

Datasheet for ABIN7638154

anti-Dystonin antibody



Overview

Quantity:	100 μL
Target:	Dystonin (DST)
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This Dystonin antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunocytochemistry (ICC), Immunoprecipitation (IP)

Product Details

Purpose:	Polyclonal Antibody to Dystonin (DST)
Immunogen:	RPC447Hu01Recombinant Dystonin (DST)
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	The antibody is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against DST. It has been selected for its ability to recognize DST in immunohistochemical staining and western blotting.
Purification:	Antigen-specific affinity chromatography followed by Protein A affinity chromatography
Target Details	

Target:	Dystonin (DST)
Alternative Name:	Dystonin (DST Products)

Target Details

Background:	BP240, BPA, BPAG1, CATX-15, DMH, MACF2, Dystonia musculorum protein, Bullous
	Pemphigoid Antigen 1, Hemidesmosomal plaque protein, 230 kDa bullous pemphigoid antigen
UniProt:	Q03001
Application Details	
Application Notes:	Western blotting: 0.5-2 μg/mL,Immunohistochemistry: 5-20 μg/mL,Immunocytochemistry: 5-20 μg/mL,Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.
Comment:	The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	500 μg/mL
Buffer:	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02 % Sodium azide, 50 % glycerol.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at 4°C for frequent use. Stored at -20°C in a manual defrost freezer for two year without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.