
Product Name: Desmin Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab09922**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	54kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	DES
Alternative Names	DES; Desmin
Gene ID	1674.0
SwissProt ID	P17661
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Desmin. AA range:26-75

Background

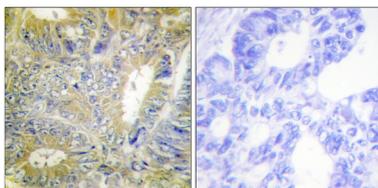
This gene encodes a muscle-specific class III intermediate filament. Homopolymers of this protein form a stable

intracytoplasmic filamentous network connecting myofibrils to each other and to the plasma membrane. Mutations in this gene are associated with desmin-related myopathy, a familial cardiac and skeletal myopathy (CSM), and with distal myopathies. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],disease:Defects in DES are the cause of cardiomyopathy dilated type 1I (CMD1I) [MIM:604765]. Dilated cardiomyopathy is a disorder characterized by ventricular dilation and impaired systolic function, resulting in congestive heart failure and arrhythmia. Patients are at risk of premature death.,disease:Defects in DES are the cause of desmin-related cardio-skeletal myopathy (CSM) [MIM:601419]; also known as desmin-related myopathy (DRM). CSM is characterized by skeletal muscle weakness associated with cardiac conduction blocks, arrhythmias, restrictive heart failure, and by intracytoplasmic accumulation of desmin-reactive deposits in cardiac and skeletal muscle cells. A desmin-related myopathy can have a distal onset, it is then known as hereditary distal myopathy (HDM),disease:Defects in DES are the cause of neurogenic scapuloperoneal syndrome Kaeser type (Kaeser syndrome) [MIM:181400]. Kaeser syndrome is an autosomal dominant disorder with a peculiar scapuloperoneal distribution of weakness and atrophy. A large clinical variability is observed ranging from scapuloperoneal, limb grindler and distal phenotypes with variable cardiac or respiratory involvement. Facial weakness, dysphagia and gynaecomastia are frequent additional symptoms. Affected men seemingly bear a higher risk of sudden, cardiac death as compared to affected women. Histological and immunohistochemical examination of muscle biopsy specimens reveal a wide spectrum of findings ranging from near normal or unspecific pathology to typical, myofibrillar changes with accumulation of desmin.,function:Desmin are class-III intermediate filaments found in muscle cells. In adult striated muscle they form a fibrous network connecting myofibrils to each other and to the plasma membrane from the periphery of the Z-line structures.,online information:Desmin entry,similarity:Belongs to the intermediate filament family.,subunit:Homopolymer.,

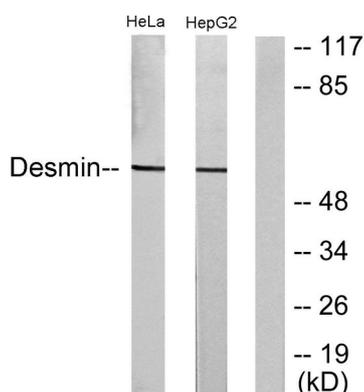
Research Area

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM);Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC);Dilated cardiomyopathy;

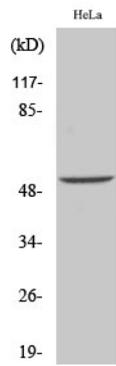
Image Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma tissue, using Desmin Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa and HepG2 cells, using Desmin Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Desmin Polyclonal Antibody