

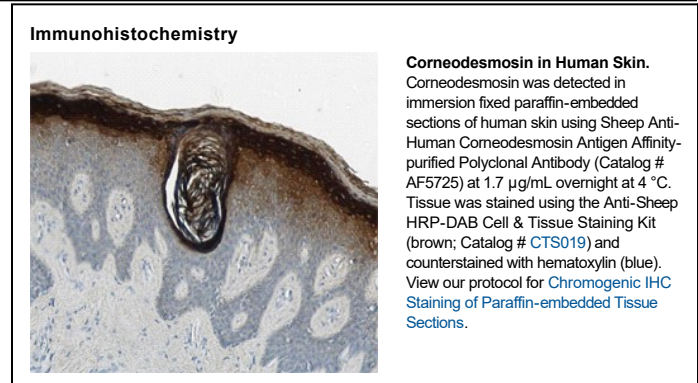
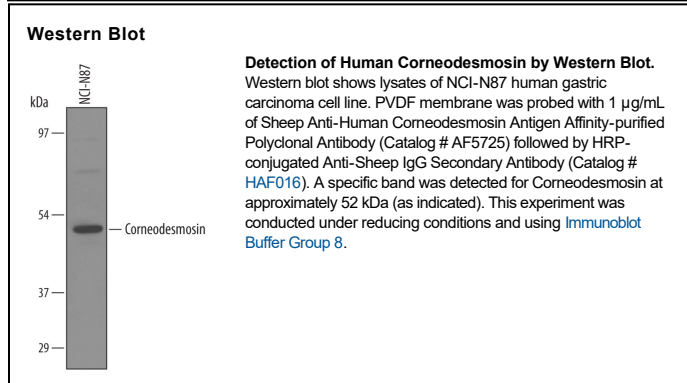
DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Corneodesmosin in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Corneodesmosin Lys33-Pro529 (Ser153 del) Accession # NP_001255
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	See Below
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Corneodesmosin, also known as CDSN and the S gene product, is a highly polymorphic secreted glycoprotein that plays an important structural role in the skin (1). It is expressed by differentiated keratinocytes in the corneal layer of the skin and is a major component of corneodesmosomes (2-4). It is also expressed in the inner root sheath of hair follicles (5, 6). Corneodesmosome has a high content of glycine, serine, and proline residues that promote its folding into a series of Gly-loop domains (2, 7). Corneodesmosin forms oligomers and associates homophilically to strengthen the adhesion between corneocytes (8, 9). Corneodesmosin-deficient mice exhibit a detachment of the corneal layer of the skin as well as hypotrichosis of the scalp and baldness (6, 10). Corneodesmosin is secreted by keratinocytes as a 52-56 kDa molecule which is then subjected to repeated sequential N- and C-terminal proteolysis (11). Species of 46, 43, 36, and 15 kDa are present in corneocytes (7, 11). Cleavage of the N-terminal Gly-loop diminishes Corneodesmosin's ability to mediate adhesion, and this is a prerequisite for normal desquamation of the skin (8, 9). Reduced proteolysis of Corneodesmosin in psoriasis lesions is associated with the persistence of corneodesmosomes and scale retention (12). Premature truncation of Corneodesmosin is associated with hypotrichosis of the scalp (13).

References:

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