abcam

Product datasheet

Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Desmin antibody [Y66] - Cytoskeleton Marker ab185033

Recombinant RabMAb

7 References 3 Images

Overview

Product name	Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Desmin antibody [Y66] - Cytoskeleton Marker
Description	Alexa Fluor® 488 Rabbit monoclonal [Y66] to Desmin - Cytoskeleton Marker
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 488. Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** ICC/IF, Flow Cyt (Intra)
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Rat, Human **Predicted to work with:** Mouse, Guinea pig
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
Epitope	**ab32362** reacts with an epitope located in the C terminal region of desmin.
Positive control	ICC/IF: SV40LT-SMC cells. Flow Cyt (intra): SV40LT-SMC cells.
General notes	Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb® patents**. Alexa Fluor® is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc, a Thermo Fisher Scientific Company. The Alexa Fluor® dye included in this product is provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye, the purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye the sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components, or any materials made using the product or its components, in any activity to generate revenue, which may include, but is not limited to use of the product or its components: in manufacturing; (ii) to provide a service, information, or data in return for payment (iii) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; or (iv) for resale, regardless of whether they are sold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5781 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or **outlicensing@thermofisher.com**.

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. Stable for 12 months at -20°C. Store In the Dark.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA
Purity	Protein A purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	Y66
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab185033 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
ICC/IF		1/50 - 1/100.
Flow Cyt (Intra)		1/50. **ab199091** - Rabbit monoclonal IgG (Alexa FluorÂ® 488), is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

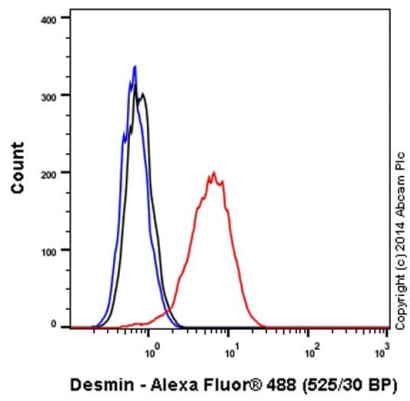
Target

Function Desmin are class-III intermediate filaments found in muscle cells. In adult striated muscle they form a fibrous network connecting myofibrils to each other and to the plasma membrane from the periphery of the Z-line structures.

Involvement in disease Defects in DES are the cause of myopathy myofibrillar desmin-related (MFM-DES) [MIM:601419]; also known as desmin-related myopathy (DRM). A neuromuscular disorder characterized by skeletal muscle weakness associated with cardiac conduction blocks, arrhythmias, restrictive heart failure, and by myofibrillar destruction with intracytoplasmic accumulation of desmin-reactive deposits in cardiac and skeletal muscle cells.
Defects in DES are the cause of cardiomyopathy dilated type 1I (CMD1I) [MIM:604765]. Dilated cardiomyopathy is a disorder characterized by ventricular dilation and impaired systolic function, resulting in congestive heart failure and arrhythmia. Patients are at risk of premature death.
Defects in DES are the cause of neurogenic scapuloperoneal syndrome Kaeser type (Kaeser syndrome) [MIM:181400]. Kaeser syndrome is an autosomal dominant disorder with a peculiar scapuloperoneal distribution of weakness and atrophy. A large clinical variability is observed ranging from scapuloperoneal, limb grindle and distal phenotypes with variable cardiac or respiratory involvement. Facial weakness, dysphagia and gynaecomastia are frequent additional symptoms. Affected men seemingly bear a higher risk of sudden, cardiac death as compared to affected women. Histological and immunohistochemical examination of muscle biopsy specimens reveal a wide spectrum of findings ranging from near normal or unspecific pathology to typical, myofibrillar changes with accumulation of desmin.

Sequence similarities	Belongs to the intermediate filament family.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm.

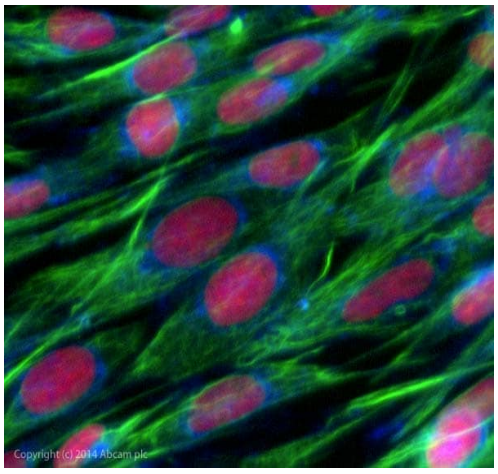
Images



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Desmin antibody [Y66] - Cytoskeleton Marker (ab185033)

Overlay histogram showing SV40LT-SMC cells stained with ab185033 (red line). The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab185033, 1/50 dilution) for 30 min at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was rabbit IgG (monoclonal) Alexa Fluor® 488 used at the same concentration and conditions as the primary antibody. Unlabelled sample (blue line) was also used as a control.

Acquisition of >5,000 events were collected using a 20mW Argon ion laser (488nm) and 525/30 bandpass filter.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Desmin antibody [Y66] - Cytoskeleton Marker (ab185033)

ab185033 staining Desmin in SV40LT-SMC cells. The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10min) and then blocked in 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated with ab185033 at 1/50 dilution overnight at +4°C (shown in green). AlexaFluor®350 WGA was used at a 1/200 dilution and incubated for 1h with the cells, to label plasma membranes (shown in blue). Nuclear DNA was labelled in red with 1.25 µM DRAQ5™ (**ab108410**).

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