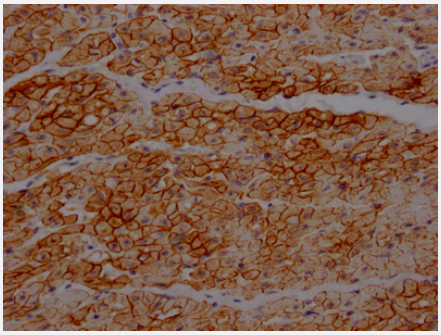
RecomAb™

DMD recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 4B10

Catalog # RAB04060 Size 100 uL

Applications



Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemistry image of DMD recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 4B10 diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human heart tissue performed on a Leica BondTM system.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human DMD.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against recombinant protein corresponding to full length human DMD.
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	ELISA Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH7.4 (150mM NaCl, 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20 °C or -80 °C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry

  Immunohistochemistry image of DMD recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 4B10 diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human heart tissue performed on a Leica BondTM system.

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

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 identifi ed through a positional cloning approach, targeted at the isolation of the gene responsible for Duc henne (DMD) and Becker (BMD) Muscular Dystrophies. DMD is a recessive, fatal, X-linked disor der occurring at a frequency of about 1 in 3,500 new-born males. BMD is a milder allelic form. In g eneral, 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 (der ived from in-frame deletions) or in expression level. The dystrophin gene is highly complex, contai ning at least eight independent, tissue-specific promoters and two polyA-addition sites. Furtherm ore, 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-lik e 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 ext ra-cellular matrix. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	Duchenne muscular dystrophy protein|OTTHUMP00000023117|OTTHUMP00000023124|OTTHU MP00000023125|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