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## Mono-Methyl Arginine (R\*GG) (D5A12) Rabbit mAb



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Applications: W, IP, E-P	<b>Reactivity:</b> All	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	
Product Usage Information		<b>Application</b> Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Peptide ELISA (DELFIA)	<b>Dilution</b> 1:1000 1:50 1:1000	
Storage			HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.	
Specificity/Sensitivity		Mono-Methyl Arginine (R*GG) (D5A12) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of proteins only when mono-methylated at arginine. The antibody prefers Arg-Gly-Gly motifs. The antibody does not cross- react with di-methyl arginine or unmethylated arginine.		
Source / Purification		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic mono-methyl arginine peptide library containing R*GG motifs.		
Background		Arginine methylation is a prevalent PTM found on both nuclear and cytoplasmic proteins. Arginine methylated proteins are involved in many different cellular processes, including transcriptional regulation, signal transduction, RNA metabolism, and DNA damage repair (1-3). Arginine methylation is carried out by the arginine N-methyltransferase (PRMT) family of enzymes that catalyze the transfer of a methyl group from S-adenosylmethionine (AdoMet) to a guanidine nitrogen of arginine (4). There are three different types of arginine methylation: asymmetric dimethylarginine (aDMA, omega-NG,NG-dimethylarginine), where two methyl groups are placed on one of the terminal nitrogen atoms of the guanidine group of arginine; symmetric dimethylarginine (sDMA, omega-NG,NG-dimethylarginine), where one methyl group is placed on each of the two terminal guanidine nitrogens of arginine; and monomethylarginine (MMA, omega-NG-methylarginine), where a single methyl group is placed on one of the terminal nitrogen atoms of arginine. Each of these modifications has potentially different functional consequences. Though all PRMT proteins catalyze the formation of MMA, Type I PRMTs (PRMT1, 3, 4, 6, and 8) add an additional methyl group to produce aDMA, while Type II PRMTs (PRMT5 and 7) produce sDMA. Methylated arginine residues often reside in glycine-arginine rich (GAR) protein domains, such as RGG, RG, and RXR repeats (5). However, PRMT4/CARM1 and PRMT5 methylate arginine residues within proline-glycine-methionine rich (PGM) motifs (6). t		
Background Refe	rences	2. Pahlich, S. et al. (2006) <i>B.</i> 3. Bedford, M.T. and Clarke 4. McBride, A.E. and Silver,	1998) Prog Nucleic Acid Res Mol Biol 61, 65-131. ol Cell 25, 71-83.	
Species Reactivit	у	Species reactivity is determ	ined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).	
Western Blot Buf	fer		lots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X C with gentle shaking, overnight.	
Applications Key		W: Western Blotting IP: Im	munoprecipitation <b>E-P:</b> Peptide ELISA (DELFIA)	
Cross-Reactivity	Key	All: All Species Expected		
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