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Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
- Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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DMD(Texas Red)/CENXp(FITC) FISH Probe

Catalog # : FA0616 **規格 :** [200 uL]

List All

Specification

Product Description:	Made to order FISH probes for identification of gene amplification using Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization Technique. (Technology)
Supplied Product:	DAPI Counterstain (1500 ng/mL) 250 uL
Storage Instruction:	Store at 4°C in the dark.
Origin:	Human
Source:	Genomic DNA
Notice:	We **strongly recommend** the customer to use FFPE FISH PreTreatment Kit 1 (Catalog #: KA2375 or KA2691) for the pretreatment of Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE) tissue sections.
Regulation Status:	For research use only (RUO)

Application Image

Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (Cell)

Applications

Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (Cell)

Protocol Download

Gene Information

Entrez GeneID:	1756
Gene Name:	DMD
Gene Alias:	BMD,CMD3B,DXS142,DXS164,DXS206,DXS230,DXS239,DXS268,DXS269,DXS270,DXS272
Gene Description:	dystrophin
Omim ID:	300376, 300377, 302045, 310200
Gene Ontology:	Hyperlink
Gene Summary:	The dystrophin gene is the largest gene found in nature, measuring 2.4 Mb. The gene was identified through a positional cloning approach, targeted at the isolation of the gene responsible for Duchenne (DMD) and Becker (BMD) Muscular Dystrophies. DMD is a recessive, fatal, X-linked disorder occurring at a frequency of about 1 in 3,500 new-born males. BMD is a milder allelic form. In general, DMD patients carry mutations which cause premature translation termination (nonsense or frame shift mutations), while in BMD patients dystrophin is reduced either in molecular weight (derived from in-frame deletions) or in expression level. The dystrophin gene is highly complex, containing at least eight independent, tissue-specific promoters and two polyA-

addition sites. Furthermore, dystrophin RNA is differentially spliced, producing a range of different transcripts, encoding a large set of protein isoforms. Dystrophin (as encoded by the Dp427 transcripts) is a large, rod-like cytoskeletal protein which is found at the inner surface of muscle fibers. Dystrophin is part of the dystrophin-glycoprotein complex (DGC), which bridges the inner cytoskeleton (F-actin) and the extra-cellular matrix. [provided by RefSeq

Other Designations: Duchenne muscular dystrophy protein,OTTHUMP00000023117,OTTHUMP00000023124,OTTHUMP00000023125,OTTHUMP00000023126,muscular dystrophy, Duchenne and Becker types

Gene Pathway

Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC)
Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM)

Related Disease

Bone Marrow Diseases Cardiomyopathy, Dilated Cardiovascular Diseases Cognition Cognition Disorders Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2 Duchenne muscular dystrophy Edema Genetic Predisposition to Disease Intelligence Tests Mental Retardation Muscular Dystrophies Muscular Dystrophy, Duchenne Neuropsychological Tests Ventricular Dysfunction, Left