DNAxPAb | Hard-to-Find Antibody

DMD DNAxPab

Catalog # H00001756-W01P Size 200 ug

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human DMD DNA using DNAx™ Immune technology.
Technology	DNAx™ Immune
Immunogen	Full-length human DNA
Sequence	MREQLKGHETQTTCWDHPKMTELYQSLADLNNVRFSAYRTAMKLRRLQKALCLDLLSLSAACDA LDQHNLKQNDQPMDILQIINCLTTIYDRLEQEHNNLVNVPLCVDMCLNWLLNVYDTGRTGRIRVLSF KTGIISLCKAHLEDKYRYLFKQVASSTGFCDQRRLGLLLHDSIQIPRQLGEVASFGGSNIEPSVRSC FQFANNKPEIEAALFLDWMRLEPQSMVWLPVLHRVAAAETAKHQAKCNICKECPIIGFRYRSLKH FNYDICQSCFFSGRVAKGHKMHYPMVEYCTPTTSGEDVRDFAKVLKNKFRTKRYFAKHPRMGYL PVQTVLEGDNMETPVTLINFWPVDSAPASSPQLSHDDTHSRIEHYASRLAEMENSNGSYLNDSIS PNESIDDEHLLIQHYCQSLNQDSPLSQPRSPAQILISLESEERGELERILADLEEENRNLQAEYDRL KQQHEHKGLSPLPSPPEMMPTSPQSPRDAELIAEAKLLRQHKGRLEARMQILEDHNKQLESQLH RLRQLLEQPQAEAKVNGTTVSSPSTSLQRSDSSQPMLLRVVGSQTSDSMGEEDLLSPPQDTST GLEEVMEQLNNSFPSSRGHNVGSLFHMADDLGRAMESLVSVMTDEEGAE
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

Copyright © 2023 Abnova Corporation. All Rights Reserved.

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- Immunofluorescence (Transfected cell)
- Flow Cytometry (Transfected cell)

Gene Info — DMD

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
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

Copyright © 2023 Abnova Corporation. All Rights Reserved.

- 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

Copyright © 2023 Abnova Corporation. All Rights Reserved.