Human Desmoglein-1 Alexa Fluor® 532-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2B} Clone # 129209

Catalog Number: FAB9441X

100 µg

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Desmoglein-1 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2B} Clone # 129209
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Desmoglein-1 Glu50-His545 Accession # Q02413
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 532 Excitation Wavelength: 534 nm Emission Wavelength: 553 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.*

Immunohistochemistry	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

Desmoglein-1 is one of three members of the desmoglein subfamily of calcium-dependent cadherin cell adhesion molecules. Together with desmocollins, another subfamily within the cadherin superfamily, the desmoglein isoforms form the adhesive components of desmosomes, the cell-cell adhesive structures that are found in epithelial cells. Human Desmoglein-1 is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein of 1049 amino acid (aa) residues with a 23 aa signal peptide and a 26 aa propeptide. It differs from other classic cadherins by having four instead of five cadherin repeat domains in its extracellular region, and a much larger cytoplasmic region containing five desmoglein repeat domains which share homology with the cadherin repeats. Instead of having the HAV adhesion motif found in type I cadherins, Desmoglein-1 has R/YAL as the adhesion motif on its amino-terminal cadherin repeat. The cytoplasmic tail of Desmoglein-1 interacts with desmoplakins, plakoglobin and plakophilins. In turn, these proteins link the Desmoglein-1 with the intermediate filaments. Desmoglein-1 has been shown to be important in establishing cell-cell adhesion and function in the epidermis. In the autoimmune skin disease pemphigus foliaceus, autoantibodies to Desmoglein-1 can cause the loss of keratinocyte adhesion resulting in blisters.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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