Product Name: MUSK Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMM80740
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Mouse monoclonal Antibody
Host	Mouse
Application	IHC,ICC,ELISA
Reactivity	Human
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide.
Purification	Affinity Purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	IHC 1:200-1:1000,ICC 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	97kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	MUSK
Alternative Names	muscle, skeletal, receptor tyrosine kinase
Gene ID	4593.0
SwissProt ID	O15146
Immunogen	Purified recombinant extracellular fragment of human MUSK (aa24-209) fused with hIgGFc tag expressed in HEK293 cell line.

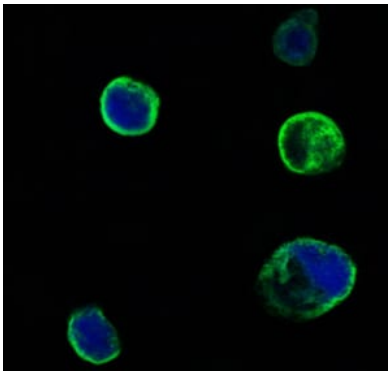
Background

MuSK (for Muscle Specific Kinase) is a receptor tyrosine kinase required for the formation of the neuromuscular junction (NMJ). It induces cellular signaling by causing the addition of phosphate molecules to particular tyrosines on itself, and on proteins

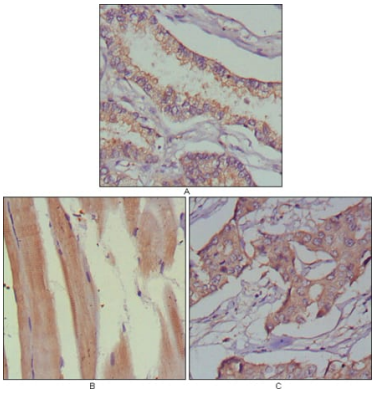
which bind the cytoplasmic domain of the receptor. It is activated by a nerve-derived proteoglycan called agrin. During development, the growing end of motor neuron axons secrete a protein called agrin.This protein binds to several receptors on the surface of skeletal muscle. The receptor which seems to be required for formation of the neuromuscular junction (NMJ), which comprises the nerve-muscle synapse is called MuSK. MUSK mutations lead to decreased agrin-dependent AchR aggregation, a critical step in the formation of the neuromuscular junction.

Research Area

Image Data



Confocal Immunofluorescence analysis of HEK293 cells trasfected with extracellular MUSK (aa24-209)-hIgGFc using MUSK mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer (A), muscles (B) and breast cancer (C) using MUSK mouse mAb with DAB staining.