Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-14034)

TargetMol

Anti-Utrophin Polyclonal Antibody 2

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse (predicted:Human,Chicken,Dog,Cow,Rabbit,Sheep)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 394 kDa.

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse skeletal muscle); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (Utrophin) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-14034) at 1: 200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining. 2. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse brain tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (Utrophin) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-14034) at 1: 200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining.
Application:	IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF
Recommended	IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human Utrophin
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	7402
Uniprot ID:	P46939

Research Background

Dystrophin and utrophin are related structural, Actin-binding proteins that are involved in anchoring the cytoskeleton to the plasma membrane. Dystrophin is the protein product of the Duchenne/Becker muscular dystrophy gene. Dystrophin expression is found in muscle and brain tissues, where it is localized to the inner surface of the plasma membrane. It has been speculated that alternative splicing of the carboxy terminus allows dystrophin to interact with a variety of proteins. Research has shown that the loss of dystrophin-associated proteins in Duchenne afflicted muscle is due to the absence of dystrophin rather than to muscle degradation and that the lack of dystrophin results in the loss of linkage between the cytoskeleton and the extracellular matrix. Evidence suggests that the upregulation of utrophin can reduce the dystrophic pathology.

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