ELK Biotechnology

DMD rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES9017

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	DMD rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	IHC;IF
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	IHC-p 1:50-300
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	DMD Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Dystrophin
Gene Name	DMD
Cellular localization	Cell membrane, sarcolemma ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane . In muscle cells, sarcolemma localization requires the presence of ANK2, while localization to costameres requires the presence of ANK3. Localizes to neuromuscular junctions (NMJs). In adult muscle, NMJ localization depends upon ANK2 presence, but not in newborn animals. .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	405kD
Human Gene ID	1756
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P11532
Alternative Names	
Background	dystrophin(DMD) Homo sapiens The dystrophin

gene is the largest gene found in nature, measuring 2.4 Mb. The gene was identified through a positional cloning approach, targeted at the isolation of the gene responsible for Duchenne (DMD) and Becker (BMD) Muscular Dystrophies. DMD is a recessive, fatal, X-linked disorder occurring at a frequency of about 1 in 3,500 new-born males. BMD is a milder allelic form. In general, DMD patients carry mutations which cause premature translation termination (nonsense or frame shift mutations), while in BMD patients dystrophin is reduced either in molecular weight (derived from in-frame deletions) or in expression level. The dystrophin gene is highly complex, containing at least eight independent, tissue-specific promoters and two polyA-addition sites. Furthermore, dystrophin RNA is differentially spliced, producing a range of different transcripts, encoding a large set of protein isoforms. Dystrophin (as enc