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TTR Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6698C

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC, E
Primary Accession	P02766
Other Accession	O46375
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB19656
Calculated MW	15887
Antigen Region	47-74

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 47-74 amino acids from the Central region of human TTR.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 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 prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
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 (Center) 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

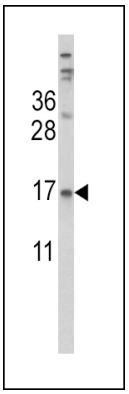
Background

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.

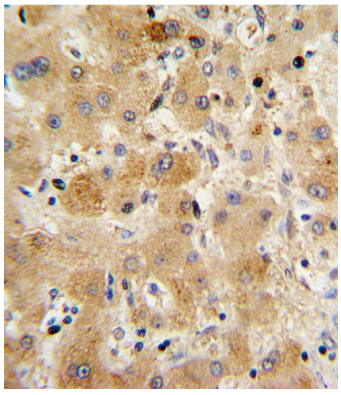
References

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

Images

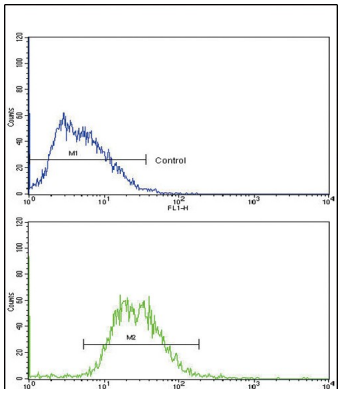


Western blot analysis of TTR Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP6698c) in HepG2 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). TTR (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocarcinoma with TTR Antibody (Center), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

TTR Antibody (Center) (Cat.#AP6698c) flow cytometry analysis of HepG2 cells (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.



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