# **Anti-FTO Antibody [JM98-30]**

### ET1705-89



Product Type: Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies

Species reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications: WB, IHC-P, IF-Cell

Molecular Wt: Predicted band size: 58 kDa

Clone number: JM98-30

**Description:** FTO, also known as Fatso or KIAA1752, is a 505 amino acid protein that has an N-terminal

nuclear localization signal. Expressed in a variety of tissues, with highest levels present in brain and pancreatic tissue, Fatso exists as four alternatively spliced isoforms, one of which is associated with a predisposition to childhood and adult obesity. Due to its involvement in the development of obesity, Fatso is associated with an increased BMI and may be involved in the pathogenesis of type 2 diabetes. The gene encoding Fatso maps to human chromosome 16, which encodes over 900 genes and comprises nearly 3% of the human genome. The GAN gene is located on chromosome 16 and, with mutation, may lead to giant axonal neuropathy, a nervous system disorder characterized by increasing malfunction with growth. The rare disorder Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome is also associated with chromosome

16, as is Crohn's disease, which is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition.

**Immunogen:** Synthetic peptide within Human FTO aa 1-50 / 505.

Positive control: HEK-293 cell lysate, HeLa cell lysate, Human lung tissue lysate, human lung tissue, human

placenta tissue, human uterus tissue, HEK-293, NIH/3T3, L6.

Subcellular location: Cytoplasm, Nucleus.

Database links: SwissProt: Q9C0B1 Human | Q8BGW1 Mouse | Q2A121 Rat

**Recommended Dilutions:** 

WB 1:2,000 IHC-P 1:200-1:1,000 IF-Cell 1:50-1:200

Storage Buffer: 1\*TBS (pH7.4), 0.05% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Store at +4°C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw

cycles.

**Purity:** Protein A affinity purified.

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#### **Images**

FTO -55kDa 35 25 **--** GAPDH Fig1: Western blot analysis of FTO on different lysates with Rabbit anti-FTO antibody (ET1705-89) at 1/2,000 dilution.

Lane 1: HEK-293 cell lysate Lane 2: HeLa cell lysate

Lane 3: Human lung tissue lysate

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg/Lane.

Predicted band size: 58 kDa Observed band size: 55 kDa

Exposure time: 10 seconds; ECL: K1801;

4-20% SDS-PAGE gel.

Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% NFDM/TBST for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (ET1705-89) at 1/2,000 dilution was used in 5% NFDM/TBST at 4℃ overnight. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1/50,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

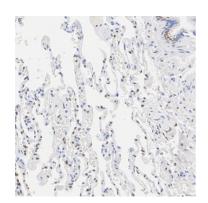


Fig2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung tissue with Rabbit anti-FTO antibody (ET1705-89) at 1/200 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH<sub>2</sub>O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1705-89) at 1/200 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

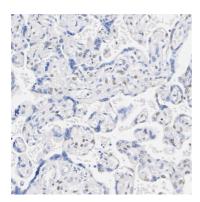


Fig3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human placenta tissue with Rabbit anti-FTO antibody (ET1705-89) at 1/1,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH<sub>2</sub>O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1705-89) at 1/1,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

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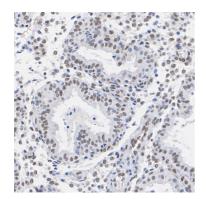
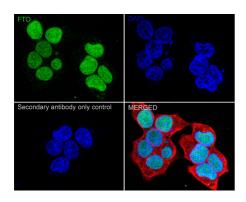


Fig4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human uterus tissue with Rabbit anti-FTO antibody (ET1705-89) at 1/1,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH<sub>2</sub>O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1705-89) at 1/1,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

Fig5: Immunocytochemistry analysis of HEK-293 cells labeling FTO with Rabbit anti-FTO antibody (ET1705-89) at 1/200 dilution.



Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 15 minutes at room temperature, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS for 15 minutes at room temperature, then blocked with 1% BSA in 10% negative goat serum for 1 hour at room temperature. Cells were then incubated with Rabbit anti-FTO antibody (ET1705-89) at 1/200 dilution in 1% BSA in PBST overnight at 4 ℃. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (iFluor™ 488, HA1121) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the secondary antibody only control. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.

Beta tubulin (HA601187, red) was stained at 1/100 dilution overnight at +4°C. Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (iFluor™ 594, HA1126) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.

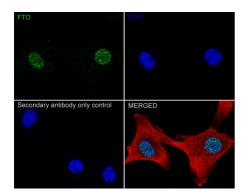


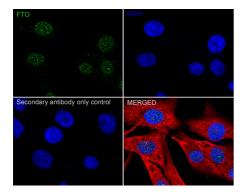
Fig6: Immunocytochemistry analysis of NIH/3T3 cells labeling FTO with Rabbit anti-FTO antibody (ET1705-89) at 1/50 dilution.

Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 15 minutes at room temperature, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS for 15 minutes at room temperature, then blocked with 1% BSA in 10% negative goat serum for 1 hour at room temperature. Cells were then incubated with Rabbit anti-FTO antibody (ET1705-89) at 1/50 dilution in 1% BSA in PBST overnight at 4 ℃. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (iFluor™ 488, HA1121) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the secondary antibody only control. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.

Beta tubulin (HA601187, red) was stained at 1/100 dilution overnight at +4°C. Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (iFluor™ 594, HA1126) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.

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**Fig7:** Immunocytochemistry analysis of L6 cells labeling FTO with Rabbit anti-FTO antibody (ET1705-89) at 1/50 dilution.

Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 15 minutes at room temperature, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS for 15 minutes at room temperature, then blocked with 1% BSA in 10% negative goat serum for 1 hour at room temperature. Cells were then incubated with Rabbit anti-FTO antibody (ET1705-89) at 1/50 dilution in 1% BSA in PBST overnight at 4 ℃. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (iFluor™ 488, HA1121) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the secondary antibody only control. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.

Beta tubulin (HA601187, red) was stained at 1/100 dilution overnight at  $+4^{\circ}$ C. Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (iFluor \*\* 594, HA1126) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

#### **Background References**

- 1. Wang X et al. FTO is required for myogenesis by positively regulating mTOR-PGC-1a pathway-mediated mitochondria biogenesis. Cell Death Dis 8:e2702 (2017).
- 2. Jiao Y et al. The Fto Gene Regulates the Proliferation and Differentiation of Pre-Adipocytes in Vitro. Nutrients 8:102 (2016).