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Rabbit Anti-Desmoglein 4 antibody

SL13744R

Product Name:	Desmoglein 4
Chinese Name:	桥粒芯glycoprotein4抗体
Alias:	CDGF 13; CDGF13; CDH family member 13; CDHF 13; CDHF13; Desmoglein 4; Desmoglein4; DSG 4; DSG4; DSG4_HUMAN; LAH.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	108kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Desmoglein 4:401-500/1040<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. 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 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Desmoglein proteins are cadherin-type cell adhesion molecules. Desmoglein 4 (dsg4) shares 41% identity with human desmoglein 1, 37% with human desmoglein 2 and 50% with human desmoglein 3. A type I membrane protein of the cadherin protein family, dsg4 is expressed in salivary gland, suprabasal epidermis, hair follicle, testis, prostate and skin. In the hair follicle, dsg4 is an important mediator of keratinocyte cell adhesion

and coordinates the transition from proliferation to differentiation. The human DSG4 gene is composed of 16 exons spanning approximately 37 kb of 18q12 and is situated between DSG1 and DSG3.

Function:
DSG4(Desmoglein 4) is a component of intercellular desmosome junctions. DSG4 is involved in the interaction of plaque proteins and intermediate filaments mediating cell-cell adhesion. DSG4 coordinates the transition from proliferation to differentiation in hair follicle keratinocytes. The essential role of desmoglein 4 in skin was established by identifying mutations in families with inherited hypotrichosis, as well as in the lanceolate hair mouse. The human desmoglein 4 gene (DSG4) demonstrates that it is composed of 16 exons spanning approximately 37 kb of 18q12 and is situated between DSG1 and DSG3. Defects in DSG4 are the cause of localized autosomal hypotrichosis (LAH). LAH is an autosomal recessive skin disorder. DSG4 is one of the target molecules recognized by autoantibodies in patients with pemphigus vulgaris. Pemphigus vulgaris is a potentially lethal skin disease in which epidermal blisters occur as the result of the loss of cell-cell adhesion.

Subcellular Location:
Cell membrane; single pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:
Highly expressed in skin, testis and prostate; less in salivary gland. In scalp follicles, present in the inner root sheath (IRS) and all layers of the matrix and precortex.

DISEASE:
Note=Autoantibodies against DSG4 are found in patients with pemphigus vulgaris. Pemphigus vulgaris is a potentially lethal skin disease in which epidermal blisters occur as the result of the loss of cell-cell adhesion.

Similarity:
Contains 4 cadherin domains.

SWISS:
Q86SJ6

Gene ID:
147409

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 147409 Human

Entrez Gene: 16769 Mouse

Omim: 607892 Human

	SwissProt: Q86SJ6 Human SwissProt: Q7TMD7 Mouse Unigene: 407618 Human Unigene: 358619 Mouse **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.