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TTR Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6698b

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, IHC-P, FC, E
Primary Accession	P02766
Other Accession	Q8HXW1
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Monkey, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	15887
Antigen Region	71-98

Additional Information

Gene ID	7276
Other Names	Transthyretin, ATTR, Prealbumin, TBPA, TTR, PALB
Target/Specificity	This TTR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 71-98 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human TTR.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IF~~1:25 IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	TTR Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	TTR
Synonyms	PALB
Function	Thyroid hormone-binding protein. Probably transports thyroxine from the

bloodstream to the brain.

Cellular Location Secreted. Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location Detected in serum and cerebrospinal fluid (at protein level). Highly expressed in choroid plexus epithelial cells Detected in retina pigment epithelium and liver

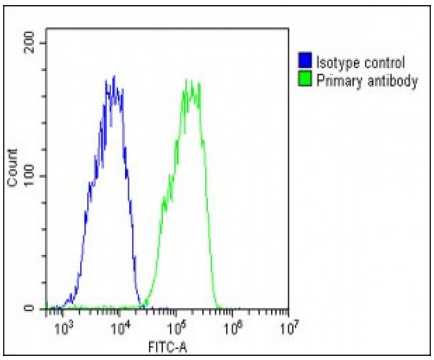
Background

Transthyretin, one of the three prealbumins including alpha-1-antitrypsin, transthyretin and orosomucoid. Transthyretin is a carrier protein; it transports thyroid hormones in the plasma and cerebrospinal fluid, and also transports retinol (vitamin A) in the plasma. The protein consists of a tetramer of identical subunits. More than 80 different mutations in this gene have been reported; most mutations are related to amyloid deposition, affecting predominantly peripheral nerve and/or the heart, and a small portion of the gene mutations is non-amyloidogenic. The diseases caused by mutations include amyloidotic polyneuropathy, euthyroid hyperthyroxinaemia, amyloidotic vitreous opacities, cardiomyopathy, oculoleptomeningeal amyloidosis, meningocerebrovascular amyloidosis, carpal tunnel syndrome, etc.

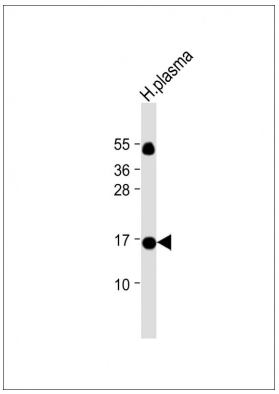
References

Lee,K.W., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 388 (2), 256-260 (2009)

Images

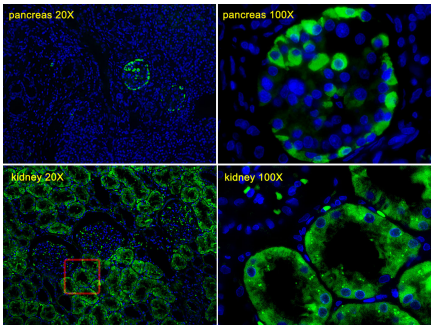


Overlay histogram showing HepG2 cells stained with AP6698b(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then icubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP6698b, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37ºC. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(1583138) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37ºC. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.



Anti-TTR Antibody (C-term) at dilution + Human plasma lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 16kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Immunofluorescent analysis of Human pancreas tissues and Human kidney tissues, using TTR Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP6698b). AP6698b was diluted at 1:25 dilution. Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit lgG at 1:400



dilution was used as the secondary antibody (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.