

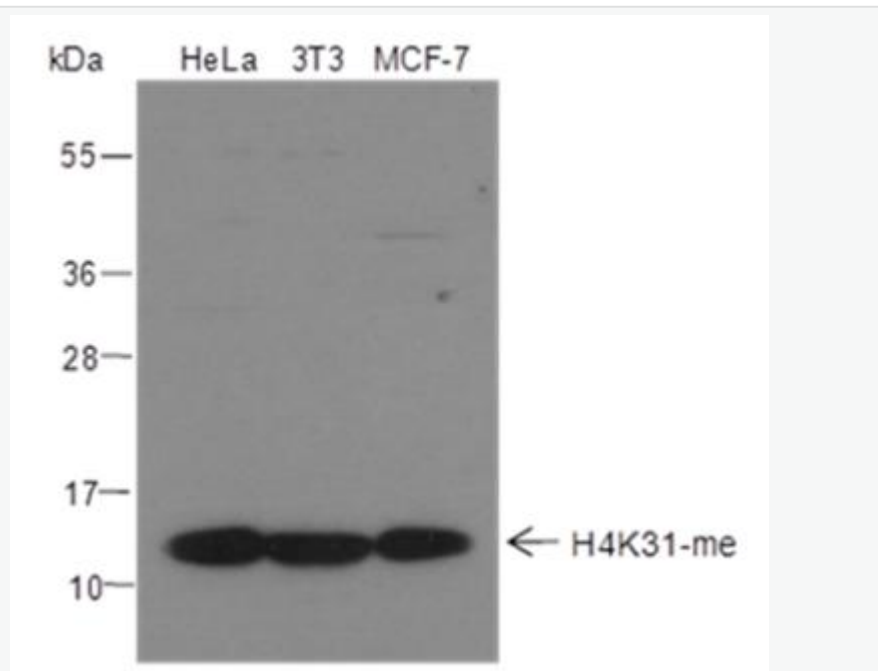
## Rabbit Anti-Mono-Methyl-Histone H4 (Lys31)antibody

SL60125R

<b>Product Name</b>	Mono-Methyl-Histone H4 (Lys31)
<b>Chinese Name</b>	
<b>Product Type</b>	Methylated anti
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat WB=1:500-2000
<b>Applications</b>	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Theoretical molecular weight</b>	11kDa
<b>Cellular localization</b>	The nucleus
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Lsotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen affinity purification
<b>Buffer Solution</b>	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Attention</b>	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
<b>PubMed</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail</b>	组蛋白翻译后修饰（PTMs）是 Epigenetics 调控染色质结构的关键机制，被称为“组蛋白密码”。组蛋白上的翻译后修饰包括乙酰化，甲基化，磷酸化和近年发现的一些新型酰化修饰。这些组蛋白修饰直接影响染色质和转录因子或其他表观调控子的结合，改变基因组的稳定性和基因转录等。组蛋白甲基化通常发生在核心组蛋白的赖氨酸和精氨酸残基。组蛋

白甲基化既可以促进也可以抑制基因转录，这取决于组蛋白甲基化是发生在赖氨酸还是发生在精氨酸上以及甲基化基团的个数（赖氨酸可以发生一、二、三甲基化，精氨酸可发生单、对称与非对称二甲化）。组蛋白赖氨酸甲基化通常发生在组蛋白 H3 第 4, 9, 27, 36, 79 和组蛋白 H4 的第 20 位赖氨酸上；精氨酸甲基化通常发生在组蛋白 H3 的第 2, 8, 17, 26 和组蛋白 H4 第 3 位精氨酸上。蛋白甲基化酶（HMT）和组蛋白去甲基化酶（HDM）是甲基化修饰主要的调控因子。

### Product Picture



Blocking buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST

Primary ab dilution: 1:2000

Primary ab incubation condition: 2 hours at room temperature

Secondary ab: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP)

Lysate: HeLa, 3T3, MCF-7

Protein loading quantity: 20  $\mu$ g

Exposure time: 15 s

Predicted MW: 11 kDa



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Observed MW: 11 kDa