

pan-TriMethyl-lysine Rabbit pAb

Catalog No.: A18292 **1 Publications**

Basic Information

Observed MW

18-55kDa

Calculated MW

Category

Primary antibody

Applications

ELISA, WB

Cross-Reactivity

Human, Mouse, Rat

Background

Methylation of lysine residues is a common regulatory post-translational modification (PTM) that results in the mono-, di-, or tri-methylation of lysine at ϵ -amine groups by protein lysine methyltransferases (PKMTs). The post-translational ϵ -amino lysine methylated proteins is an important reversible modification which plays a vital role in the regulation of many cellular processes including chromatin dynamics and gene transcription. Methylation of lysine residues is modulated by specific counteractive enzymes including lysine methylases (KMTs) and demethylases (KDMs). Lysine trimethylation occurs in both histones and non-histone substrates. It has become promising targets for discovery of anti-cancer drugs.

Recommended Dilutions

WB 1:500 - 1:2000

Immunogen Information

Gene ID

Swiss Prot

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence containing trimethylated K.

Synonyms

Contact

 | 400-999-6126

 | cn.market@abclonal.com.cn

 | www.abclonal.com.cn

Product Information

Source

Rabbit

Isotype

IgG

Purification

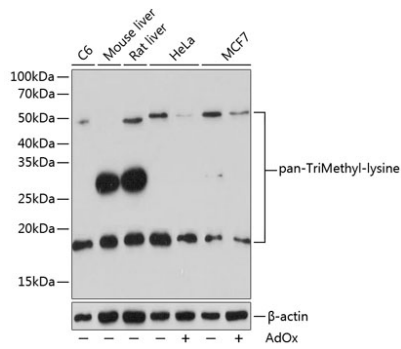
Affinity purification

Storage

Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Buffer: PBS with 0.01% thimerosal, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Validation Data



Western blot analysis of various lysates using pan-TriMethyl-lysine pAb (A18292) at 1:500 dilution. HeLa and MCF7 cells were treated by ADOX (100 μ M) for 24 hours.

Secondary antibody: HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (AS014) at 1:10000 dilution.

Lysates/proteins: 25 μ g per lane.

Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST.

Detection: ECL Enhanced Kit (RM00021).

Exposure time: 3min.