

TTR Antibody (monoclonal) (M01)

Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a full length recombinant TTR.

Catalog # AT4395a

Specification

TTR Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P02766
Other Accession	BC020791
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1 Kappa
Calculated MW	15887

TTR Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Additional Information**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

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.

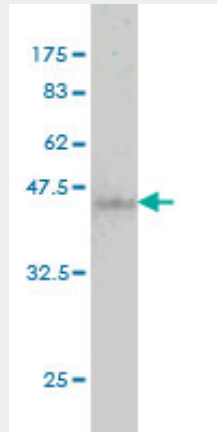
TTR Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Protocols

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

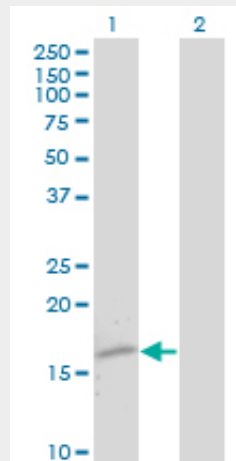
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)

- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

TTR Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Images

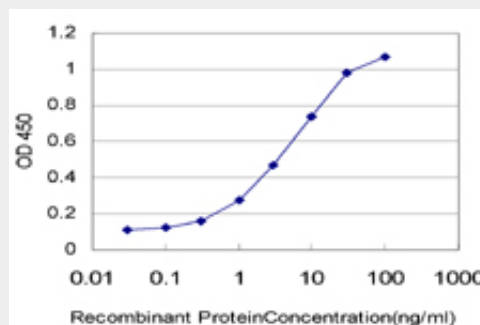


Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein. Western Blot detection against Immunogen (39.71 KDa) .



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 1ng/ml as a capture antibody.

TTR Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Background

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.

TTR Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - References

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.