abcam

ab221795

Anti-METTL3 antibody [EPR18810] - BSA and Azide free

Recombinant | RabMAb | KO Validated

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	EPR18810
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.98 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IP

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-

Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Sheep, Goat, Horse, Guinea pig, Cow, Cat, Dog, Pig, Primates
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	-
Notes	Milk recommended as blocking agent.

Species	Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	Milk recommended as blocking agent.

Expected

Species	Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Sheep, Goat, Horse, Guinea pig, Cow, Cat, Dog, Pig, Primates
Dilution info	-

Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Sheep, Goat, Horse, Guinea pig, Cow, Cat, Dog, Pig, Primates
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	ab199376 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Expected

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Sheep, Goat, Horse, Guinea pig, Cow, Cat, Dog, Pig, Primates
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Mouse, Rat, Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Sheep, Goat, Horse, Guinea pig, Cow, Cat, Dog, Pig, Primates
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information METTL3

Function

The METTL3-METTL14 heterodimer forms a N6-methyltransferase complex that methylates adenosine residues at the N(6) position of some RNAs and regulates various processes such as the circadian clock, differentiation of embryonic and hematopoietic stem cells, cortical neurogenesis, response to DNA damage, differentiation of T-cells and primary miRNA processing (PubMed:22575960, PubMed:24284625, PubMed:25719671, PubMed:25799998, PubMed:26321680, PubMed:26593424, PubMed:27281194, PubMed:27373337, PubMed:27627798, PubMed:28297716, PubMed:29348140, PubMed:29506078, PubMed:30428350, PubMed:9409616). In the heterodimer formed with METTL14, METTL3 constitutes the catalytic core (PubMed:27281194, PubMed:27373337, PubMed:27627798). N6-methyladenosine (m6A), which takes place at the 5'-[AG]GAC-3' consensus sites of some mRNAs, plays a role in mRNA stability, processing, translation efficiency and editing (PubMed:22575960, PubMed:24284625, PubMed:25719671, PubMed:25799998, PubMed:26321680, PubMed:26593424, PubMed:28297716, PubMed:9409616). M6A acts as a key regulator of mRNA stability: methylation is completed upon the release of mRNA into the nucleoplasm and promotes mRNA destabilization and degradation (PubMed:28637692). In embryonic stem cells (ESCs), m6A methylation of mRNAs encoding key naive pluripotency-promoting transcripts results in transcript destabilization, promoting differentiation of ESCs

(By similarity). M6A regulates the length of the circadian clock: acts as an early pace-setter in the circadian loop by putting mRNA production on a fast-track for facilitating nuclear processing, thereby providing an early point of control in setting the dynamics of the feedback loop (By similarity). M6A also regulates circadian regulation of hepatic lipid metabolism (PubMed:30428350). M6A regulates spermatogonial differentiation and meiosis and is essential for male fertility and spermatogenesis (By similarity). Also required for oogenesis (By similarity). Involved in the response to DNA damage: in response to ultraviolet irradiation, METTL3 rapidly catalyzes the formation of m6A on poly(A) transcripts at DNA damage sites, leading to the recruitment of POLK to DNA damage sites (PubMed:28297716). M6A is also required for T-cell homeostasis and differentiation: m6A methylation of transcripts of SOCS family members (SOCS1, SOCS3 and CISH) in naive T-cells promotes mRNA destabilization and degradation, promoting T-cell differentiation (By similarity). Inhibits the type I interferon response by mediating m6A methylation of IFNB (PubMed:30559377). M6A also takes place in other RNA molecules, such as primary miRNA (pri-miRNAs) (PubMed:25799998). Mediates m6A methylation of Xist RNA, thereby participating in random X inactivation: m6A methylation of Xist leads to target YTHDC1 reader on Xist and promote transcription repression activity of Xist (PubMed:27602518). M6A also regulates cortical neurogenesis: m6A methylation of transcripts related to transcription factors, neural stem cells, the cell cycle and neuronal differentiation during brain development promotes their destabilization and decay, promoting differentiation of radial glial cells (By similarity). METTL3 mediates methylation of pri-miRNAs, marking them for recognition and processing by DGCR8 (PubMed:25799998). Acts as a positive regulator of mRNA translation independently of the methyltransferase activity: promotes translation by interacting with the translation initiation machinery in the cytoplasm (PubMed:27117702). Its overexpression in a number of cancer cells suggests that it may participate in cancer cell proliferation by promoting mRNA translation (PubMed:27117702). During human coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 infection, adds m6A modifications in SARS-CoV-2 RNA leading to decreased RIGI binding and subsequently dampening the sensing and activation of innate immune responses (PubMed:33961823).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Do Not Freeze

Notes

ab221795 is the carrier-free version of ab195352.

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Conjugation ready
Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with 1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

Compatibility
This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	The METTL3 protein also known as methyltransferase like 3 plays an important role in the modification of RNA. It is a component of the N6-adenosine-methyltransferase complex and is responsible for introducing the m6A mark on RNA. The molecular weight of METTL3 is approximately 70 kDa. This protein shows high expression in the human central nervous system and various cancer tissues indicating its broad significance.
Biological function summary	METTL3 contributes to the post-transcriptional regulation of gene expression by modulating m6A methylation. It functions as part of a complex with METTL14 and Wilms' tumor 1-associating protein (WTAP) to execute this modification. The m6A mark influences RNA stability splicing export and translation affecting cellular processes significantly.
Pathways	METTL3 operates within critical pathways such as the mRNA stability and processing pathway. In these pathways METTL3 interacts with proteins like METTL14 and YTH domain-containing proteins which are important for m6A reader function. Together they regulate RNA processing events that influence cellular function and adaptation.
Associated diseases and disorders	METTL3 associates strongly with cancer development and neurological disorders. In cancers alterations in METTL3 expression affect tumor progression and metastasis impacting oncogenes like MYC. In the realm of neurological disorders

METTL3's role in m6A modification affects RNA regulation aligning it with proteins like FTO which also participate in m6A demethylation processes. Understanding these connections highlights METTL3 as a potential target for therapeutic interventions.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

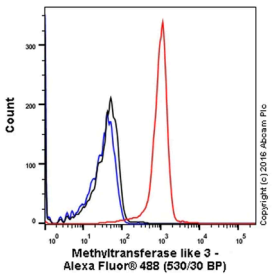
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

14 product images



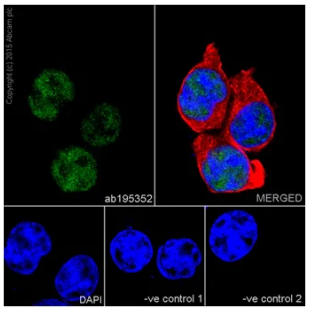
Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-METTL3 antibody [EPR18810] - BSA and Azide free (ab221795)

METTL3 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-METTL3 antibody

ab195352 staining METTL3 in the human cell line HEK-293 (Human epithelial cell line from embryonic kidney) by intracellular flow cytometry. Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and the sample was incubated with the primary antibody at a 1/70 dilution, followed by Goat-Anti Rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) secondary antibody at a 1/2000 dilution.
Isoytype control: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (Black)

Unlabelled control: Cell without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody (Blue)

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab195352).

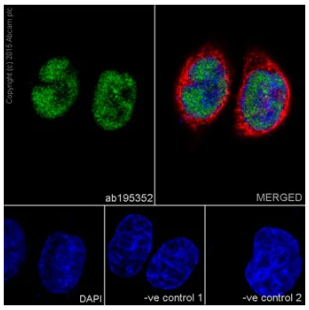


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-METTL3 antibody [EPR18810] - BSA and Azide free (ab221795)

METTL3 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-METTL3 antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized HCT116 (Human colorectal carcinoma cell line) cells labeling METTL3 with ab195352 at 1/1000 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green). Confocal image showing nuclear staining on HCT116 cell line. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).
Tubulin is detected with anti-alpha Tubulin mouse mAb (ab7291) at 1/1000 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (AlexaFluor®594) (ab150120) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (red).
The negative controls are as follows:
1. ab195352 at 1/1000 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (AlexaFluor®594) (ab150120) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution.
2. anti-alpha Tubulin mouse mAb (ab7291) at 1/1000 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab195352).



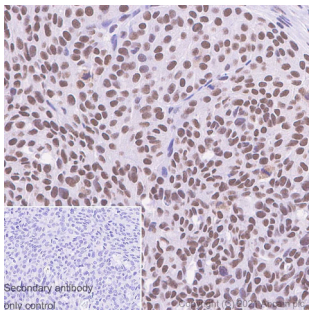
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-METTL3 antibody [EPR18810] - BSA and Azide free (ab221795)

METTL3 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-METTL3 antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized HeLa (Human epithelial cells from cervix adenocarcinoma) cells labeling METTL3 with ab195352 at 1/1000 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green). Confocal image showing nuclear staining on HeLa cell line. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).
Tubulin is detected with Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse MAb (ab7291) at 1/1000 dilution and Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 594) (ab150120) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (red).
The negative controls are as follows:
1. ab195352 at 1/1000 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 594) (ab150120) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution.

2. Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse MAb (ab7291) at 1/1000 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab195352).



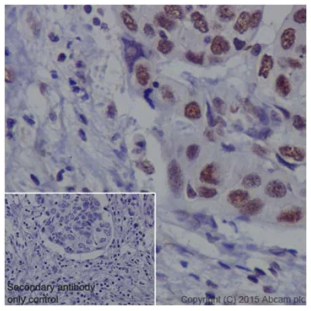
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-METTL3 antibody [EPR18810] - BSA and Azide free (ab221795)

METTL3 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-METTL3 antibody

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab195352).
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human ovarian cancer tissue labeling METTL3 using ab195352 at 1/2000 dilution, followed by a Ready to use Rabbit specific IHC polymer detection kit HRP/DAB (ab209101). Counterstain: Hematoxylin. Nuclear staining on human ovarian cancer. The section was incubated with ab195352 for 30 mins at room temperature. The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument

Perform Heat mediated antigen retrieval using Bond™ Epitope Retrieval Solution 2 (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes.

Inset image: negative control - secondary antibody only.

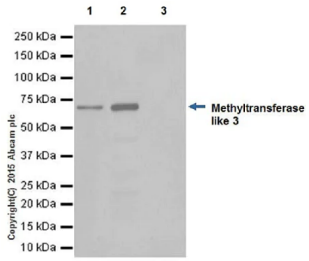


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-METTL3 antibody [EPR18810] - BSA and Azide free (ab221795)

METTL3 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-METTL3 antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human bladder cancer tissue labeling METTL3 using ab195352 at 1/500 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) secondary antibody at 1/500 dilution. Counterstain: Hematoxylin.
Inset image: negative control obtained using PBS instead of ab195352, and secondary antibody only.
Note: Nuclear staining on human bladder cancer was observed.
This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab195352).

Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



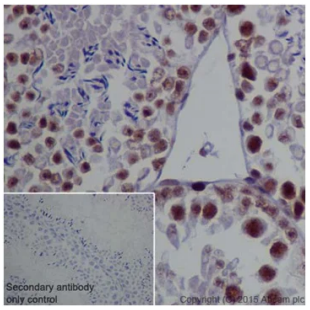
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-METTL3 antibody [EPR18810] - BSA and Azide free (ab221795)

METTL3 was immunoprecipitated from 1mg of HeLa (Human epithelial cells from cervix adenocarcinoma) whole cell lysate with ab195352 at 1/50 dilution. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using ab195352 at 1/1000 dilution. VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (ab131366), was used for detection at 1/10000 dilution.
Lane 1: Input: 10µg of HeLa whole cell lysate.
Lane 2: HeLa whole cell lysate following IP with ab195352.
Lane 3: Negative control: IP using Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) instead of ab195352 in HeLa whole cell lysates.
Blocking and dilution buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST. 1 second exposure.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab195352).

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-METTL3 antibody [EPR18810] - BSA and Azide free (ab221795)

Predicted band size: 64 kDa

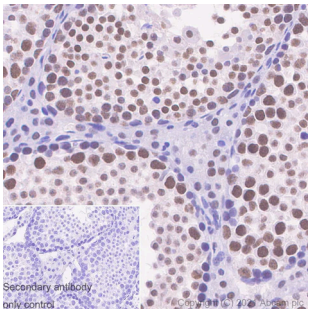


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-METTL3 antibody [EPR18810] - BSA and Azide free (ab221795)

METTL3 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-METTL3 antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse testis tissue labeling METTL3 using ab195352 at 1/500 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) secondary antibody at 1/500 dilution. Counterstain: Hematoxylin.
Inset image: negative control obtained using PBS instead of ab195352, and secondary antibody only.
Note: Nuclear staining on mouse testis was observed.
This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab195352).

Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



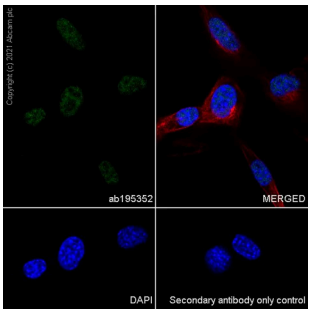
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-METTL3 antibody [EPR18810] - BSA and Azide free (ab221795)

METTL3 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-METTL3 antibody

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab195352).
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse testis tissue labeling METTL3 using ab195352 at 1/2000 dilution, followed by a Ready to use Rabbit specific IHC polymer detection kit HRP/DAB (ab209101). Counterstain: Hematoxylin. Nuclear staining on Mouse testis. The section was incubated with ab195352 for 30 mins at room temperature. The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument

Perform Heat mediated antigen retrieval using Bond™ Epitope Retrieval Solution 2 (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes.

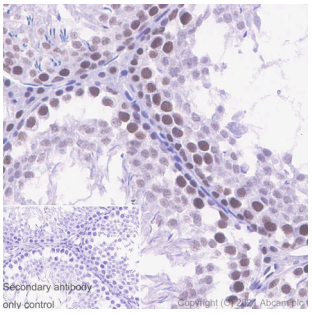
Inset image: negative control - secondary antibody only.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-METTL3 antibody [EPR18810] - BSA and Azide free (ab221795)

METTL3 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-METTL3 antibody

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab195352).
Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized NIH/3T3 (mouse embryonic fibroblast) cells labeling METTL3 with ab195352 at 1/200 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150081) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green). Confocal image showing nuclear staining in NIH/3T3 cells. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Anti-alpha Tubulin mouse monoclonal antibody - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594) ab195889 was used at 1/200 dilution as the counterstain.



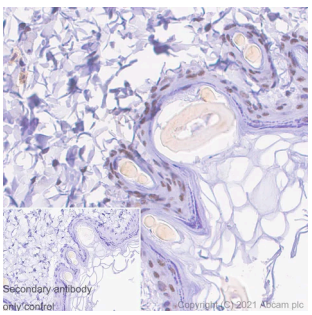
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-METTL3 antibody [EPR18810] - BSA and Azide free (ab221795)

METTL3 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-METTL3 antibody

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab195352).
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat testis tissue labeling METTL3 using ab195352 at 1/2000 dilution, followed by a Ready to use Rabbit specific IHC polymer detection kit HRP/DAB (ab209101). Counterstain: Hematoxylin. Nuclear staining on Rat testis. The section was incubated with ab195352 for 30 mins at room temperature. The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument

Perform Heat mediated antigen retrieval using Bond™ Epitope Retrieval Solution 2 (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes.

Inset image: negative control - secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-METTL3 antibody [EPR18810] - BSA and Azide free (ab221795)

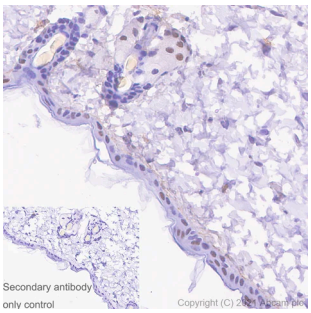
METTL3 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-METTL3 antibody

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab195352).

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat skin tissue labeling METTL3 using ab195352 at 1/2000 dilution, followed by a Ready to use Rabbit specific IHC polymer detection kit HRP/DAB (ab209101). Counterstain: Hematoxylin. Nuclear staining on Rat skin. The section was incubated with ab195352 for 30 mins at room temperature. The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument

Perform Heat mediated antigen retrieval using Bond™ Epitope Retrieval Solution 2 (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes.

Inset image: negative control - secondary antibody only.



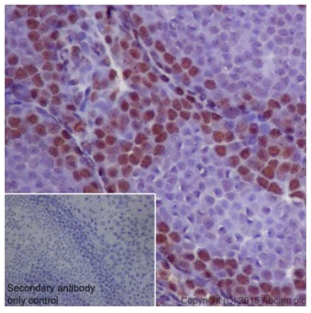
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-METTL3 antibody [EPR18810] - BSA and Azide free (ab221795)

METTL3 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-METTL3 antibody

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab195352).
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse skin labeling METTL3 using ab195352 at 1/2000 dilution, followed by a Ready to use Rabbit specific IHC polymer detection kit HRP/DAB (ab209101). Counterstain: Hematoxylin. Nuclear staining on Mouse skin. The section was incubated with ab195352 for 30 mins at room temperature. The immunostaining was performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument

Perform Heat mediated antigen retrieval using Bond™ Epitope Retrieval Solution 2 (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes.

Inset image: negative control - secondary antibody only.

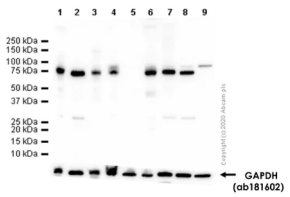


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-METTL3 antibody [EPR18810] - BSA and Azide free (ab221795)

METTL3 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-METTL3 antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat testis tissue labeling METTL3 using ab195352 at 1/500 dilution, followed by Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) secondary antibody at 1/500 dilution. Counterstain: Hematoxylin.
Inset image: negative control obtained using PBS instead of ab195352, and secondary antibody only.
Note: Nuclear staining on rat testis was observed.
This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab195352).

Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Western blot - Anti-METTL3 antibody [EPR18810] - BSA and Azide free (ab221795)

METTL3 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-METTL3 antibody

This data was developed using ab195352, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
In Western blot, Anti-GAPDH antibody [EPR16891] - Loading Control (ab181602) staining.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-METTL3 antibody [EPR18810] (ab195352) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
Mouse brain lysate prepared in 1%SDS Hot lysis method at 20 µg

Lane 2:
Mouse brain lysate prepared in RIPA lysis method at 20 mg/mL

Lane 3:
Mouse heart lysate prepared in 1%SDS Hot lysis method at 20 µg

Lane 4:
Mouse heart lysate prepared in RIPA lysis method at 20 mg/mL

Lane 5:
Mouse kidney lysate prepared in RIPA lysis method at 20 µg

Lanes 6 - 7:
Mouse spleen lysate prepared in spleen lysis method at 20 µg

Lane 8:
Rat brain lysate prepared in RIPA lysis method at 20 µg

Lane 9:
Rat kidney lysate prepared in RIPA lysis method at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 64 kDa

Observed band size: 64 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.