## YTHDF1 Rabbit mAb [72BD]

### Cat NO. :A69076

## Information:

| Applications | Reactivity: | UniProt ID: | MW(kDa) | Host | Isotype | Size |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WB | H,M,R | Q9BYJ9 | 87 kDa | Rabbit | IgG | 100ul,200ul |

## Applications detail：

| Application | Dilution |
|---|---|
| WB | 1:1000-2000 |

**The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user**

## Conjugate：

UnConjugate

## Form：

Liquid

## sensitivity：

Endogenous

## Purification：

Protein A purification

## Specificity：

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide at the sequence of human YTHDF1

## Storage buffer and conditions：

Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol（buffer）.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at-20°C or -80°C.

Products are valid for one natural year of receipt.Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

## Tissue specificity：

## Subcellular location:

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, P-body. Cytoplasm, Stress granule.

## Function：

 Specifically recognizes and binds N6-methyladenosine (m6A)-containing mRNAs, and regulates their stability (PubMed:24284625, PubMed:32492408, PubMed:26318451). M6A is a modification present at internal sites of mRNAs and some non-coding RNAs and plays a role in mRNA stability and processing (PubMed:24284625, PubMed:32492408). Acts as a regulator of mRNA stability by promoting degradation of m6A-containing mRNAs via interaction with the CCR4-NOT complex (PubMed:32492408). The YTHDF paralogs (YTHDF1, YTHDF2 and YTHDF3) shares m6A-containing mRNAs targets and act redundantly to mediate mRNA degradation and cellular differentiation (PubMed:28106072, PubMed:32492408). Required to facilitate learning and memory formation in

**Introduction:** **WB:** Western Blot **IP:** Immunoprecipitation **IHC:** Immunohistochemistry **ChIP:** Chromatin Immunoprecipitation **ICC/IF:** Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence **F:** Flow Cytometry

**Cross Reactivity:** **H:** human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Ml:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm** D. melanogaster **X:** Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Hr:** horse

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the hippocampus by binding to m6A-containing neuronal mRNAs (By similarity). Acts as a regulator of axon guidance by binding to m6A-containing ROBO3 transcripts (By similarity). Acts as a negative regulator of antigen cross-presentation in myeloid dendritic cells (By similarity). In the context of tumorigenesis, negative regulation of antigen cross-presentation limits the anti-tumor response by reducing efficiency of tumor-antigen cross-presentation (By similarity). Promotes formation of phase-separated membraneless compartments, such as P-bodies or stress granules, by undergoing liquid-liquid phase separation upon binding to mRNAs containing multiple m6A-modified residues: polymethylated mRNAs act as a multivalent scaffold for the binding of YTHDF proteins, juxtaposing their disordered regions and thereby leading to phase separation (PubMed:31388144, PubMed:31292544, PubMed:32451507). The resulting mRNA-YTHDF complexes then partition into different endogenous phase-separated membraneless compartments, such as P-bodies, stress granules or neuronal RNA granules (PubMed:31292544)..

## Validation Data：

### YTHDF1 Rabbit mAb [72BD]　 Images
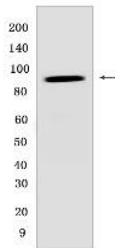


Western blot （SDS PAGE）　 analysis of extracts from　Wild-type mESC cells.Using YTHDF1Rabbit mAb [72BD] at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at 4℃ over night.

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