

Product Data Sheet

FTO Protein, Human

Cat. No.: HY-P701887

Synonyms: FTO; Alpha-ketoglutarate-dependent dioxygenase FTO; Fat mass and obesity-associated

protein; U6 small nuclear RNA (2'-O-methyladenosine-N(6)-)-demethylase FTO; U6 small nuclear

RNA N(6)-methyladenosine-demethylase FTO; mRNA (2'-O-methyladenosine-N(6)-)-

demethylase FTO; m6A(m)-demethylase FTO; mRNA N(6)-methyladenosine demethylase FTO;

tRNA N1-methyl adenine demethylase FTO

Species: Human
Source: E. coli

Accession: Q9C0B1 (T32-P505)

Gene ID: 79068

Molecular Weight: Approximately 54.5 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Solution
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.22 μm filtered solution of 50 mM HEPES, 200 mM NaCl, 20% glycerol, 1 mM DTT, pH 7.5.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	Please use rapid thawing with running water to thaw the protein.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice

DESCRIPTION

Background

The FTO protein functions as an RNA demethylase, mediating oxidative demethylation across various RNA species, including mRNAs, tRNAs, and snRNAs. It plays a crucial role in regulating fat mass, adipogenesis, and energy homeostasis. Specifically, FTO targets the most prevalent internal modification of mRNA, N(6)-methyladenosine (m6A), affecting mRNA expression and stability. Additionally, FTO can demethylate m6A in U6 small nuclear RNA (snRNA) and N(6),2'-O-dimethyladenosine cap (m6A(m)). The demethylation of m6A(m) in the 5'-cap by FTO influences mRNA stability by promoting susceptibility to decapping. Acting as a tRNA demethylase, FTO removes N(1)-methyladenine from various tRNAs. Beyond its role in RNA modification, FTO contributes to the regulation of fat mass, adipogenesis, body weight, and thermogenesis. It also plays a significant role in the regulation of dopaminergic midbrain circuitry and acts as an oncogenic factor in certain acute myeloid leukemias by enhancing the expression of target transcripts such as MYC, CEBPA, ASB2, and RARA through m6A demethylation.

 $\label{lem:caution:Product} \textbf{Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.}$

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