PRODUCT INFORMATION



FTO (human, recombinant)

Item No. 26340

Overview and Properties

Fat Mass- and Obesity-Associated Protein, α-Ketoglutarate-dependent Synonyms:

Dioxygenase FTO

Source: Recombinant N-terminal histidine-tagged FTO (32-505) purified from E. coli

Amino Acids: 32-505 Q9C0B1 **Uniprot No.:** Molecular Weight: 56.68 kDa

Storage: -80°C (as supplied)

Stability: ≥1 year

batch specific (≥80% estimated by SDS-PAGE) **Purity:**

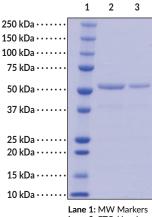
Supplied in: 50 mM HEPES, pH 8.0, with 150 mM sodium choride and 10% glycerol

Protein

Concentration: batch specific mg/ml

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Image



Lane 2: FTO (4 μg) Lane 3: FTO (2 µg)

Representative gel image shown; actual purity may vary between each batch.

WARNING THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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Description

Fat mass and obesity-associated (FTO) protein is a nuclear-residing N⁶-methyladenosine (m⁶A) RNA demethylase that is encoded by the FTO gene in humans.¹⁻³ It is composed of an N-terminal domain similar in structure to members of the AlkB non-heme iron-containing dioxygenase family and a C-terminal domain that is not similar to other known domains.⁴ The N-terminal domain contains a loop not found in other AlkB proteins that may be responsible for its specificity for single-stranded nucleic acids. FTO is highly expressed during development and in the adult brain, adipose tissue, and muscle and its expression is modified by the availability of essential amino acids *in vitro* and following fasting or a chronic high-fat diet *in vivo* in mice.^{3,5,6} FTO regulates mRNA splicing and is required for adipogenesis.^{1,7} Knockdown of Fto in mice increases m⁶A-containing transcripts of the adipogenesis-related gene Runx1t1, enhances binding of the splicing regulatory protein Srsf2 to Runx1t1, which induces the inclusion of Runx1t1 exon 6 and the production of long Rnx1t1 transcripts, and leads to inhibition of pre-adipocyte differentiation. Fto is associated with obesity in transgenic mouse models, with overexpression increasing food intake and weight gain and knockout reducing body weight, body length, fat mass, and white adipose tissue, as well as increasing energy expenditure while decreasing locomotor activity.² FTO SNPs are associated with body mass index and obesity risk in humans.^{6,8}

References

- 1. Zhao, X., Yang, Y., Sun, B.-F., *et al.* FTO-dependent demethylation of N6-methyladenosine regulates mRNA splicing and is required for adipogenesis. *Cell Res.* **24(12)**, 1403-1419 (2014).
- 2. Fischer, J., Koch, L., Emmerling, C., et al. Inactivation of the Fto gene protects from obesity. Nature 458(7240), 894-899 (2009).
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