



Rabbit Anti-alpha Sarcoglycan antibody

SL8740R

Product Name:	alpha Sarcoglycan
Chinese Name:	α肌萎缩glycoprotein2抗体
Alias:	50 DAG; 50 kDa dystrophin associated glycoprotein; 50 kDa dystrophin-associated glycoprotein; 50DAG; 50kD DAG; 59kDa; A2; adhalin; ADL; Alpha SG; Alpha-sarcoglycan; Alpha-SG; A _{sg} ; DAG2; DMDA2; Dystroglycan 2; Dystroglycan-2; LGMD2D; sarcoglycan, alpha (dystrophin-associated glycoprotein); SCARMD1; Sgca; SGCA HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000IHC-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:	40kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human alpha Sarcoglycan:51-150/387<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	Preservative: 15mM Sodium Azide, Constituents: 1% BSA, 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4
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:	Component of the sarcoglycan complex, a subcomplex of the dystrophin-glycoprotein complex which forms a link between the F-actin cytoskeleton and the extracellular

matrix.

Function:

Component of the sarcoglycan complex, a subcomplex of the dystrophin-glycoprotein complex which forms a link between the F-actin cytoskeleton and the extracellular matrix.

Subunit:

Interacts with the syntrophin SNTA1. Cross-link to form 2 major subcomplexes: one consisting of SGCB, SGCD and SGCG and the other consisting of SGCB and SGCD. The association between SGCB and SGCG is particularly strong while SGCA is loosely associated with the other sarcoglycans (By similarity).

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane > sarcolemma. Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton.

Tissue Specificity:

Most strongly expressed in skeletal muscle. Also expressed in cardiac muscle and, at much lower levels, in lung. In the fetus, most abundant in cardiac muscle and, at lower levels, in lung. Also detected in liver and kidney. Not expressed in brain.

DISEASE:

Defects in SGCA are the cause of limb-girdle muscular dystrophy type 2D (LGMD2D) [MIM:608099]; also known as Duchenne-like muscular dystrophy autosomal recessive type 2 or severe childhood autosomal recessive muscular dystrophy (SCARMD). LGMD2D is an autosomal recessive degenerative myopathy characterized by progressive muscle wasting from early childhood with loss of independent ambulation by teenage years. Muscle biopsy shows necrosis, decreased immunostaining for alpha sarcoglycan, and adhalin deficiency. The phenotype is less severe than LGMD2C.

Similarity:

Belongs to the sarcoglycan alpha/epsilon family.

SWISS:

Q16586

Gene ID:

6442

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 6442](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 20391](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 303468](#) Rat

[Oimim: 600119](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q16586](#) Human

[SwissProt: P82350](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q5SWB2](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q28686](#) Rabbit

[Unigene: 463412](#) Human

[Unigene: 18709](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 136653](#) Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:

