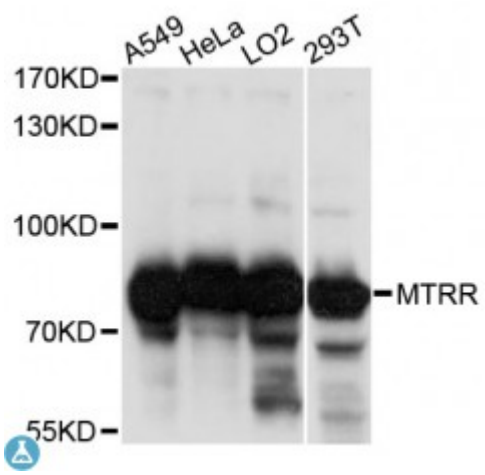
Anti-MTRR Antibody



Description	This gene encodes a member of the ferredoxin-NADP(+) reductase (FNR) family of electron transferases. This protein functions in the synthesis of methionine by regenerating methionine synthase to a functional state. Because methionine synthesis requires methyl-group transfer by a folate donor, activity of the encoded enzyme is important for folate metabolism and cellular methylation. Mutations in this gene can cause homocystinuria-megaloblastic anemia, cbl E type. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants.

Model	STJ116150
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 50-230 of human MTRR (NP_002445.2).
Gene ID	4552
Gene Symbol	MTRR
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Found in all tissues tested, particularly abundant in skeletal muscle
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Methionine synthase reductase MSR

Molecular Weight	80.41 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:7473OMIM:236270Reactome:R-HSA-156581
Alternative Names	Methionine synthase reductase MSR
Function	Involved in the reductive regeneration of cob(I)alamin (vitamin B12) cofactor required for the maintenance of methionine synthase in a functional state, Necessary for utilization of methylgroups from the folate cycle, thereby affecting transgenerational epigenetic inheritance, Folate pathway donates methyl groups necessary for cellular methylation and affects different pathways such as DNA methylation, possibly explaining the transgenerational epigenetic inheritance effects,
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm