Polyclonal Antibody

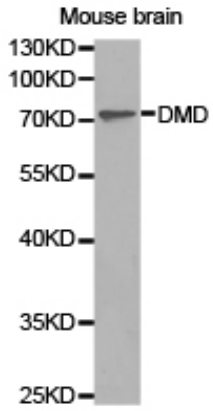
E91411

Catalog Number: E91411
Amount: 100ul
Background: 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, Jul 2008]
Species: Rabbit
Isotype: IgG
Storage/Stability: Store at -20oC or -80oC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Synonyms: BMD; CMD3B; DXS142; DXS164; DXS206; DXS230; DXS239; DXS268;DXS269; DXS270; DXS272
Immunogen: Recombinant protein of human DMD
Purification: Affinity purification
Reactivity: H M R
Applications: WBIF
Molecular Weight: 72kDa
Swiss-Prot No. : P11532
Gene ID: 1756

For Research Use Only

WB 1:500 - 1:2000

IF 1:20- 1:50



Western blot analysis of extracts of mouse braintissuecellslines, using DMD antibody.

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