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TTR/Prealbumin Recombinant Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP96669

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, IP
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant
Calculated MW	16 KDa
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Transthyretin
Epitope Specificity	1-50
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	10mM phosphate buffered saline(pH 7.4) with 150mM sodium chloride, 0.05% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the transthyretin family.
SUBUNIT	Homotetramer. Dimer of dimers. In the homotetramer, subunits assemble around a central channel that can accommodate two ligand molecules. Interacts with RBP4.
Post-translational modifications	Not glycosylated under normal conditions. Following unfolding, caused for example by variant AMYL-TTR 'Gly-38', the cryptic Asn-118 site is exposed and glycosylated by STT3B-containing OST complex, leading to its degradation by the ER-associated degradation (ERAD) pathway.
DISEASE	Defects in TTR are the cause of amyloidosis transthyretin-related (AMYL-TTR) [MIM:105210]. A hereditary eneralized amyloidosis due to transthyretin amyloid deposition. Protein fibrils can form in different tissues leading to amyloid polyneuropathies, amyloidotic cardiomyopathy, carpal tunnel syndrome, systemic senile amyloidosis. The disease includes leptomeningeal amyloidosis that is characterized by primary involvement of the central nervous system. Neuropathologic examination shows amyloid in the walls of leptomeningeal vessels, in pia arachnoid, and subpial deposits. Some patients also develop vitreous amyloid deposition that leads to visual impairment (oculoleptomeningeal amyloidosis). Clinical features include seizures, stroke-like episodes, dementia, psychomotor deterioration, variable amyloid deposition in the vitreous humor. Defects in TTR are a cause of hyperthyroxinemia dystransthyretinemic euthyroidal (HTDE) [MIM:145680]. It is a condition characterized by elevation of total and free thyroxine in healthy, euthyroid persons without detectable binding protein abnormalities. Defects in TTR are a cause of carpal tunnel syndrome type 1 (CTS1) [MIM:115430]. It is a condition characterized by entrapment of the median nerve within the carpal tunnel. Symptoms include burning pain and paresthesias involving the ventral surface of the hand and fingers which may radiate proximally. Impairment of sensation in the distribution of the median nerve and thenar muscle atrophy may occur. This condition may be associated with repetitive occupational trauma, wrist injuries, amyloid neuropathies, rheumatoid arthritis.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Background Descriptions	Thyroid hormone-binding protein. Probably transports thyroxine from the bloodstream to the brain.

Additional Information

Gene ID	7276
Other Names	ATTR; CTS; CTS1; HEL111; HsT2651; PALB; TBPA; TTN; transthyretin; prealbumin, amyloidosis type I; carpal tunnel syndrome 1
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,IP=1:20-50
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Name	TTR/Prealbumin Recombinant Rabbit mAb
Function	Thyroid hormone-binding protein. Probably transports thyroxine from the bloodstream to the brain.

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