

FTO Antibody

Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP91635

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IHF
Primary Accession	Q9C0B1
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	ALKBH9; Fto; GDFD; Protein fatso;
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	58282

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:1000~1:5000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human FTO
Description	Dioxygenase that repairs alkylated DNA and RNA by oxidative demethylation. Has highest activity towards single-stranded RNA containing 3-methyluracil, followed by single-stranded DNA containing 3-methylthymine.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Protein Information

Name	FTO {ECO:0000303 PubMed:17496892, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:24678}
Function	RNA demethylase that mediates oxidative demethylation of different RNA species, such as mRNAs, tRNAs and snRNAs, and acts as a regulator of fat mass, adipogenesis and energy homeostasis (PubMed: 22002720 , PubMed: 25452335 , PubMed: 26457839 , PubMed: 26458103 , PubMed: 28002401 , PubMed: 30197295). Specifically demethylates N(6)-methyladenosine (m6A) RNA, the most prevalent internal modification of messenger RNA (mRNA) in higher eukaryotes (PubMed: 22002720 , PubMed: 25452335 , PubMed: 26457839 , PubMed: 26458103 , PubMed: 30197295). M6A demethylation by FTO affects mRNA expression and stability (PubMed: 30197295). Also able to demethylate m6A in U6 small nuclear RNA (snRNA) (PubMed: 30197295). Mediates demethylation of N(6),2'-O- dimethyladenosine cap (m6A(m)), by demethylating the N(6)-methyladenosine at the second transcribed position of mRNAs and U6 snRNA (PubMed: 28002401 , PubMed: 30197295). Demethylation of m6A(m) in the 5'-cap by FTO affects mRNA stability by promoting susceptibility to decapping (PubMed: 28002401). Also acts as a tRNA demethylase by removing

N(1)-methyladenine from various tRNAs (PubMed:[30197295](#)). Has no activity towards 1-methylguanine (PubMed:[20376003](#)). Has no detectable activity towards double-stranded DNA (PubMed:[20376003](#)). Also able to repair alkylated DNA and RNA by oxidative demethylation: demethylates single-stranded RNA containing 3-methyluracil, single-stranded DNA containing 3-methylthymine and has low demethylase activity towards single-stranded DNA containing 1-methyladenine or 3-methylcytosine (PubMed:[18775698](#), PubMed:[20376003](#)). Ability to repair alkylated DNA and RNA is however unsure in vivo (PubMed:[18775698](#), PubMed:[20376003](#)). Involved in the regulation of fat mass, adipogenesis and body weight, thereby contributing to the regulation of body size and body fat accumulation (PubMed:[18775698](#), PubMed:[20376003](#)). Involved in the regulation of thermogenesis and the control of adipocyte differentiation into brown or white fat cells (PubMed:[26287746](#)). Regulates activity of the dopaminergic midbrain circuitry via its ability to demethylate m6A in mRNAs (By similarity). Plays an oncogenic role in a number of acute myeloid leukemias by enhancing leukemic oncogene-mediated cell transformation: acts by mediating m6A demethylation of target transcripts such as MYC, CEBPA, ASB2 and RARA, leading to promote their expression (PubMed:[28017614](#), PubMed:[29249359](#)).

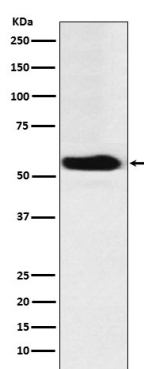
Cellular Location

Nucleus. Nucleus speckle. Cytoplasm Note=Localizes mainly in the nucleus, where it is able to demethylate N(6)-methyladenosine (m6A) and N(6),2'-O-dimethyladenosine cap (m6A(m)) in U6 small nuclear RNA (snRNA), N(1)-methyladenine from tRNAs and internal m6A in mRNAs (PubMed:[30197295](#)). In the cytoplasm, mediates demethylation of m6A and m6A(m) in mRNAs and N(1)-methyladenine from tRNAs (PubMed:[30197295](#)).

Tissue Location

Ubiquitously expressed, with relatively high expression in adrenal glands and brain; especially in hypothalamus and pituitary (PubMed:[17434869](#), PubMed:[17496892](#)). Highly expressed in acute myeloid leukemias (AML) with t(11;11)(q23;23) with KMT2A/MLL1 rearrangements, t(15;17)(q21;q21)/PML-RARA, FLT3-ITD, and/or NPM1 mutations (PubMed:[28017614](#)).

Images



Western blot analysis of FTO expression in HEK293 cell lysate.

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