

## 36-2167: Anti-Dystrophin (DMD) (Marker of Duchenne and Becker Muscular Dystrophy) Monoclonal Antibody (Clone: DMD/3243)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	DMD/3243
<b>Application :</b>	ELISA, IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	DMD
<b>Gene ID :</b>	1756
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P11532
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	BMD; CMD3B; Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD); Dystrophin; Muscular dystrophy Duchenne and Becker types
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG1, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	A recombinant fragment (around aa 114-263) of human DMD protein (exact sequence is proprietary)

### Description

Dystrophin-glycoprotein complex (DGC) connects the F-Actin cytoskeleton on the inner surface of muscle fibers to the surrounding extracellular matrix, through the cell membrane interface. A deficiency in this protein contributes to Duchenne (DMD) and Becker (BMD) muscular dystrophies. The human dystrophin gene measures 2.4 megabases, has more than 80 exons, produces a 14 kb mRNA and contains at least 8 independent tissue-specific promoters and 2 poly A sites. The dystrophin mRNA can undergo differential splicing and produce a range of transcripts that encode a large set of proteins. Dystrophin represents approximately 0.002% of total striated muscle protein and localizes to triadic junctions in skeletal muscle, where it is thought to influence calcium ion homeostasis and force transmission.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Content :</b>	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

### Application Note

ELISA (For coating, order Ab without BSA); Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT), (Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95&degC followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

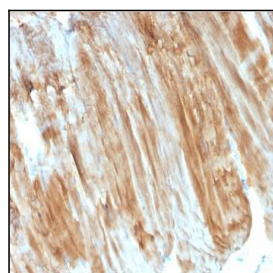


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Skeletal Muscle stained with Dystrophin Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (DMD/3243).

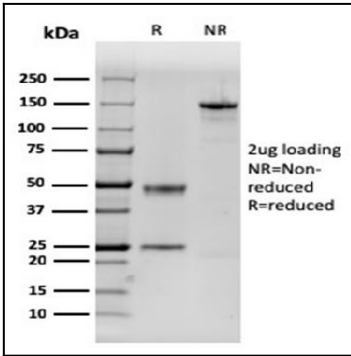


Fig. 2: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified Dystrophin Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (DMD/3243). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.

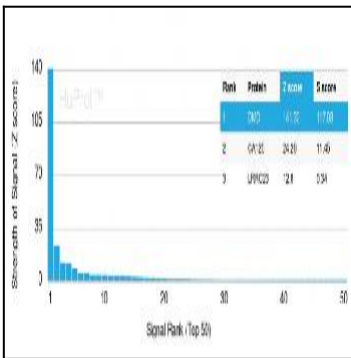


Fig. 3: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Dystrophin Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (DMD/3243). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (Monoclonal Antibody) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a Monoclonal Antibody to its intended target. A Monoclonal Antibody is considered to be specific to its intended target, if the Monoclonal Antibody has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a Monoclonal Antibody binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that Monoclonal Antibody to protein X is equal to 29.