

## Recombinant Human PRMT5/SKB1 Protein (His & FLAG Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH031276

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

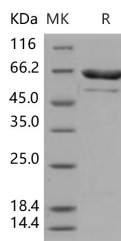
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	HRMT1L5;IBP72;JBP1;SKB1;SKB1Hs
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Ala 2-Leu 637
<b>Accession</b>	NP_006100.2
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	75.0 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	65 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-His & N-FLAG

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	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. Please refer to the specific buffer inf
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



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### Background

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

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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.