

Mouse Anti-Desmin [D33]: MC0124, MC0124RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Desmin is a characteristic intermediate filament of all three types of muscle cells (skeletal, cardiac, and smooth muscle) and neoplasms associated with them. In general, desmin is a specific marker for myogenic differentiation among soft tissue tumors. It is seen in the majority of rhabdomyomas, leiomyomas, rhabdomyosarcoma, and leiomyosarcomas. Desmin is also seen in myofibroblasts. Myoepithelial cells typically lack desmin. The antibody labels smooth and striated muscle cells as well as mesothelial cells. It allows the subtyping of many undifferentiated and pleomorphic tumors through intermediate filament analysis. With selected panels of antibodies, it is a useful tool to separate the different pleomorphic spindle cell tumors and round cell tumors in soft tissues and skin. The antibody labels strongly reactive mesothelial cells, but not malignant mesothelioma and adenocarcinoma.

Specifications:

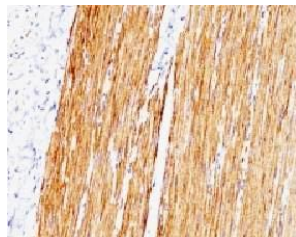
Clone: D33
 Source: Mouse
 Isotype : IgG1
 Reactivity: Human
 Localization: Cytoplasm
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN₃)
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
 Applications: IHC, Flow Cyt., ICC/IF
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Desmin Concentrated	MC0124	1 ml
Desmin Prediluted	MC0124RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: Uterus
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
 Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human leiomyosarcoma stained with anti-Desmin using DAB

References:

1. GSK3- and PRMT-1-dependent modifications of desmoplakin control desmoplakin-cytoskeleton dynamics. Albrecht LV, et al. J Cell Biol 208:597-612, 2015.
2. ISL1 Protein Transduction Promotes Cardiomyocyte Differentiation from Human Embryonic Stem Cells. Fonoudi H, et al. PLoS One 8:e55577, 2013.
3. Paeoniflorin regulates macrophage activation in dimethylnitrosamine-induced liver fibrosis in rats. Chen X, et al. BMC Complement Altern Med 12:254, 2012.
4. Multigenerational epigenetic adaptation of the hepatic wound-healing response. Zeybel M, et al. Nat Med 18:1369-77, 2012.

Doc. 100-MC0124
Rev. B