

Product name

Anti-DYSF antibody

Specificity

Human, Mouse

Antibody description

Rabbit monoclonal antibody to DYSF

Preparation

This antigen of this antibody was synthetic peptide within human dysferlin aa 110-150.

Formulation

Liquid, 1*TBS (pH7.4), 0.05% BSA, 40% Glycerol.
Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage

Store at +4°C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Clonality

Monoclonal

Ig Type

Rabbit IgG

Applications

WB, ICC/IF, IHC-P

Dilutions

WB: 1:1,000-1:5,000

ICC/IF: 1:50-1:200

IHC-P: 1:50-1:200

Validations

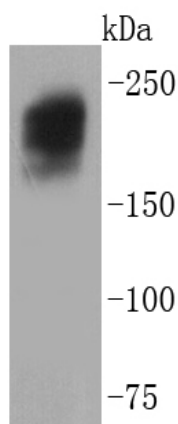


Fig1.; Western blot analysis of Dysferlin on skeletal muscle tissue lysates. Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% BSA in PBS for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (1/500) was used in 5% BSA at room temperature for 2 hours. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1:40,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

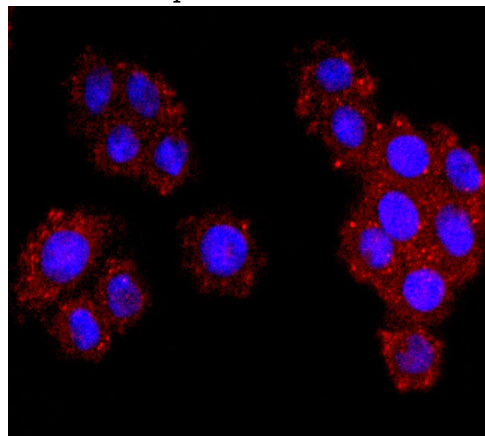


Fig2.; ICC staining of Dysferlin in SW480 cells (red). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 1% Blocker BSA for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody (1/50) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®594 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

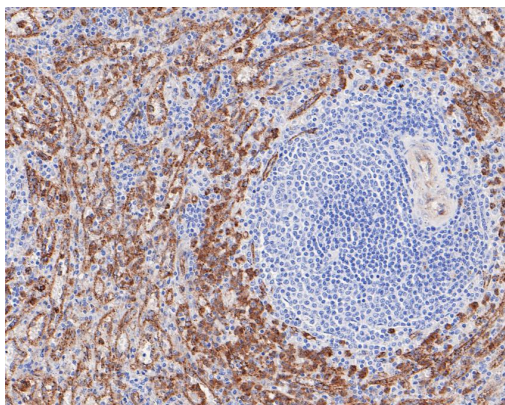


Fig3:: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue using anti-Dysferlin antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

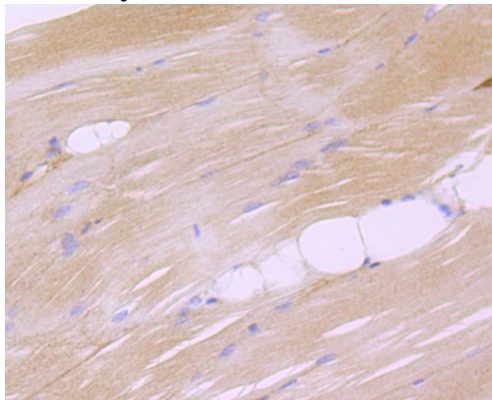


Fig4:: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse skeletal muscle tissue using anti-Dysferlin antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the

chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

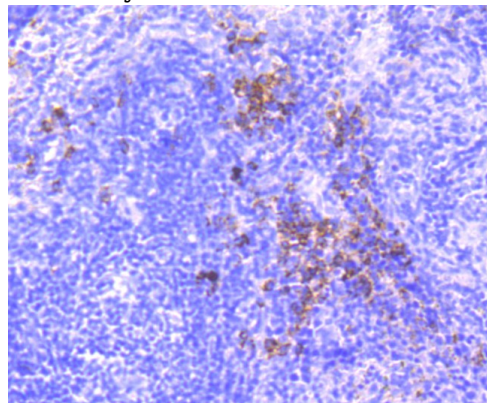


Fig5:: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse spleen tissue using anti-Dysferlin antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

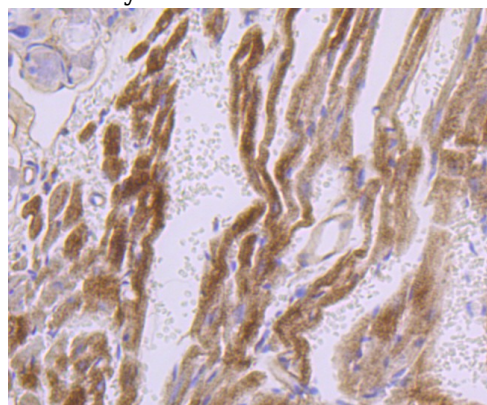


Fig6:: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse heart tissue using anti-Dysferlin antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection

was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen.

Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.