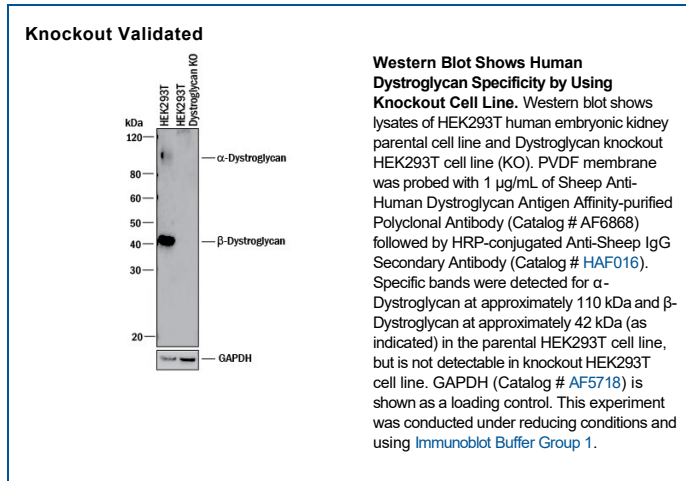
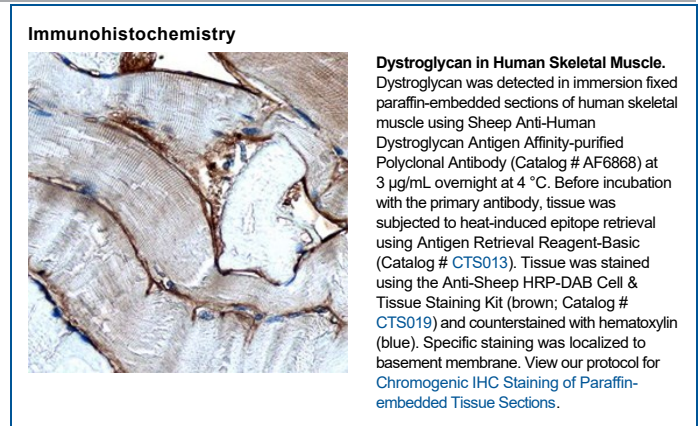
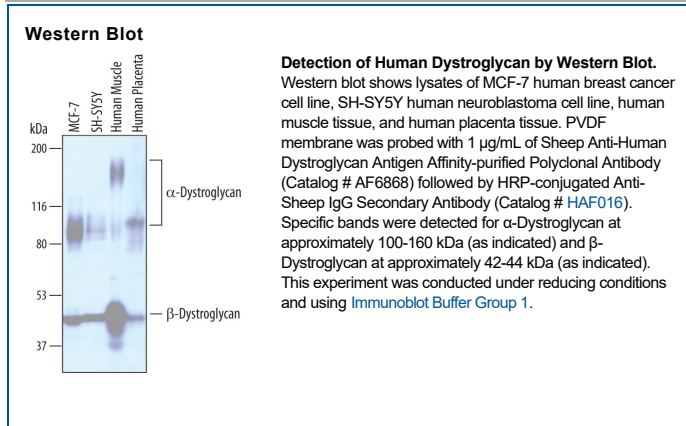


DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Dystroglycan in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Dystroglycan Gln28-Val749 Accession # Q14118
Formulation	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. <i>General Protocols</i> are available in the <i>Technical Information</i> section on our website.		
	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	See Below
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	See Below
Knockout Validated	Dystroglycan is specifically detected in HEK293T human embryonic kidney parental cell line but is not detectable in Dystroglycan knockout HEK293T cell line.	

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.2 mg/mL.
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

Dystroglycan, also DAG-1 (Dystrophin-associated glycoprotein 1) is a 180-200 kDa heterodimeric adhesion molecule that links the cell cytoskeleton to the extracellular matrix. It is found on skeletal muscle, cardiac muscle, fibroblasts, smooth muscle and keratinocytes. DAG-1 binds multiple matrix molecules, including laminin-1 and -2, agrin, and perlecan. Intracellularly, the cytoplasmic tail of DAG-1 contributes to a large 400 kDa complex that interacts with the cytoskeleton. The human DAG-1 precursor is a type I transmembrane protein 895 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains a 27 aa signal sequence plus an 868 aa proform that undergoes autocatalysis to generate a 626 aa α -chain (aa 28-653), and a 242 aa β -chain. Mature DAG-1 is a heterodimer composed of noncovalently linked α - and β -chains. The α -chain possesses one potential Ig-like domain (aa 64-162), a mucin-like region (aa 316-485), and a peptidase S72 domain (aa 500-733). It is O-glycosylated and runs from 100-160 kDa in SDS-PAGE. The β -chain is N-glycosylated and runs at 42-44 kDa in SDS-Page. It possesses a short 95 aa extracellular region (aa 654-749) plus a 120 aa cytoplasmic domain (aa 776-895). Membrane cleavage of the β -chain causes dissociation of the heterodimer and generates a 30 kDa truncated form. Over aa 28-749, human DAG-1 shares 93% aa identity with mouse DAG-1.