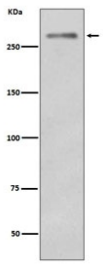
Dysferlin Antibody / Muscle Membrane Repair Protein Antibody [clone EGO-4] (RQ4790)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ4790	Antibody in PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol and 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA	100 ul

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-2 weeks
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Name	EGO-4
Purity	Affinity purified
UniProt	O75923
Applications	Western blot: 1:500-1:1000
Limitations	This Dysferlin Antibody / Muscle Membrane Repair Protein Antibody is available for research use only.



Dysferlin Antibody Skeletal Muscle WB. Western blot analysis of mouse skeletal muscle lysate using Dysferlin Antibody / Muscle Membrane Repair Protein clone EGO-4. A distinct band is detected at approximately 260-270 kDa, corresponding to Dysferlin / DYSF. The observed molecular weight is slightly higher than the predicted molecular weight of approximately 237 kDa, a finding that can occur with large membrane-associated proteins. Dysferlin is a ferlin family protein that plays a critical role in calcium-dependent sarcolemmal repair and maintenance of muscle fiber integrity. The strong signal observed in skeletal muscle is consistent with the established expression of Dysferlin in contractile tissues that undergo repeated mechanical stress and membrane remodeling.

Description

Dysferlin (DYSF) is a membrane repair protein encoded by the DYSF gene and expressed predominantly in skeletal and cardiac muscle. As a member of the ferlin family, Dysferlin functions as a calcium-dependent regulator of membrane

restoration following cellular injury. The Dysferlin Antibody is useful for studies of muscle fiber maintenance, membrane dynamics, and inherited muscle disease. Dysferlin is localized primarily to the sarcolemma and intracellular vesicles where it helps coordinate rapid responses to membrane disruption.

Dysferlin antibody, also known as DYSF antibody, FER1L1 antibody, and Limb-girdle muscular dystrophy protein antibody, detects a large transmembrane protein characterized by multiple C2 domains involved in calcium-mediated phospholipid interactions. Clone EGO-4 antibody recognizes Dysferlin expression associated with membrane repair pathways that are essential for long-term skeletal muscle viability. Clone EGO-4 antibody provides researchers with a recombinant rabbit monoclonal option for evaluating Dysferlin expression in muscle-associated biological systems.

When membrane injury occurs, calcium influx triggers recruitment of Dysferlin-containing vesicles to the damaged region of the plasma membrane. These vesicles participate in membrane patch formation and fusion events that restore membrane integrity and support cellular survival. This repair mechanism is particularly important in skeletal muscle tissue, where contraction-induced stress can repeatedly challenge membrane stability. Through these activities, Dysferlin serves as a central component of the cellular machinery responsible for maintaining muscle fiber health.

Research has demonstrated that Dysferlin participates in additional processes beyond membrane repair, including vesicular trafficking, membrane remodeling, and organization of protein complexes associated with cellular architecture. Dysferlin interacts with several membrane-associated proteins that help coordinate responses to injury and preserve tissue integrity. These functions have established Dysferlin as an important subject of investigation in studies of muscle physiology and regenerative biology.

Mutations affecting DYSF are linked to disorders including Miyoshi Myopathy and Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy R2, both characterized by progressive muscle weakness and degeneration resulting from impaired membrane repair. Dysferlin expression therefore remains an important biomarker for research involving muscular dystrophy and therapeutic development. A Dysferlin antibody can support investigations of membrane homeostasis, muscle regeneration, and cellular repair pathways. General antibody-based approaches may be used to evaluate Dysferlin expression in a variety of research applications. NSJ Bioreagents offers clone EGO-4 antibody for researchers studying muscle membrane biology and disease-associated repair mechanisms.

Researchers studying membrane repair pathways and muscular dystrophy biology may also be interested in our DYSF Antibody page, which provides additional Dysferlin expression data across western blot, immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence, and flow cytometry analyses.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Dysferlin Antibody / Muscle Membrane Repair Protein Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide specific to human Dysferlin / DYSF was used as the immunogen for the Dysferlin antibody.

Storage

Store the Dysferlin antibody at -20oC.

Alternate Names

DYSF antibody, FER1L1 antibody, Sarcolemmal repair protein antibody, Muscle degeneration marker antibody, Miyoshi myopathy antibody

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