

Mouse anti-All Pan Methylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody

Pan Methylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody (Mix)

CATALOG # AAA330117	HOST Mouse	REACTIVITY All	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot
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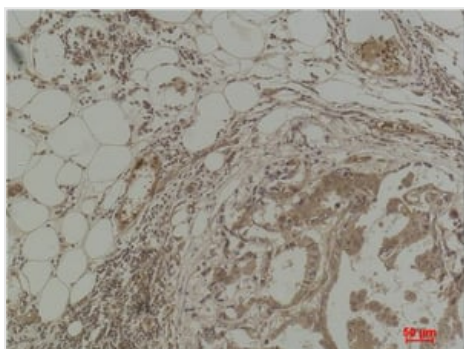
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Pan Methylated Lysine; Monoclonal Antibody; Pan Methylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody (Mix); Mouse Anti-Pan Methylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody (Mix); Lysine; anti-Pan Methylated Lysine antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

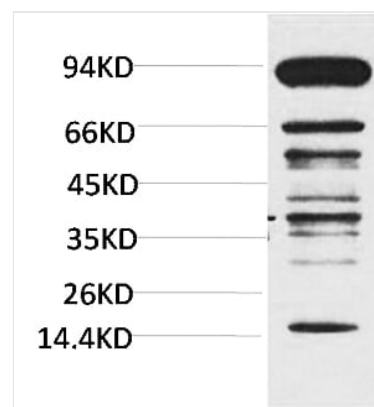
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	All
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous Pan Methylated Lysine protein.
Purity/Purification	Affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% Sodium Azide As Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
Concentration	1 mg/ml (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-Pan Methylated Lysine antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	Conjugated Protein
Preparation and Storage	Stable for one year at -20 degree C from date of shipment. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Fig.2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Breast Carcinoma using Pan Methylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody.



WB (Western Blot)

Fig.1. Western blot analysis of HeLa using Pan Methylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Pan Methylated Lysine antibody	Methylation of lysine residues is a common regulatory posttranslational modification (PTM) that results in the mono-, di-, or tri-methylation of lysine at epsilon-amine groups by protein lysine methyltransferases (PKMTs). Two PKMT groups are recognized based on structure and catalytic mechanism: class I methyltransferases or seven beta 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.
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For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/pan-methylated-lysine-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/330117>