m6A (N6-methyladenosine) is a post-transcriptional RNA-modification found throughout all kingdoms, e.g. in vertebrate snRNAs U2, U4, U6, in viral and eukaryotic mRNAs, and in E. coli 16S rRNA. Recent studies have found that mRNA is predominately m6A modified at stop codons and long internal exons, which are conserved between mouse and human. The so-called RNA methylome allows the cell to differentiate between the parental and the daughter strand during mismatch repair.

In E. coli Dam methylase introduces m6A modifications on the DNA level at the 5'-GATC-3' motif. This probably plays an important role in the regulation of gene expression.

Internal exons, which are conserved between mouse and human. The so-called RNA methylome.

Recent studies have found that mRNA is predominately m6A modified at stop codons and long internal exons, which are conserved between mouse and human. The so-called RNA methylome allows the cell to differentiate between the parental and the daughter strand during mismatch repair.


Selected References SYSY Antibodies


Selected General References


