

## TTR Antibody (monoclonal) (M01)

Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a full length recombinant TTR.

Catalog # AT4395a

### Product Information

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|                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Application       | WB, E                    |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P02766</a>   |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">BC020791</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human                    |
| Host              | Mouse                    |
| Clonality         | monoclonal               |
| Isotype           | IgG1 Kappa               |
| Clone Names       | 4D8                      |
| Calculated MW     | 15887                    |

### Additional Information

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|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Gene ID            | 7276   |
| Other Names        | Transthyretin, ATTR, Prealbumin, TBPA, TTR, PALB   |
| Target/Specificity | TTR (AAH20791.1, 21 a.a. ~ 147 a.a) full-length recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa. |
| Dilution           | WB~~1:500~1000 E~~N/A  |
| Format             | Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2 .   |
| Storage            | Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.   |
| Precautions        | TTR Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.    |

### Background

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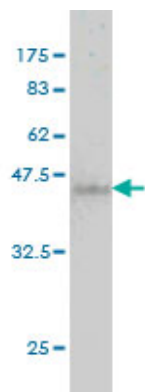
This gene encodes transthyretin, one of the three prealbumins including alpha-1-antitrypsin, transthyretin and orosomucoid. Transthyretin is a carrier protein; it transports thyroid hormones in the plasma and cerebrospinal fluid, and also transports retinol (vitamin A) in the plasma. The protein consists 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

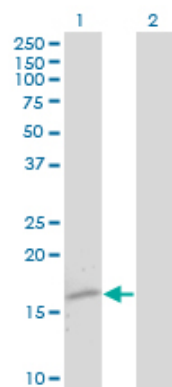
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Clinical presentations and skin denervation in amyloid neuropathy due to transthyretin Ala97Ser. Yang NC, et al. Neurology, 2010 Aug 10. PMID 20697105. Progression of transthyretin amyloid neuropathy after liver transplantation. Liepnieks JJ, et al. Neurology, 2010 Jul 27. PMID 20660862. Human metallothioneins 2 and 3 differentially affect amyloid-beta binding by transthyretin. Martinho A, et al. FEBS J, 2010 Aug. PMID 20646067. Variation at the NFATC2 Locus Increases the Risk of Thiazolinedione-Induced Edema in the Diabetes REDuction Assessment with ramipril and rosiglitazone Medication (DREAM) Study. Bailey SD, et al. Diabetes Care, 2010 Jul 13. PMID 20628086. Serum transthyretin levels in Swedish TTR V30M carriers. Buxbaum J, et al. Amyloid, 2010 Jun. PMID 20462367.

## Images

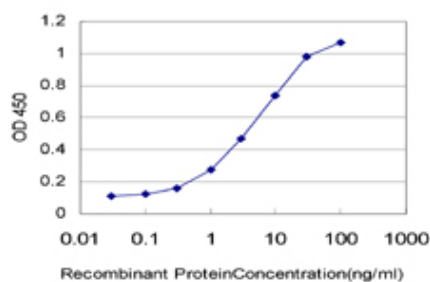


Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein. Western Blot detection against Immunogen (39.71 KDa) .



Western Blot analysis of TTR expression in transfected 293T cell line by TTR monoclonal antibody (M01), clone 4D8.

Lane 1: TTR transfected lysate(15.9 KDa).  
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.



Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged TTR is approximately 1 ng/ml as a capture antibody.

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