


Product datasheet

PE Anti-Desmin antibody [Y66] - Cytoskeleton Marker ab224935

Recombinant RabMAb

2 Images

Overview

Product name	PE Anti-Desmin antibody [Y66] - Cytoskeleton Marker
Description	PE Rabbit monoclonal [Y66] to Desmin - Cytoskeleton Marker
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	PE. Ex: 488nm, Em: 575nm
Tested applications	Suitable for: Flow Cyt (Intra)
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Rat Predicted to work with: Mouse, Guinea pig, Human 
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
Epitope	ab224935 reacts with an epitope located in the C terminal region of desmin.
Positive control	Flow Cyt (intra): SV40LT-SMC cells
General notes	<p>This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility - Improved sensitivity and specificity - Long-term security of supply - Animal-free production <p>For more information see here.</p> <p>Our RabMAb[®] technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb[®] patents.</p>

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot. Store at +4°C. Do Not Freeze. Store In the Dark.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 1% BSA, PBS
Purity	Protein A purified

Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	Y66
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab224935 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
Flow Cyt (Intra)		1/1000. The cellular localisation of this product has been verified in ICC/IF.

Target

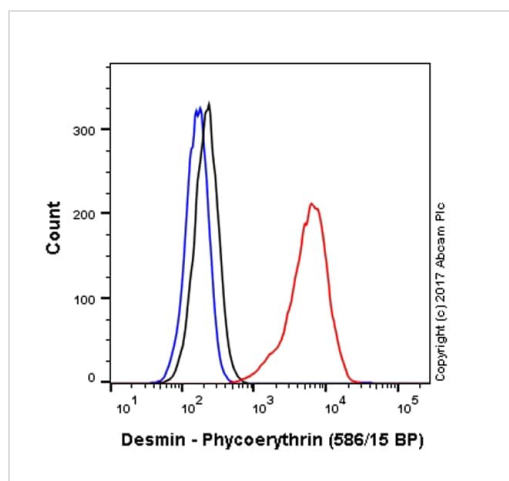
Function Desmin are class-III intermediate filaments found in muscle cells. In adult striated muscle they form a fibrous network connecting myofibrils to each other and to the plasma membrane from the periphery of the Z-line structures.

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) - PE Anti-Desmin antibody [Y66] - Cytoskeleton Marker (ab224935)

Overlay histogram showing SV40LT-SMC cells stained with ab224935 (red line). The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Triton X-100 for 15 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab224935, 1/1000 dilution) for 30 min at 22°C.

Isotype control antibody (black line) was Rabbit IgG (monoclonal) Phycoerythrin (**ab209478**) 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 50 mW Yellow/Green laser (561nm) and 586/15 bandpass filter.

This antibody gave a positive signal in SV40LT-SMC cells fixed with 80% methanol (5 min)/permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Triton X-100 for 15 min used under the same conditions.

Why choose a recombinant antibody?

<p>Research with confidence Consistent and reproducible results</p>	<p>Long-term and scalable supply Recombinant technology</p>
<p>Success from the first experiment Confirmed specificity</p>	<p>Ethical standards compliant Animal-free production</p>

PE Anti-Desmin antibody [Y66] - Cytoskeleton Marker (ab224935)

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish

- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit <https://www.abcam.com/abpromise> or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors