ARG41567
anti-DMD / Dystrophin antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes DMD / Dystrophin
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Predict Reactivity	Bov, Chk, Dog, Mk, Rb
Tested Application	FACS, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	DMD / Dystrophin
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to H3076-D3404 (within cysteine-rich domain and part of C-terminal domain) of Human DMD / Dystrophin.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	BMD; CMD3B; DXS270; DXS272; MRX85; Dystrophin; DXS164; DXS239; DXS206; DXS142; DXS230; DXS269; DXS268

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	1:150 - 1:500
IHC-P	1:200 - 1:1000
WB	1:500 - 1:2000

Application Note: IHC-P: Antigen Retrieval: Heat mediation was performed in Citrate buffer (pH 6.0, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 min.
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

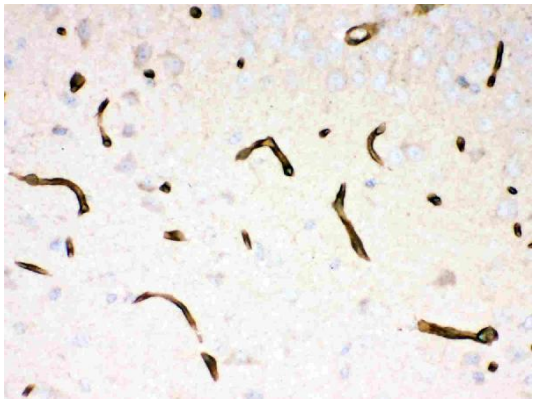
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	0.2% Na2HPO4, 0.9% NaCl, 0.05% Sodium azide and 5% BSA.
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	5% BSA
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml

Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

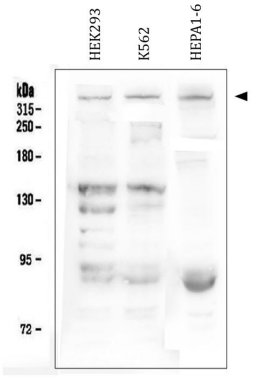
Gene Symbol	DMD
Gene Full Name	dystrophin
Background	The dystrophin gene is the largest gene found in nature, measuring 2.4 Mb. The gene was identified through a positional cloning approach, targeted at the isolation of the gene responsible for Duchenne (DMD) and Becker (BMD) Muscular Dystrophies. DMD 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 encoded by the Dp427 transcripts) is a large, rod-like cytoskeletal protein which is found at the inner surface of muscle fibers. Dystrophin is part of the dystrophin-glycoprotein complex (DGC), which bridges the inner cytoskeleton (F-actin) and the extra-cellular matrix. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Anchors the extracellular matrix to the cytoskeleton via F-actin. Ligand for dystroglycan. Component of the dystrophin-associated glycoprotein complex which accumulates at the neuromuscular junction (NMJ) and at a variety of synapses in the peripheral and central nervous systems and has a structural function in stabilizing the sarcolemma. Also implicated in signaling events and synaptic transmission. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	427 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane, sarcolemma; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane. Note=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. [UniProt]

Images



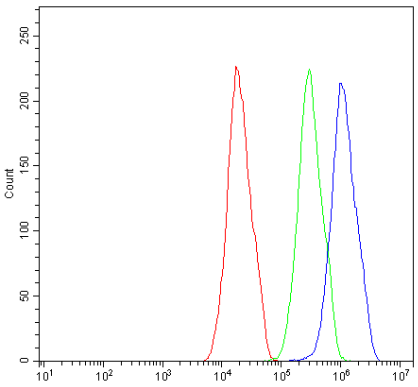
ARG41567 anti-DMD / Dystrophin antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Mouse brain tissue. Antigen Retrieval: Heat mediation was performed in Citrate buffer (pH 6.0, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 min. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then stained with ARG41567 anti-DMD / Dystrophin antibody at 1 µg/ml dilution, overnight at 4°C.



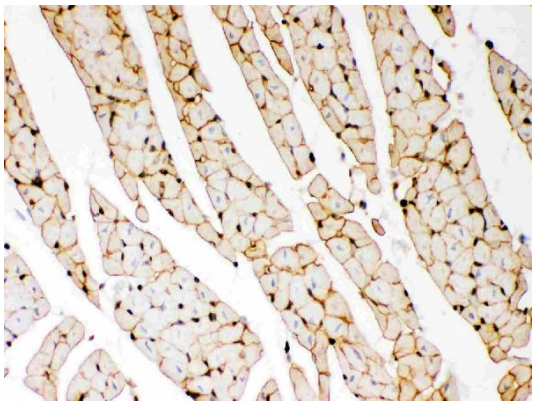
ARG41567 anti-DMD / Dystrophin antibody WB image

Western blot: 50 µg of samples under reducing conditions. HEK293, K562 and HEPA1-6 whole cell lysates stained with ARG41567 anti-DMD / Dystrophin antibody at 0.5 µg/ml, overnight at 4°C.



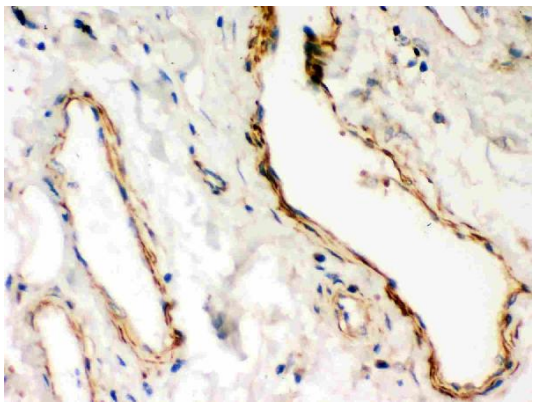
ARG41567 anti-DMD / Dystrophin antibody FACS image

Flow Cytometry: HepG2 cells were blocked with 10% normal Goat serum and then stained with ARG41567 anti-DMD / Dystrophin antibody (blue) at 1 µg/10^6 cells for 30 min at 20°C, followed by incubation with DyLight®488 labelled secondary antibody. Isotype control antibody (green) was Rabbit IgG (1 µg/10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (red) was also used as a control.



ARG41567 anti-DMD / Dystrophin antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Rat cardiac muscle tissue. Antigen Retrieval: Heat mediation was performed in Citrate buffer (pH 6.0, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 min. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then stained with ARG41567 anti-DMD / Dystrophin antibody at 1 µg/ml dilution, overnight at 4°C.



ARG41567 anti-DMD / Dystrophin antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer tissue. Antigen Retrieval: Heat mediation was performed in Citrate buffer (pH 6.0, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 min. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then stained with ARG41567 anti-DMD / Dystrophin antibody at 1 µg/ml dilution, overnight at 4°C.