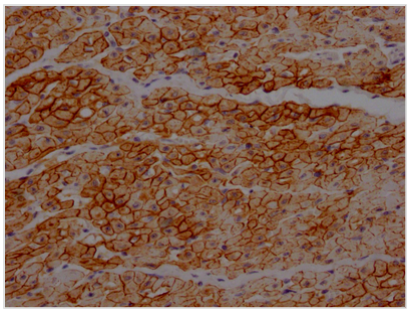
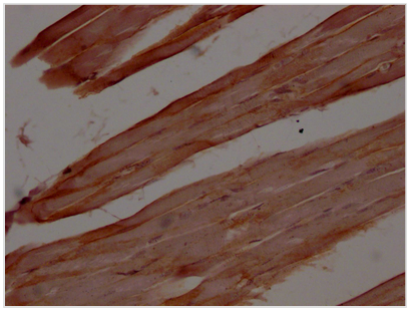
DMD Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA271553A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P11532
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Dystrophin
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, IHC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:50-1:200
Relevance	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.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Neuroscience; Signal transduction; Stem cells
Gene Names	DMD
Accession NO.	4B10

Image



IHC image of CSB-RA271553A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human heart tissue performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.



IHC image of CSB-RA271553A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human skeletal muscle tissue performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

Description

DMD is a large cytoskeletal protein that's present on the inside of muscle fibers. DMD, which is found in numerous tissues throughout the body, plays a crucial function in muscle contraction by maintaining the muscle membrane. DMDbinds to a variety of proteins and glycoproteins in skeletal muscle to create the dystrophin-glycoprotein complex (DGC), a key structural unit in skeletal muscle that connects a muscle fiber's cytoskeleton (f-actin) to the extracellular matrix (ECM). DMD deficiency or absence causes two illnesses that result in gradual muscle degeneration. Dystrophin deficiency compromises the sarcolemmal membrane's integrity, making it vulnerable to mechanical damage, leading to Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD).

The production of this recombinant DMD antibody started with identifying and cloning the genes for antibody expression. After the DMD antibody was cloned into an expression plasmid, the plasmid could be introduced into the mammalian cell to produce the target recombinant antibody. This recombinant DMD antibody has been validated in ELISA, IHC.