

## DMD Antibody / Dystrophin Gene Product Antibody [clone DMD/3676] (V8862)

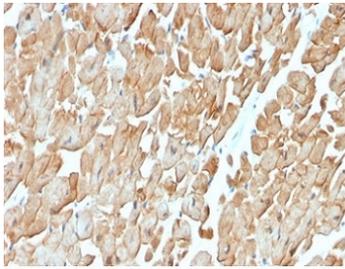
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V8862-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V8862-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V8862SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

### Bulk quote request

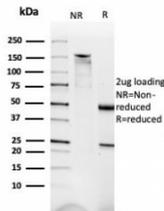
<b>Availability</b>	1-3 business days
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Format</b>	Purified
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
<b>Clone Name</b>	DMD/3676
<b>Purity</b>	Protein A/G affinity
<b>UniProt</b>	P11532
<b>Localization</b>	Cell surface, Cytoplasm
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA (order BSA-free Format For Coating) : Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml
<b>Limitations</b>	This DMD Antibody / Dystrophin Gene Product Antibody is available for research use only.



DMD Antibody Skeletal Muscle Tissue IHC. Immunohistochemistry analysis of FFPE human skeletal muscle tissue using DMD Antibody (clone DMD/3676) shows membranous staining along muscle fibers, consistent with detection of Dystrophin / DMD at the sarcolemma. The staining outlines muscle fiber architecture with moderate intensity, while surrounding connective tissue displays minimal background signal. Hematoxylin counterstain provides nuclear contrast and tissue morphology. HIER: boil FFPE tissue sections in pH 9 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.

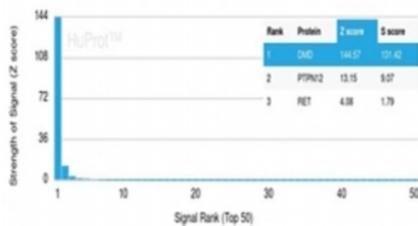


DMD Antibody Cardiac Muscle IHC. Immunohistochemistry analysis of FFPE human heart muscle tissue using DMD Antibody (clone DMD/3676) shows membranous staining outlining cardiomyocytes, consistent with detection of Dystrophin / DMD at the sarcolemma. The staining highlights cardiac muscle fiber architecture with moderate intensity, while interstitial regions display minimal background signal. Hematoxylin counterstain provides nuclear contrast and tissue morphology. HIER: boil FFPE tissue sections in pH 9 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free DMD antibody (clone DMD/3676) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Human Protein Microarray Specificity Validation



DMD Antibody HuProt Microarray Specificity. Protein microarray analysis using DMD Antibody (clone DMD/3676) demonstrates highly specific binding to DMD / Dystrophin, with the target protein ranked as the top hit and showing a strong Z score with clear separation from all other proteins on the array. Signal intensity decreases sharply for non-target proteins, supporting selective recognition with minimal off-target interaction. Z score represents the strength of signal in standard deviations above the mean of all array signals, while S score reflects the separation between ranked targets and provides a measure of relative specificity.

## Description

DMD antibody, also referred to as Dystrophin antibody and DMD protein antibody in the literature, recognizes Dystrophin (DMD), a large cytoskeletal protein encoded by the DMD gene on chromosome Xp21 that is essential for maintaining muscle fiber integrity. The DMD Antibody / Dystrophin Gene Product Antibody is designed to detect this protein in biological systems where gene expression, muscle structure, and neuromuscular disease are of interest. Dystrophin forms a critical link between the intracellular actin cytoskeleton and the extracellular matrix through the dystrophin-associated protein complex, stabilizing muscle fibers during contraction.

Dystrophin is localized primarily to the sarcolemma of skeletal and cardiac muscle cells, where it provides mechanical support and protects muscle fibers from damage. Loss or dysfunction of Dystrophin leads to membrane instability and progressive muscle degeneration, as observed in Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophy. The DMD antibody detects this protein as a membranous signal outlining muscle fibers in immunohistochemistry, reflecting its structural role at the muscle cell membrane.

This DMD Antibody / Dystrophin Gene Product Antibody serves as a supporting page to complement Dystrophin-focused studies, providing gene-centered detection of the same target under alternate naming conventions. In immunohistochemistry, Dystrophin staining typically appears as a continuous membrane pattern in normal muscle, while disrupted or absent staining may be observed in disease-associated tissue. Detection of DMD expression is therefore widely used to evaluate muscle integrity and disease progression.

The mouse monoclonal clone DMD/3676 provides reliable detection of Dystrophin, supported by protein microarray specificity validation data demonstrating selective binding to the intended target. This DMD Antibody / Dystrophin Gene Product Antibody is suitable for detecting Dystrophin expression in research applications focused on muscle biology, gene expression, and neuromuscular disease. Its performance supports evaluation of DMD protein distribution and structural integrity across normal and pathological muscle tissue.

This antibody supports investigation of dystrophin expression, muscle fiber stability, and disease-associated changes in DMD function. It can be compared with our [Dystrophin Antibody](#) (clone DMD/3241) for analysis of dystrophin expression across muscle structure and neuromuscular disease studies.

## Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the DMD Antibody / Dystrophin Gene Product Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

## Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 114-263 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for the DMD antibody.

## Storage

Aliquot the DMD antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## Alternate Names

DMD antibody, Dystrophin antibody, DMD protein antibody, Dystrophin gene product antibody, DMD muscle protein antibody