10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Dymeclin Polyclonal Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP55044

Specification

Dymeclin Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E**
Primary Accession	Q7RTS9
Reactivity	**Rat, Dog, Bovine**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**76 KDa**
Physical State	**Liquid**
Immunogen	**KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Dymeclin**
Epitope Specificity	**151-250/669**
Isotype	**IgG**
Purity affinity purified by Protein A	
Buffer	**0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.**
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	**Cytoplasmic and Golgi Apparatus**
SIMILARITY	**Belongs to the dymeclin family.**
SUBUNIT	**Interacts with GOLM1 and PPIB.**
Post-translational modifications	**Myristoylated in vitro; myristoylation is not essential for protein targeting to Golgi compartment.**
DISEASE	**Defects in DYM are the cause of Dyggve-Melchior-Clausen syndrome (DMC) [MIM:223800]. DMC is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by short trunk dwarfism, microcephaly and psychomotor retardation. Electron microscopic study of cutaneous cells of affected patients shows dilated rough endoplasmic reticulum, enlarged and aberrant vacuoles and numerous vesicles. DMC is progressive. Defects in DYM are the cause of Smith-McCort dysplasia (SMC) [MIM:607326]. SMC is a rare autosomal recessive osteochondrodysplasia characterized by short limbs and trunk with barrel-shaped chest. The radiographic phenotype includes platyspondyly, generalized abnormalities of the epiphyses and metaphyses, and a distinctive lacy appearance of the iliac crest, features identical to those of Dyggve-Melchior-Clausen syndrome.**
Important Note	**This product as supplied is intended for**

research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Background Descriptions
Dyggve-Melchior-Clausen syndrome (DMC), a rare autosomal recessive disorder, is characterized by microcephaly, short trunk dwarfism and sometime psychomotor retardation. Cutaneous cells of affected individuals show dilated rough endoplasmic reticulum and enlarged vacuoles. The Dyggve-Melchior-Clausen syndrome protein, also designated dymeclin, may play a role in proteoglycan metabolism and intracellular protein digestion. It is a widely expressed multi-pass membrane protein, detected primarily in chondrocytes and fetal brain tissue. Defects in dymeclin are also the cause of Smith-McCort dysplasis syndrome (SMC), which has characteristics identical to those of Dyggve-Melchior-Clausen syndrome.

Dymeclin Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 54808

Other Names
Dymeclin, Dyggve-Melchior-Clausen syndrome protein, DYM

Target/Specificity
Expressed in most embryo-fetal and adult tissues. Abundant in primary chondrocytes, osteoblasts, cerebellum, kidney, lung, stomach, heart, pancreas and fetal brain. Very low or no expression in the spleen, thymus, esophagus, bladder and thyroid gland.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000<br \>IHC-P~~N/A<br \>IHC-F~~N/A<br \>IF~~1:50~200<br \>ICC~~N/A<br \>E~~N/A

Storage
Store at -20 ℃ for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ℃.

Dymeclin Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name DYM

Function
Necessary for correct organization of Golgi apparatus. Involved in bone development.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Golgi apparatus. Membrane; Lipid-anchor. Note=Sequence analysis programs clearly predict 1 transmembrane region. However, PubMed:18996921 shows that it is not a stably anchored transmembrane protein but it weakly associates with the Golgi apparatus and shuttles between the Golgi and the cytosol

Tissue Location
Expressed in most embryo-fetal and adult tissues. Abundant in primary chondrocytes, osteoblasts, cerebellum, kidney, lung, stomach, heart, pancreas and fetal brain. Very low or no expression in the spleen, thymus, esophagus, bladder and thyroid gland

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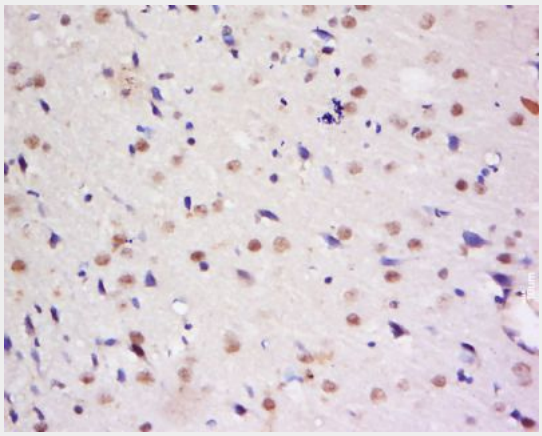
Dymeclin Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

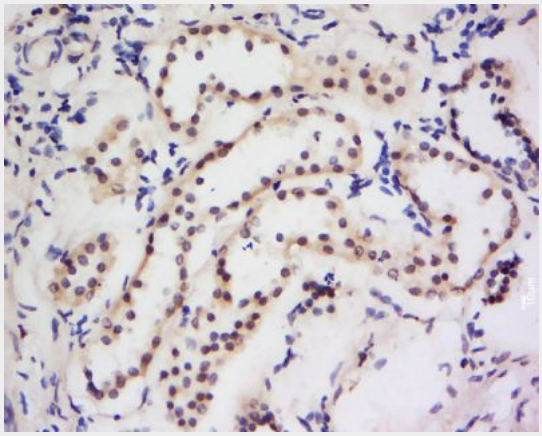
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Dymeclin Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Tissue/cell: Rat brain tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;
Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37℃ for 20 min;
Incubation: Anti- Dymeclin Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(bs-13037R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



Tissue/cell: Human kidney tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;
Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at

37℃ for 20 min;
Incubation: Anti- Dymeclin Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(bs-13037R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining