item No. 10814

Overview and Properties

Contents: This vial contains affinity-purified monoclonal antibody.

Synonyms: Fat Mass- and Obesity-associated Protein,

α-Ketoglutarate-dependent Dioxygenase FTO

Immunogen: Recombinant human FTO

Species Reactivity: (+) Mouse FTO; (-) Human and Rat FTO; other species not tested

Uniprot No.: Q8BGW1 Form: Liquid

-20°C (as supplied) Storage:

Stability: ≥1 year

Storage Buffer: 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4

Concentration: 1 mg/ml FT 62-6 Clone: Host: Mouse Isotype: IgG1ĸ

Applications: ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunoprecipitation (IP), and Western

> blot (WB); the recommended starting dilutions for ELISA (direct or indirect), IHC (paraffin sections), and WB are 1:2,000-1:5,000, 1:100-1:500, and 1:2,000-1:5,000, respectively. The recommended starting concentration for IP is 5 μg/ml per sample in a final reaction of 500-1,000 μl. Other applications were not tested, therefore optimal

working concentration/dilution should be determined empirically.

Image

Lane 1: Recombinant mouse FTO (10 ng) Lane 2: 3T3L1 cell lysate (100 µg) Western blot analysis of FTO

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

Buyer agrees to purchase the material subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information can be found on our website

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Description

Fat mass and obesity-associated (FTO) protein is a nuclear-residing N⁶-methyladenosine (m⁶A) RNA demethylase that is encoded by the FTO gene in humans.¹⁻³ It is composed of an N-terminal domain similar in structure to members of the AlkB non-heme iron-containing dioxygenase family and a C-terminal domain that is not similar to other known domains.⁴ The N-terminal domain contains a loop not found in other AlkB proteins that may be responsible for its specificity for single-stranded nucleic acids. FTO is highly expressed during development and in the adult brain, adipose tissue, and muscle and its expression is modified by the availability of essential amino acids in vitro and following fasting or a chronic high-fat diet in vivo in mice. 3,5,6 FTO regulates mRNA splicing and is required for adipogenesis.^{1,7} Knockdown of Fto in mice increases m⁶A-containing transcripts of the adipogenesis-related gene Runx1t1, enhances binding of the splicing regulatory protein Srsf2 to Runx1t1, which induces the inclusion of Runx1t1 exon 6 and the production of long Rnx1t1 transcripts, and leads to inhibition of pre-adipocyte differentiation. Fto is associated with obesity in transgenic mouse models, with overexpression increasing food intake and weight gain and knockout reducing body weight, body length, fat mass, and white adipose tissue, as well as increasing energy expenditure while decreasing locomotor activity.2 FTO SNPs are associated with body mass index and obesity risk in humans. 6,8 Cayman's FTO (mouse) Monoclonal Antibody (Clone FT 62-6) can be used for ELISA, immunohistochemistry (IHC), immunoprecipitation (IP), and Western blot applications. The antibody recognizes FTO from mouse samples.

References

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