

DAG1 Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C27283



Package Size: #C27283-AF350 100ul #C27283-AF405 100ul #C27283-AF488 100ul
 #C27283-AF555 100ul #C27283-AF594 100ul #C27283-AF647 100ul
 #C27283-AF680 100ul #C27283-AF750 100ul #C27283-Biotin 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
 Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	DAG1 Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Applications	most applications
Species Reactivity	Hu,Ms,Rt
Immunogen Description	Recombinant fusion protein of human DAG1 (NP_004384.4).
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	DAG1; 156DAG; A3a; AGRNR; DAG; MDDGA9; MDDGC7; MDDGC9; dystroglycan
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q14118NCBI Gene ID:1605
Uniprot	Q14118
GeneID	1605;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	43kDa/95kDa
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Background

This gene encodes dystroglycan, a central component of dystrophin-glycoprotein complex that links the extracellular matrix and the cytoskeleton in the skeletal muscle. The encoded preproprotein undergoes O- and N-glycosylation, and proteolytic processing to generate alpha and beta subunits. Certain mutations in this gene are known to cause distinct forms of muscular dystrophy. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, all encoding the same protein.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only