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ProductInformation

Anti-Desmin
Antibody produced in rabbit
Whole antiserum, delipidized

Product No. **D 8281**

Product Description

Anti-Desmin is developed in rabbit using purified desmin isolated from chicken gizzard as the immunogen. The antiserum has been treated to remove lipoproteins.

Anti-Desmin is immunospecific for desmin in chicken, human, bovine, and mouse by various immunolabeling methods. The antibody specifically stains the wide desmin band of 50,000 to 55,000 molecular weight in immunoblotting.

Anti-Desmin may be used for immunocytochemical localization of intermediate filaments of the desmin group in all types of muscle cells and to localize desmin at the periphery of z-discs. The antibody also specifically stains desmin when used in immunoblotting assays.

Desmin is the protein subunit of muscle-type intermediate filaments. Intermediate filaments (IFs), with characteristic 10 nm diameter are a distinct class of heterogeneous protein subunits apparent by both immunological and biochemical criteria. IFs differ significantly from the other cytoskeletal elements of the cell, namely micro-tubules and microfilaments, and are components of most eukaryotic cells. Desmin is one of the five major groups of IFs and is found in predominately in skeletal, cardiac, and smooth muscle.

Reagent

Anti-Desmin is supplied as a delipidized whole antiserum containing 15 mM sodium azide.

Precautions and Disclaimer

Due to the sodium azide content a material safety data sheet (MSDS) for this product has been sent to the attention of the safety officer of your institution. Consult the MSDS for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage

For continuous use, store 2-8 °C for up to one month. For extended storage, solution may be frozen in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing is **not** recommended. Storage in "frost-free" freezers is **not** recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify by centrifugation before use.

Product Profile

A working dilution of at least 1:20 was determined by indirect immunofluorescent labeling of human skeletal muscle sections.

A working dilution of at least 1:20 was determined by indirect immunofluorescent labeling of cultured cells.

A working dilution of at least 1:100 was determined by immunoblotting using animal or human skeletal.

In order to obtain the best results, it is recommended that each individual user determine their optimal working dilutions by titration.

Kaa 07/05