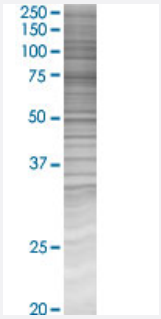
# DMD 293T Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Denatured)

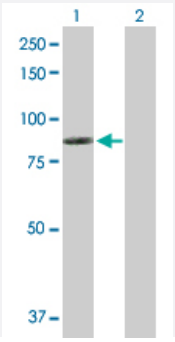
Catalog # H00001756-T01 Size 100 uL

## Applications




### SDS-PAGE Gel

DMD transfected lysate.




### Western Blot

Lane 1: DMD transfected lysate ( 69.96 KDa)
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

## Specification

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|---|---|
| **Transfected Cell Line** | 293T |
| **Plasmid** | pCMV-DMD full-length |
| **Host** | Human |
| **Theoretical MW (kDa)** | 72.2 |
| **Interspecies Antigen Sequence** | Mouse (99) |

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| **Quality Control Testing** | Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-DMD antibody (H00001756-D01P) by Western Blots.<br>SDS-PAGE Gel<br>DMD transfected lysate.<br>Western Blot<br>Lane 1: DMD transfected lysate ( 69.96 KDa)<br>Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate. |
| **Storage Buffer** | 1X Sample Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 300 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.01% Bromophenol blue) |
| **Storage Instruction** | Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |

## Applications

- Western Blot

## Gene Info — DMD

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| **Entrez GeneID** | 1756 |
| **GeneBank Accession#** | NM_004016.1 |
| **Protein Accession#** | NP_004007.1 |
| **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 |

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|---|---|
| **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

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- Muscular Dystrophies
- Muscular Dystrophy
- Neuropsychological Tests
- Ventricular Dysfunction

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