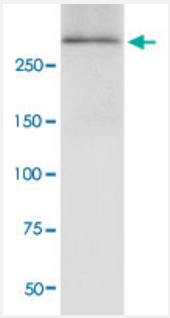
DMD monoclonal antibody, clone AOGG-4

Catalog # MAB19996 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western Blot analysis of human fetal heart tissue lysate with DMD monoclonal antibody, clone AOGG-4 (Cat # MAB19996).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of human DMD.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human DMD.
Host	Rabbit
Theoretical MW (kDa)	426.75
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1:500-1:2000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and st ored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

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Gene Info — DMD

Entrez GeneID	1756
Protein Accession#	P11532
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