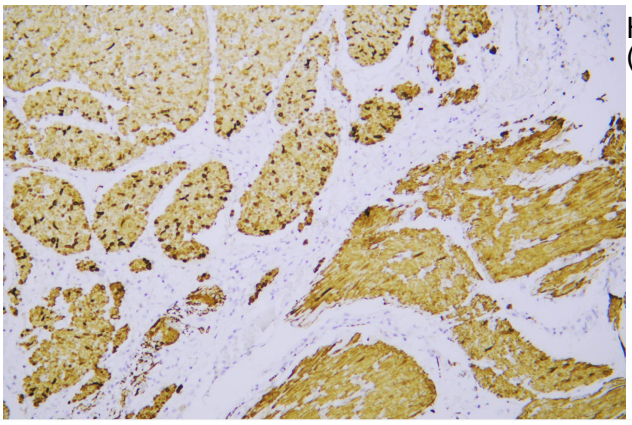
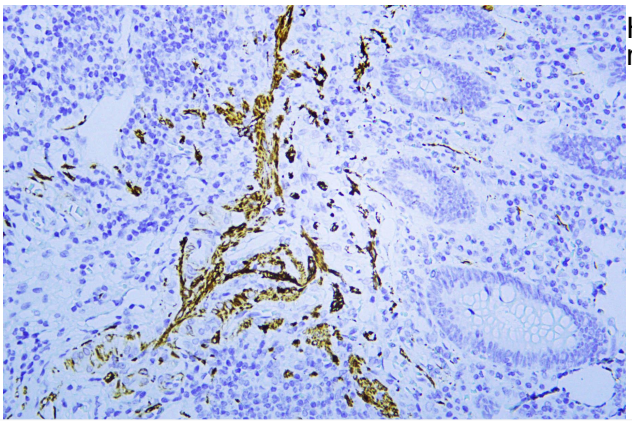
Desmin (ABT19R) Rabbit mAb (Ready to Use)

Catalog No	YP-rAb-18223
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	IHC
Gene Name	DES
Protein Name	Desmin
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Desmin
Formulation	The prediluted ready-to-use antibody is diluted in phosphate buffer saline containing stabilizing protein and 0.05% Proclin 300
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	Ready to use for IHC Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	2° C to 8° C/1 year,Ship by ice bag
Synonyms	CMD1I ; CSM1 ; CSM2 ; DES ; DESM_HUMAN ; Desmin ; FLJ12025 ; FLJ39719 ; FLJ41013 ; FLJ41793 ; Intermediate filament protein ; OTTHUMP00000064865
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasmic
Tissue Specificity	Cytoplasmic
Function	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 grindle 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.,
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],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Human smooth muscle was stained with anti-Desmin (ABT19R) rabbit mAb



Human appendix was stained with anti-Desmin (ABT19R) rabbit mAb