

DMD rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00001756-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human DMD peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human DMD is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human DMD peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — DMD

Entrez GeneID	1756
GeneBank Accession#	DMD
Gene Name	DMD
Gene Alias	BMD, CMD3B, DXS142, DXS164, DXS206, DXS230, DXS239, DXS268, DXS269, DXS270, DXS272
Gene Description	dystrophin
Omim ID	300376 300377 302045 310200
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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]
Other Designations	Duchenne muscular dystrophy protein OTTHUMP00000023117 OTTHUMP00000023124 OTTHUMP00000023125 OTTHUMP00000023126 muscular dystrophy, Duchenne and Becker types

Pathway

- [Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy \(ARVC\)](#)
- [Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy \(HCM\)](#)

Disease

- [Bone Marrow Diseases](#)
- [Cardiomyopathy](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Cognition](#)
- [Cognition Disorders](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Duchenne muscular dystrophy](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Intelligence Tests](#)
- [Mental Retardation](#)
- [Muscular Dystrophies](#)
- [Muscular Dystrophy](#)
- [Neuropsychological Tests](#)
- [Ventricular Dysfunction](#)