



## Pan Methylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody (Mix)

Cat #: ABM0060

Size: 100 $\mu$ l

### Product Information

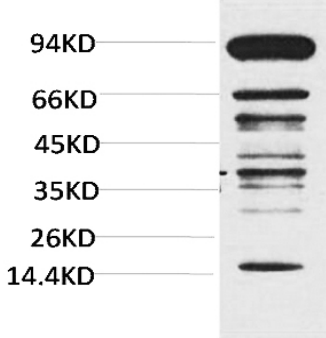
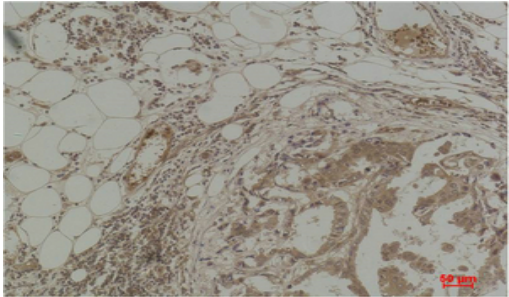
	<b>Product Name:</b> Pan Methylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody (Mix)		
	<b>Applications:</b> WB, IHC-P		<b>Isotype:</b> Mouse IgG1
	<b>Reactivity:</b> All		
<b>REF</b>	<b>Catalog Number:</b> ABM0060	<b>LOT</b>	<b>Lot Number:</b> Refer to product label
	<b>Formulation:</b> Liquid		<b>Concentration:</b> 1 mg/ml
	<b>Storage:</b> Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.		<b>Note:</b> Contain sodium azide.

**Background:** 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.

**Application Notes:** Optimal working dilutions should be determined experimentally by the investigator. Suggested starting dilutions are as follows: WB (1:1000-1:2000), IHC-P (1:200-1:500).

**Storage Buffer:** PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02% Sodium Azide as preservative and 50% Glycerol.

**Storage Instructions:** Stable for one year at -20°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.

	<p>Fig.1. Western blot analysis of Hela using Pan Methylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody.</p>
	<p>Fig.2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Breast Carcinoma using Pan Methylated Lysine Monoclonal Antibody.</p>

**Note:** The product listed herein is for research use only and is not intended for use in human or clinical diagnosis. Suggested applications of our products are not recommendations to use our products in violation of any patent or as a license. We cannot be responsible for patent infringements or other violations that may occur with the use of this product.