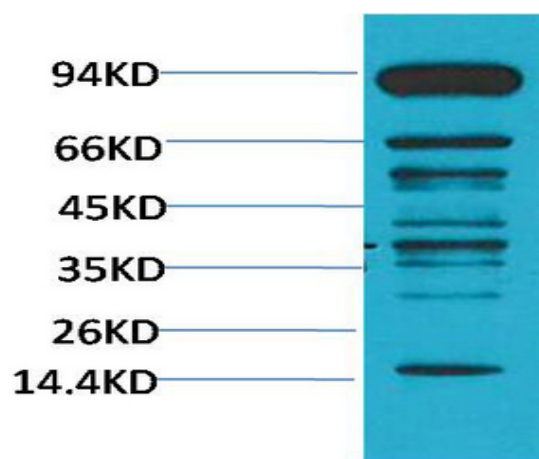


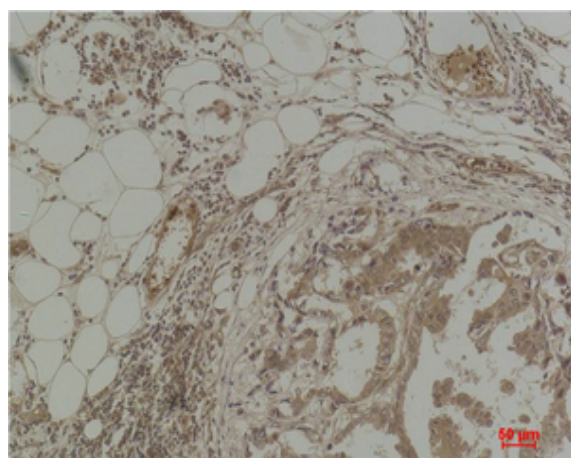
Pan Methylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody(Mix)

Catalog No :	YM3429
Reactivity :	Species independent
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF
Target :	Pan Methylated Lysine
Immunogen :	Conjugated Protein
Specificity :	The antibody detects endogenous Pan Methylated Lysine protein.
Formulation :	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.5%BSA, 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
Source :	Monoclonal, Mouse
Dilution :	WB 1:1000-2000 IHC 1:200-500. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Background :	Methylation of lysine residues is a common regulatory posttranslational modification (PTM) that results in the mono-, di-, or tri-methylation of lysine at ϵ-amine groups by protein lysine methyltransferases (PKMTs). Two PKMT groups are recognized based on structure and catalytic mechanism: class I methyltransferases or seven β strand enzymes, and SET domain-containing class V methyltransferases. Both use the methyl donor S-adenosyl-L-methionine to methylate histone and non-histone proteins. Class I methyltransferases methylate amino acids, DNA, and RNA. Six methyl-lysine-interacting protein families are distinguished based on binding domains: mBT, PHD finger, Tudor, PWWP, WD40 repeat, and chromodomains. Many of these display differential binding preferences based on lysine methylation state. KDM1 subfamily lysine demethylases catalyze demethylation of mono- and di-methyl lysines, while 2-oxoglutarate-dependent JmjC (KDM2-7) subfamily enzymes also modify tri-methyl lysine residues.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of Hela using Pan Methylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Breast Carcinoma using Pan Methylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody.