

MUSK rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00004593-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human MUSK peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human MUSK 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 MUSK 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 — MUSK

Entrez GeneID [4593](#)

GeneBank Accession# [MUSK](#)

Gene Name MUSK

Gene Alias MGC126323, MGC126324

Gene Description muscle, skeletal, receptor tyrosine kinase

Omim ID [601296 608931](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

Intercellular communication is often mediated by receptors on the surface of one cell that recognize and are activated by specific protein ligands released by other cells. Members of one class of cell surface receptors, receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs), are characterized by having a cytoplasmic domain containing intrinsic tyrosine kinase activity. This kinase activity is regulated by the binding of a cognate ligand to the extracellular portion of the receptor. DeChiara et al. (1996) [PubMed 8653786] noted that the RTKs, known to be expressed in cell type-specific fashions, play a role critical for the growth and differentiation of those cell types. For example, members of the neural-specific TRK family that recognize nerve growth factor are absolutely required for the survival and development of discrete neuronal subpopulations, and the receptor tyrosine kinases TIE1 (MIM 600222) and TIE2 (MIM 600221) play a critical role in the development of normal blood vessels.[supplied by OMIM]

Other Designations protein-tyrosine kinase|receptor tyrosine kinase|skeletal muscle receptor tyrosine kinase

Disease

- [Kidney Failure](#)