

Human PRMT5 / SKB1 Protein (His & FLAG Tag)

Catalog Number: 11074-H18H



Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

HRMT1L5; IBP72; JBP1; SKB1; SKB1Hs; Jbp1; Skb1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human PRMT5 (NP_006100.2) (Ala 2-Leu 637) was expressed, fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus and a Flag tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human PRMT5 consists of 655 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 75 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of rhPRMT5 is approximately 65 kDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, pH 8.0, 0.5mM EDTA, 0.5PMSF, 0.5mM, TCEP, 25% glycerol

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

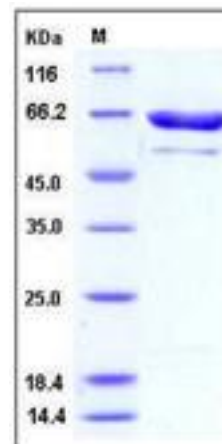
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Methylation of arginine residues is a widespread post-translational modification of proteins catalyzed by a small family of PRMTs. The modification appears to regulate protein functions and interactions that affect gene regulation, signalling and subcellular localization of proteins and nucleic acids. Protein arginine methyltransferase 5 (PRMT5) is a member of the protein arginine N-methyltransferases (PRMT) family, and exists as at least homodimers and homotetramers, or homooligomers mediated by disulfide bonds and non-covalent association ubiquitously. PRMT5 specifically mediates the symmetrical dimethylation of arginine residues in the small nuclear ribonucleoproteins Sm D1 (SNRPD1) and Sm D3 (SNRPD3), and thus plays a role in the assembly and biogenesis of snRNP core particles. PRMT5 methylates histone H2A and H4 'Arg-3' during germ cell development, as well as histone H3 'Arg-8', which may repress transcription. PRMT5 also methylates SUPT5H and regulates its transcriptional elongation properties. Additionally, it is also suggested that PRMT5 negatively regulates cyclin E1 promoter activity and cellular proliferation.

References

1. Rho, J. et al., 2001, J.Biol. Chem. 276: 11393-11401.
2. Fabrizio, E. et al., 2002, EMBO.Rep. 3: 641-645.
3. Azzouz, T.N. et al., 2005, J.Biol. Chem. 280: 34435-34440.

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