

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human α -Sarcoglycan in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 769109
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human α -Sarcoglycan Gln24-Ala290 (predicted) Accession # Q16586
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Alpha-sarcoglycan is one of six known sarcoglycans, which are type I (α - and ϵ -) or type II (β -, γ -, δ - or ζ -) transmembrane glycoproteins. Sarcoglycans α and γ are expressed exclusively in the sarcoplasmic reticulum in skeletal and cardiac muscle, while others are more widely expressed. Sarcoglycans form heterotetrameric, pentameric and hexameric membrane glycoprotein complexes (SGC). SGC interacts laterally with the dystroglycan complex, and both complexes are components of the dystrophin-associated glycoprotein complex (DGC), which forms a link between the cytoskeleton and the extracellular matrix. Mutations in sarcoglycans are associated with recessive autosomally inherited limb-girdle muscular dystrophy. Human α -sarcoglycan shares 90% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat α -sarcoglycan within the extracellular domain.

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