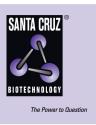
# SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# α-dystroglycan (H-300): sc-28534



## BACKGROUND

Dystroglycan (DG) is a cell surface receptor for several extracellular matrix molecules including laminins, agrin and perlecan. Dystroglycan function is required for the formation of basement membranes in early development and the organization of Laminin on the cell8 surface.  $\alpha$ -dystroglycan is a membrane-associated, extracellular glycoprotein that is anchored to the cell-membrane by binding to the transmembrane glycoprotein  $\beta$ -dystroglycan to form an  $\alpha/\beta$ -dystroglycan-complex. Additionally, dystroglycan is part of a multimolecular complex, where it associates with dystrophin, at the sarcolemma, to form the dystrophin-associated protein complex or with utrophin, at the neuromuscular junction, to form the utrophin-associated protein complex. Dystroglycan is also thought to participate in the clustering of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors at the neuromuscular junction.

#### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: DAG1 (human) mapping to 3p21.31; Dag1 (mouse) mapping to 9 F2.

#### SOURCE

 $\alpha$ -dystroglycan (H-300) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 30-329 mapping near the N-terminus of dystroglycan precursor of human origin.

# PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

#### **APPLICATIONS**

 $\alpha$ -dystroglycan (H-300) is recommended for detection of  $\alpha$ -dystroglycan of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

 $\alpha$ -dystroglycan (H-300) is also recommended for detection of  $\alpha$ -dystroglycan in additional species, including equine, canine, bovine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for  $\alpha/\beta$ -dystroglycan siRNA (h): sc-43488,  $\alpha/\beta$ -dystroglycan siRNA (m): sc-43489,  $\alpha/\beta$ -dystroglycan shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-43488-SH,  $\alpha/\beta$ -dystroglycan shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-43489-SH,  $\alpha/\beta$ -dystroglycan shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43488-V and  $\alpha/\beta$ -dystroglycan shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43489-V.

Molecular Weight of  $\alpha$ -dystroglycan skeletal muscle: 156 kDa.

Molecular Weight of  $\alpha$ -dystroglycan brain: 120 kDa.

Positive Controls: DU 145 cell lysate: sc-2268, mouse brain extract: sc-2253 or human skeletal muscle extract: sc-363776.

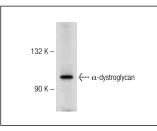
#### **STORAGE**

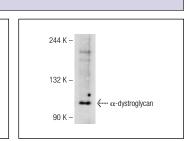
Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

# **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

#### DATA





 $\alpha$ -dystroglycan (H-300): sc-28534. Western blot analysis of  $\alpha$ -dystroglycan expression in mouse brain tissue extract

# $\alpha$ -dystroglycan (H-300): sc-28534. Western blot analysis of $\alpha$ -dystroglycan expression in human brain tissue extract.

#### SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Quitete, V.H., et al. 2009. Dystroglycan patterns on the prostate of nonobese diabetic mice submitted to glycaemic control. Int. J. Exp. Pathol. 90: 156-165.
- Kakarla, S.K., et al. 2010. Possible molecular mechanisms underlying agerelated cardiomyocyte apoptosis in the F344XBN rat heart. J. Gerontol. A Biol. Sci. Med. Sci. 65: 147-155.
- 3. Pinto, L.C., et al. 2010. Proliferative, structural and molecular features of the Mdx mouse prostate. Int. J. Exp. Pathol. 91: 408-419.
- 4. Reis, L.O., et al. 2010. Evolution on experimental animal model for upper urothelium carcinogenesis. World J. Urol. 28: 499-505.
- Montico, F., et al. 2011. Hormonal therapy in the senescence: Prostatic microenvironment structure and adhesion molecules. Micron 42: 642-655.
- Hetzl, A.C., et al. 2012. Steroid hormone receptors, matrix metalloproteinases, Insulin-like growth factor, and dystroglycans interactions in prostatic diseases in the elderly men. Microsc. Res. Tech. 75: 1197-1205.
- Fávaro, W.J., et al. 2012. Periacinar retraction clefting in nonneoplastic and neoplastic prostatic glands: artifact or molecular involvement. Pathol. Oncol. Res. 18: 285-292.
- Chand, D., et al. 2014. C-terminal region of teneurin-1 co-localizes with the dystroglycan complex in adult mouse testes and regulates testicular size and testosterone production. Histochem. Cell Biol. 141: 191-211.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.



Try  $\alpha$ -dystroglycan (IIH6): sc-53987 or  $\alpha$ -dystroglycan (D-3): sc-271589, our highly recommended monoclonal aternatives to  $\alpha$ -dystroglycan (H-300). Also, for AC, HRP, FITC, PE, Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 488 and Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 647 conjugates, see  $\alpha$ -dystroglycan (IIH6): sc-53987.