Resource Summary Report

Generated by dkNET on Sep 17, 2026

Anti-m6A

RRID:AB_2279214
Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

Synaptic Systems Cat# 202 003, RRID:AB_2279214

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_2279214

Proper Citation: Synaptic Systems Cat# 202 003, RRID:AB_2279214

Target Antigen: m6A

Host Organism: rabbit

Clonality: polyclonal

Comments: tested applications: WB IP ICC ELISA

Antibody Name: Anti-m6A

Description: This polyclonal targets m6A

Target Organism: rat, eukaryots, mouse, prokaryotes, human

Antibody ID: AB_2279214

Vendor: Synaptic Systems

Catalog Number: 202 003

Record Creation Time: 20231110T045328+0000

Record Last Update: 20260901T012149+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Anti-m6A.

No alerts have been found for Anti-m6A.

Data and Source Information

Source: Antibody Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 129 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at dkNET .

Zhao Y, et al. (2026) IDH1 Reprograms Nucleotide Metabolism by Inducing Chromatin Remodeling and DHODH Transcription to Drive Chemoresistance in Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma. Cancer research, 86(8), 2004.

Zhou HY, et al. (2026) A skin-hypothalamus axis couples heat stress and metabolic dysfunction. Cell, 189(12), 3571.

Zhang J, et al. (2026) RNA exonuclease REXO4 resolves m6A-marked R-loops and suppresses anti-tumor immunity. Molecular cell.

Monteagudo-García Ó, et al. (2026) ZC3H13 Loss Drives Cancer Metastatic Progression by Disrupting m6A RNA Methylation. Cancer research, 86(3), 622.

Li H, et al. (2026) Tumor Extracellular Vesicles lncOSLMT Drives Lung Inflammatory Premetastatic Niche Formation in Osteosarcoma via m6A-Dependent hnRNPA2B1/COX-2 Axis. Advanced science (Weinheim, Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany), 13(17), e19490.

Yu S, et al. (2026) Hepatic Stellate Cell-Specific METTL3 Deficiency Promotes Hepatocellular Carcinoma Progression via BMP10-SMAD1/5/8 Signaling. Cancer research communications, 6(5), 1109.

Sarkar R, et al. (2025) The ZFP36-FTO axis is a key regulator of macrophage activation and a druggable therapeutic target of sepsis. iScience, 28(12), 114060.

Wang J, et al. (2025) Salsolinol as an RNA m6A methylation inducer mediates dopaminergic neuronal death by regulating YAP1 and autophagy. Neural regeneration research, 20(3), 887.

Chen Z, et al. (2025) YTHDF2 promotes ATP synthesis and immune evasion in B cell malignancies. Cell, 188(2), 331.

Xin T, et al. (2025) Recessive epistasis of a synonymous mutation confers cucumber domestication through epitranscriptomic regulation. Cell, 188(17), 4517.

Yang Q, et al. (2025) Landscape and m6A post-transcriptional regulation of soybean proteome. Cell genomics, 5(9), 100926.

Dong S, et al. (2025) RNA m6A dynamics promote transcription and RNA stability of bivalent genes during iPSC-induced generation of human lung progenitors. Cell reports, 44(6), 115802.

Shen Y, et al. (2025) m6A deficiency impairs hypothalamic neurogenesis of feeding-related neurons in mice and human organoids and leads to adult obesity in mice. Cell stem cell, 32(5), 727.

Conti BA, et al. (2025) N6-methyladenosine in DNA promotes genome stability. eLife, 13.

Cheng P, et al. (2025) Feedback regulation of m6A modification creates local auxin maxima essential for rice microsporogenesis. Developmental cell, 60(10), 1454.

Zhang S, et al. (2025) Nuclear adenine activates hnRNPA2B1 to enhance antibacterial innate immunity. Cell metabolism, 37(2), 413.

Flaherty JN, et al. (2025) The catalytic efficiency of METTL16 affects cellular processes by governing the intracellular S-adenosylmethionine setpoint. Cell reports, 44(7), 115966.

Wilkinson E, et al. (2025) Arsenic regulates ALKBH1 abundance and substrate specificity to promote translation and tumorigenicity. Cell reports, 44(10), 116311.

Sun Y, et al. (2025) The m6A reader IGF2BP2 promotes homologous recombination-mediated DNA repair by eliminating DNA-RNA hybrids. Cell reports, 44(10), 116438.

Quarto G, et al. (2025) Fine-tuning of gene expression through the Mettl3-Mettl14-Dnmt1 axis controls ESC differentiation. Cell, 188(4), 998.