

TTN Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21985a

Specification

TTN Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | IHC-P,E |
| Primary Accession | O8WZ42 |
| Other Accession | A2ASS6 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Predicted | Mouse |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 3816030 |

TTN Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 7273

Other Names

Titin, 2.7.11.1, Connectin, Rhabdomyosarcoma antigen MU-RMS-40.14, TTN

Target/Specificity

This TTN antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 7169-7203 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human TTN.

Dilution

IHC-P~~1:500

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

TTN Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TTN Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name TTN

Function Key component in the assembly and functioning of vertebrate striated muscles. By providing connections at the level of individual microfilaments, it contributes to the fine balance of

forces between the two halves of the sarcomere. The size and extensibility of the cross-links are the main determinants of sarcomere extensibility properties of muscle. In non-muscle cells, seems to play a role in chromosome condensation and chromosome segregation during mitosis. Might link the lamina network to chromatin or nuclear actin, or both during interphase.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus

Tissue Location

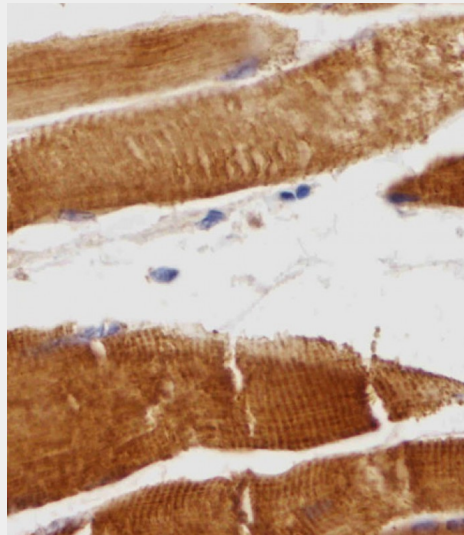
Isoforms 3, 7 and 8 are expressed in cardiac muscle. Isoform 4 is expressed in vertebrate skeletal muscle. Isoform 6 is expressed in skeletal muscle (at protein level)

TTN Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

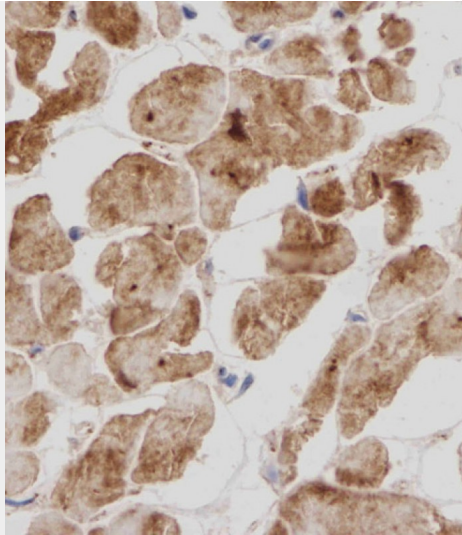
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

TTN Antibody (N-term) - Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of TITIN in Human skeletal muscle tissue sections(IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a EDTA buffer (pH9. 0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1:500) for 1 hours at room temperature. A undiluted biotinylated CRF Anti-Polyvalent HRP Polymer antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of TITIN in Human heart tissue sections(IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a EDTA buffer (pH9. 0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1:500) for 1 hours at room temperature. A undiluted biotinylated CRF Anti-Polyvalent HRP Polymer antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

TTN Antibody (N-term) - Background

Key component in the assembly and functioning of vertebrate striated muscles. By providing connections at the level of individual microfilaments, it contributes to the fine balance of forces between the two halves of the sarcomere. The size and extensibility of the cross-links are the main determinants of sarcomere extensibility properties of muscle. In non-muscle cells, seems to play a role in chromosome condensation and chromosome segregation during mitosis. Might link the lamina network to chromatin or nuclear actin, or both during interphase.

TTN Antibody (N-term) - References

Labeit S.,et al.Science 270:293-296(1995).
Freiburg A.,et al.Circ. Res. 86:1114-1121(2000).
Bang M.-L.,et al.Circ. Res. 89:1065-1072(2001).
Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 434:724-731(2005).
Gautel M.,et al.J. Cell Sci. 109:2747-2754(1996).