

Product name:	Pan Methylated Lysine(Mix)Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Cat number:	MABN06167
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100μL
Clone:	Monoclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	Conjugated Protein
Reactivity:	Species independent
Applications:	WB 1:1000-1:2000,IHC 1:200-1:500,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.5%BSA, 0.02% New type preservative N as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
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.