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TTR Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP6698b

Specification

TTR Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

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

TTR Antibody (C-term) - 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
IF~~1:25
WB~~1:2000
IHC-P~~1:25
FC~~1:25

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.

TTR Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name TTR

Synonyms PALB

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

Cellular Location
Secreted. Cytoplasm.

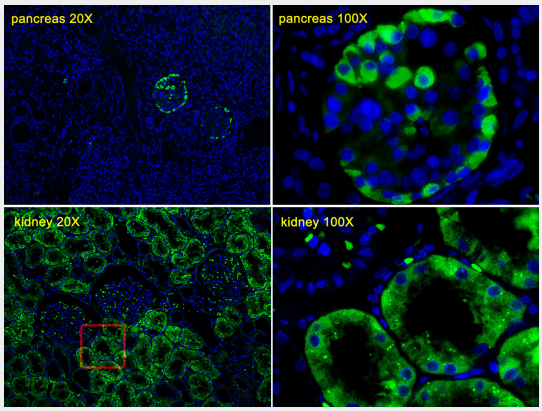
Tissue Location
Detected in serum and cerebrospinal fluid (at protein level). Highly expressed in choroid plexus epithelial cells Detected in retina pigment epithelium and liver

TTR Antibody (C-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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

TTR Antibody (C-term) - Images



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).

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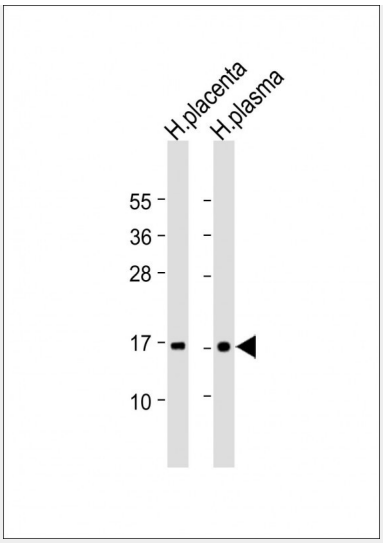
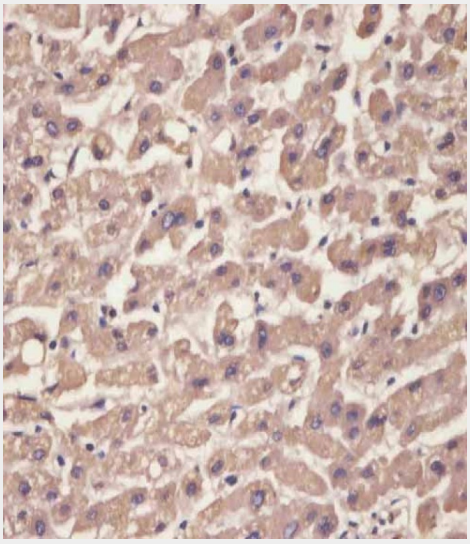


All lanes : Anti-TTR Antibody (C-term) at dilution Lane 1: Human placenta lysate Lane 2: Human plasma lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 16kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



AP6698b staining TTR in human liver tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0. 5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hours at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

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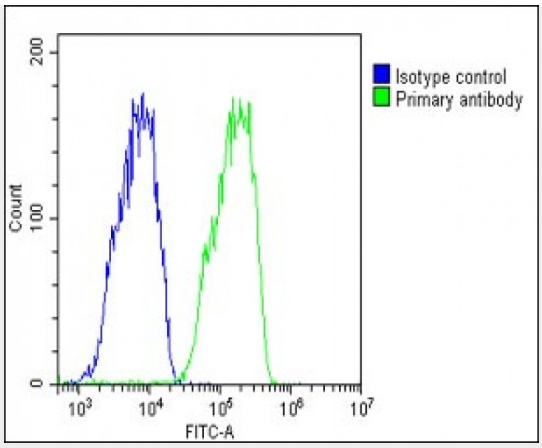

Overlay histogram showing HepG2 cells stained with AP6698b(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then icubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the 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.

TTR Antibody (C-term) - 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.

TTR Antibody (C-term) - References

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