

Rabbit Anti-Sarcoglycan Gamma/SGCG [MD56R]: RM0420

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: The sarcoglycan transmembrane proteins are members of the dystrophin complex. Sarcoglycans cluster together to form a complex, which is localized in the cell membrane of skeletal, cardiac, and smooth muscle fibers. Four sarcoglycan subunit proteins, designated α -, β -, γ - and δ -sarcoglycan, form a complex on the skeletal muscle cell surface membrane. A genetic defect in any one of these proteins causes the loss or marked decrease of the whole sarcoglycan complex, which is observed in the autosomal recessive muscular dystrophy, sarcoglycanopathy. In smooth muscle, β - and δ -sarcoglycans are associated with ϵ -sarcoglycan, a glycoprotein homologous to α -sarcoglycan. Additionally, a complete deficiency in δ -sarcoglycan is the cause of the Syrian hamster BIO.14 cardiomyopathy.

Specifications

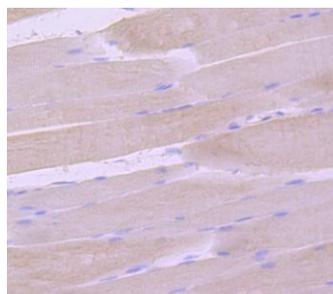
Clone:	MD56R
Source:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human, mouse
Immunogen:	Recombinant SGCG protein
Localization:	Membrane > sarcolemma; cytoplasm > cytoskeleton
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN ₃)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, IP, WB
Package:	

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Sarcoglycan Gamma/SGCG Concentrated	RM0420	1 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	Heart
Concentrated Dilution:	10-100
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	Overnight @ 4°C
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE mouse skeletal muscle stained with anti-SGCG using DAB

References:

1. Immunohistochemistry of sarcolemmal membrane-associated proteins in formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded skeletal muscle tissue: a promising tool for the diagnostic evaluation of common muscular dystrophies. Suriyonplengsaeng C et al. Diagn Pathol. 2017.
2. Sarcolemmal deficiency of sarcoglycan complex in an 18-month-old Turkish boy with a large deletion in the beta sarcoglycan gene. Diniz G et al. Balkan J Med Genet. 2015.