

Rabbit DES Polyclonal Antibody | anti-DES antibody

DES Antibody

CATALOG # AAA168696	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human, Mouse, Rat	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot
-------------------------------	-----------------------	--	---

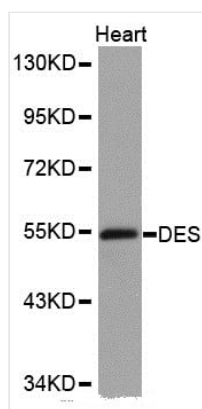
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

DES; Polyclonal Antibody; DES Antibody; CMD11; CSM1; CSM2; FLJ12025; FLJ39719; FLJ41013; FLJ41793; anti-DES antibody

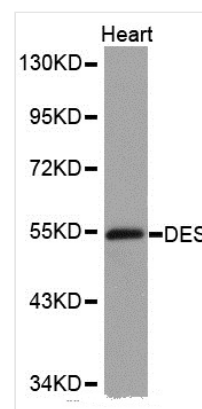
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Concentration	1mg/mL (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	349
Applicable Applications for anti-DES antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human DES
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C (regular) and -80 degree C (long term). Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

IMAGES



Application Data



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of heart cell lysate using DES antibody.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-DES antibody	The cytoskeleton consists of three types of cytosolic fibers: microfilaments (actin filaments), intermediate filaments and microtubules. Major types of intermediate filaments are distinguished and expressed in particular cell types: cytokeratins (epithelial cells), glial fibrillary acidic protein or GFAP (glial cells), desmin (skeletal, visceral and certain vascular smooth muscle cells), vimentin (mesenchyme origin) and neurofilaments (neurons). GFAP and vimentin form intermediate filaments in astroglial cells and modulate their motility and shape (1). In particular, vimentin filaments are present at early developmental stages, while GFAP filaments are characteristic of differentiated and mature brain astrocytes. Thus, GFAP is commonly used as a marker for intracranial and intraspinal tumors arising from astrocytes (2). Vimentin is present in sarcomas, but not carcinomas, and its expression is examined relative to other markers to distinguish between the two forms of neoplasm (3). Desmin is a myogenic marker expressed in early development that forms a network of filaments that extends across the myofibril and surrounds Z discs. The desmin cytoskeleton provides a connection among myofibrils, organelles and the cytoskeleton (4). Desmin knockout mice develop cardiomyopathy, skeletal and smooth muscle defects (5). In humans, desmin related myopathies might be caused by mutations in the corresponding desmin gene or in proteins with which desmin interacts, including alphaB-crystallin and synemin. Disorganized desmin filaments and the accumulation of protein aggregates comprised predominantly of desmin characterize desmin-related myopathies (reviewed in 6, 7).
---	---

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	154353937
Molecular Weight	40,466 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	Des
UniProt Protein Name	Des
UniProt Gene Name	des
UniProt Entry Name	A7ZAJ0_BACA2

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/des-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/168696>