

Rabbit DES Polyclonal Antibody | anti-DES antibody

DES Polyclonal Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA36825	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

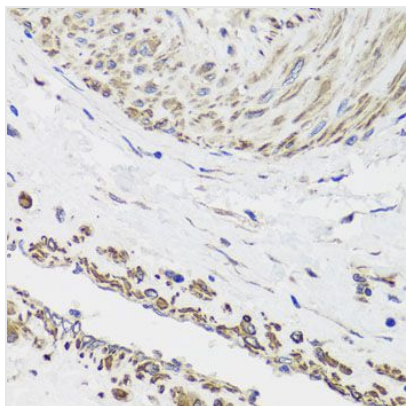
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

DES; Polyclonal Antibody; DES Polyclonal Antibody; CMD1I; CSM1; CSM2; FLJ12025; FLJ39719; FLJ41013; FLJ41793; anti-DES antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

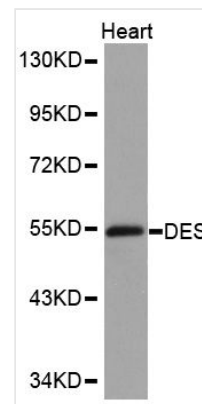
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	Affinity Purification
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	470
Applicable Applications for anti-DES antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human DES
Calculated Molecular Weight	54kDa
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C (regular) or -80 degree C (long term). Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human prostate cancer using DES antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of extracts of mouse heart, using DES antibody. Secondary antibody: HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) at 1:10000 dilution. Lysates/proteins: 25ug per lane. Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST.

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).
Product Categories/Family for anti-DES antibody	Polyclonal

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	6686280
NCBI GeneID	1674
UniProt Accession #	P17661; Q15787; Q549R7; Q549R8; Q549R9; Q8IZR1; Q8IZR6; Q8NES2; Q8NEU6; Q8TAC4; Q8TCX2; Q8TD99
Molecular Weight	470
NCBI Official Full Name	Desmin
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	desmin
NCBI Official Symbol	DES
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	CSM1; CSM2; LGMD2R
NCBI Protein Information	desmin; mutant desmin p.K241E; intermediate filament protein
UniProt Protein Name	Desmin
UniProt Gene Name	DES
UniProt Entry Name	DESM_HUMAN

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.