abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Dysferlin antibody ab85802

2 Images

Overview

Product name	Anti-Dysferlin antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Dysferlin
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** IHC-P, WB
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human **Predicted to work with:** Orangutan
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human Dysferlin aa 2050 to the C-terminus (C terminal) conjugated to keyhole limpet haemocyanin. (Peptide available as **ab97417**)
Positive control	This antibody gave a positive signal in Human skeletal muscle tissue lysate.
General notes	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituent: PBS Batches of this product that have a concentration < 1mg/ml may have BSA added as a stabilising agent. If you would like information about the formulation of a specific lot, please contact our scientific support team who will be happy to help.
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified

Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab85802 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

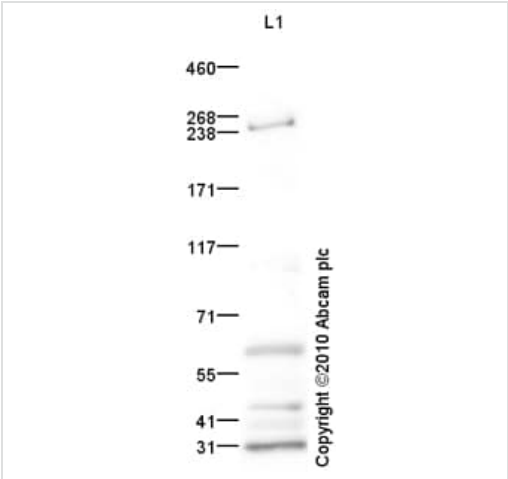
Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P		Use a concentration of 5 µg/ml. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval before commencing with IHC staining protocol.
WB		Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml. Detects a band of approximately 248 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 237 kDa).

Target

Function	Key calcium ion sensor involved in the Ca(2+)-triggered synaptic vesicle-plasma membrane fusion. Plays a role in the sarcolemma repair mechanism of both skeletal muscle and cardiomyocytes that permits rapid resealing of membranes disrupted by mechanical stress.
Tissue specificity	Expressed in skeletal muscle, myoblast, myotube and in the syncytiotrophoblast (STB) of the placenta (at protein level). Highly expressed in skeletal muscle. Also found in heart, brain, spleen, intestine, placenta and at lower levels in liver, lung, kidney and pancreas.
Involvement in disease	Defects in DYSF are the cause of limb-girdle muscular dystrophy type 2B (LGMD2B) [MIM:253601]. LGMD2B is an autosomal recessive degenerative myopathy characterized by weakness and atrophy starting in the proximal pelvifemoral muscles, with onset in the late teens or later, massive elevation of serum creatine kinase levels and slow progression. Scapular muscle involvement is minor and not present at onset. Upper limb girdle involvement follows some years after the onset in lower limbs. Defects in DYSF are the cause of Miyoshi muscular dystrophy type (MMD1) [MIM:254130]. MMD1 is a late-onset muscular dystrophy involving the distal lower limb musculature. It is characterized by weakness that initially affects the gastrocnemius muscle during early adulthood. Otherwise the phenotype overlaps with LGMD2B, especially in age at onset and creatine kinase elevation. Defects in DYSF are the cause of distal myopathy with anterior tibial onset (DMAT) [MIM:606768]. Onset of the disorder is between 14 and 28 years of age and the anterior tibial muscles are the first muscle group to be involved. Inheritance is autosomal recessive.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the ferlin family. Contains 5 C2 domains.
Developmental stage	Expression in limb tissue from 5-6 weeks embryos; persists throughout development.
Domain	The C2 domain 1 associates with lipid membranes in a calcium-dependent manner.
Cellular localization	Cell membrane > sarcolemma. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane. Colocalizes, during muscle differentiation, with BIN1 in the T-tubule system of myotubules and at the site of contact between two myotubes or a myoblast and a myotube. Wounding of myotubes led to its focal enrichment to the site of injury and to its relocalization in a Ca(2+)-dependent manner toward the plasma membrane. Colocalizes with AHNAK, AHNAK2 and PARVB at the sarcolemma of skeletal

muscle. Detected on the apical plasma membrane of the syncytiotrophoblast. Reaches the plasmma membrane through a caveolin-independent mechanism. Retained by caveolin at the plasmma membrane (By similarity). Colocalizes, during muscle differentiation, with CACNA1S in the T-tubule system of myotubules (By similarity). Accumulates and colocalizes with fusion vesicles at the sarcolemma disruption sites.

Images



Western blot - Anti-Dysferlin antibody (ab85802)

Anti-Dysferlin antibody (ab85802) at 1 µg/ml + Human skeletal muscle tissue lysate - total protein (**ab29330**) at 10 µg

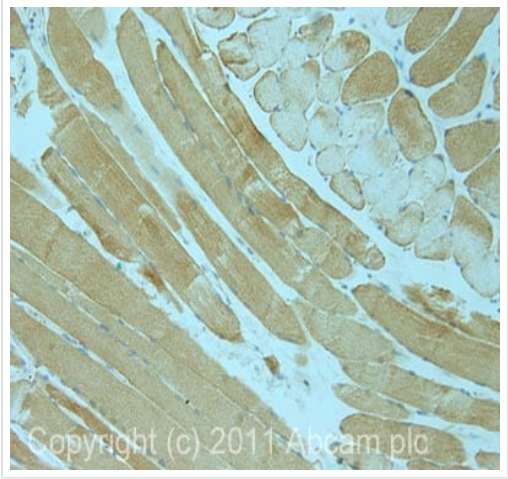
Secondary
Goat polyclonal to Rabbit IgG - H&L - Pre-Adsorbed (HRP) at 1/3000 dilution

Developed using the ECL technique.

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 237 kDa
Observed band size: 248 kDa
Additional bands at: 31 kDa, 44 kDa, 61 kDa. We are unsure as to the identity of these extra bands.

Exposure time: 5 minutes



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Dysferlin antibody (ab85802)

IHC image of Dysferlin staining in human skeletal muscle formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section, performed on a Leica Bond™ system using the standard protocol F. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution 1) for 20 mins. The section was then incubated with ab85802, 5µg/ml, for 15 mins at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

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