

DMD monoclonal antibody, clone Dy8/6C5

Catalog # MAB9541

Size 2.5 mL

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against partial recombinant DMD.
Immunogen	Recombinant bacterial fusion protein corresponding to amino acids 3669-3685 of human DMD.
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Chicken, Dog, Hamster, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat
Form	Lyophilized
Isotype	IgG1
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (NEAT-1:20) Western Blot (1:10-1:25) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	Lyophilized from tissue culture supernatant (0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C on dry atmosphere. After reconstitution with steril distilled water, Store at 4°C for at least two months. For long term storage store at -20°C or below. Aliquot to 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

- Western Blot
- Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections)
- Immunoelectron Microscopy

Gene Info — DMD

Entrez GeneID	1756
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](#)