



DAG1 Polyclonal Antibody

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|---------------------------|--|
| Catalog No | BYab-04903 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human;Mouse |
| Applications | WB;ELISA |
| Gene Name | DAG1 |
| Protein Name | Dystroglycan (Dystrophin-associated glycoprotein 1) [Cleaved into: Alpha-dystroglycan (Alpha-DG); Beta-dystroglycan (Beta-DG)] |
| Immunogen | Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 830-910 |
| Specificity | DAG1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | |
| Observed Band | 98kD |
| Cell Pathway | [Alpha-dystroglycan]: Secreted, extracellular space.; [Beta-dystroglycan]: Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Nucleus, nucleoplasm . Cell membrane, sarcolemma . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane . The monomeric form translocates to the nucleus via the action of importins and depends on RAN. Nuclear transport is inhibited by Tyr-892 phosphorylation. In skeletal muscle, this phosphorylated form locates to a vesicular internal membrane compartment. In muscle cells, sarcolemma localization requires the presence of ANK2, while localization to costameres requires the presence of ANK3. Localizes to neuromuscular junctions (NMJs) in the presence of ANK2 (By similarity). In peripheral nerves, localizes to the Schwann cell membrane. Colocal |
| Tissue Specificity | Expressed in a variety of fetal and adult tissues. In epidermal tissue, located to the basement membrane. Also expressed in keratinocytes and fibroblasts. |
| Function | function:Forms part of the dystrophin-associated protein complex (DAPC) which may link the cytoskeleton to the extracellular matrix. Alpha-dystroglycan functions |

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as a laminin receptor. Binds to several types of arenaviruses. Is a target for the entry of Mycobacterium leprae into peripheral nerve Schwann cells.,online information:Dystroglycan entry,similarity:Contains 1 peptidase S72 domain.,subunit:Interacts with SGCD (By similarity). Interacts with AGR2 and AGR3.,tissue specificity:Expressed in a variety of fetal and adult tissues.,

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. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2015],

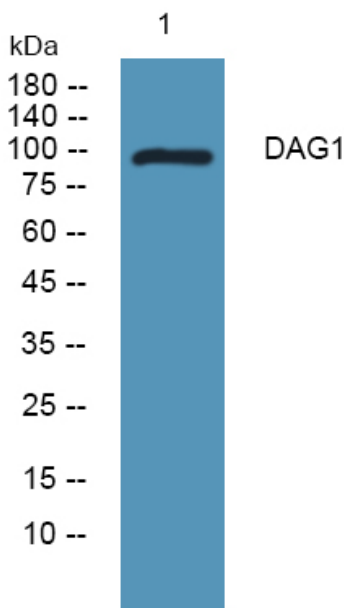
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from K562 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night