

产品名称: TTR(1D7)Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

产品货号: AMM19411

产品概述 (Summary)

描述(Description)	Mouse monoclonal Antibody
宿主(Host)	Mouse
应用(Application)	WB,IHC,ICC/IF
种属反应(Reactivity)	Human
偶联物(Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰(Modification)	Unmodified
同种型(Isotype)	IgG
克隆(Clonality)	Monoclonal
剂型(Form)	Liquid
保存条件(Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液(Buffer)	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化 (Purification)	Affinity purification

产品应用(Application)

稀释比(Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:50-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
分子量(Molecular Weight)	16kDa

抗原信息(Antigen Information)

基因名(Gene Name)	TTR PALB
别名(Alternative Names)	Transthyretin (ATTR) (Prealbumin) (TBPA)
基因 ID(Gene ID)	7276.0
SwissProt ID	P02766
免疫原(Immunogen)	Recombinant Protein of TTR

研究背景 (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. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2009],disease:Defects in TTR are a cause of hyperthyroxinemia [MIM:176300],disease:Defects in TTR are the cause of amyloidosis type 1 (AMYL1) [MIM:176300]. AMYL1 is a hereditary generalized 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,disease:Defects in TTR are the cause of amyloidosis type 7 (AMYL7) [MIM:105210]; also known as leptomeningeal amyloidosis or meningocerebrovascular amyloidosis. AMYL7 is a form of hereditary transthyretin amyloidosis 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. Mild systemic amyloidosis may occur.,domain:Each monomer has two 4-stranded beta sheets and the shape of a prolate ellipsoid. Antiparallel beta-sheet interactions link monomers into dimers. A short loop from each monomer forms the main dimer-dimer interaction. These two pairs of loops separate the opposed, convex beta-sheets of the dimers to form an internal channel.,function:Thyroid hormone-binding protein. Probably transports thyroxine from the bloodstream to the brain.,miscellaneous:About 40% of plasma transthyretin circulates in a tight protein-protein complex with the plasma retinol-binding protein (RBP). The formation of the complex with RBP stabilizes the binding of retinol to RBP and decreases the glomerular filtration and renal catabolism of the relatively small RBP molecule. There is evidence for 2 binding sites for RBP, one possibly being a region that includes Ile-104, located on the outer surface of the transthyretin molecule.,miscellaneous:Two binding sites for thyroxine are located in the channel. Less than 1% of plasma prealbumin molecules are normally involved in thyroxine transport. L-thyroxine binds to the transthyretin by an order of magnitude stronger than does the triiodo-L-thyronine. Thyroxine-binding globulin is the major carrier protein for thyroid hormones in man.,online information:Transthyretin entry,similarity:Belongs to the transthyretin family.,subunit:Homotetramer.,tissue specificity:Most abundant in the choroid plexus. Also present in the liver.,

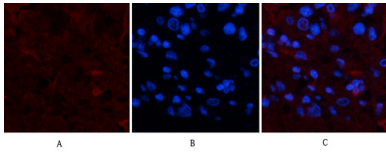
研究领域 (Research Area)

Neuroscience

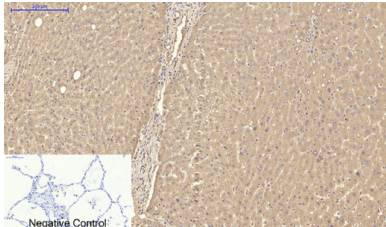
注意事项 (Note)

For research use only.

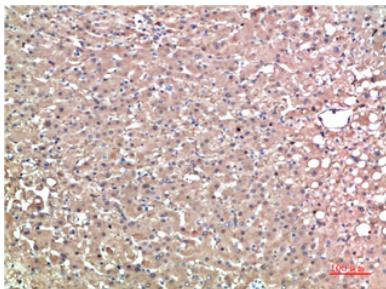
图片 (Image Data)



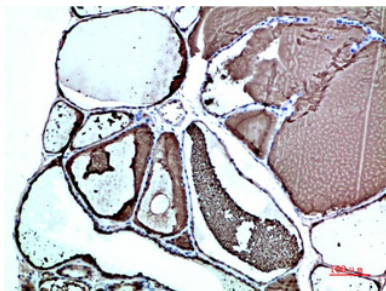
Immunofluorescence analysis of human-liver-cancer tissue. 1, TTR Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (1D7) (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



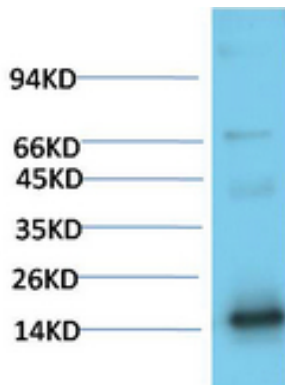
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-lung tissue. 1, TTR Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (1D7) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



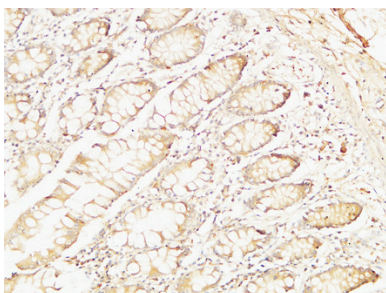
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Liver Carcinoma Tissue using TTR Mouse mAb diluted at 1:200



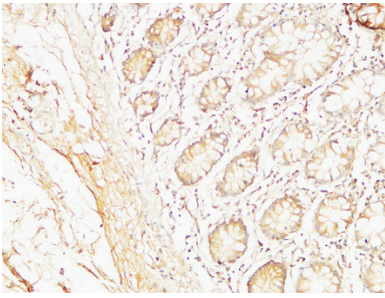
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Thyroid Tissue using TTR Mouse mAb diluted at 1:200



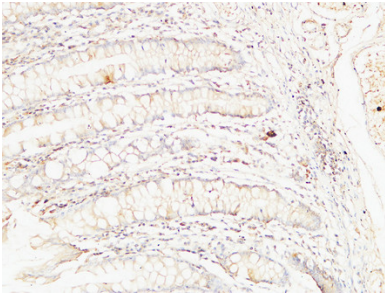
Western blot analysis of Human Serum using TTR Mouse mAb diluted at 1:2000



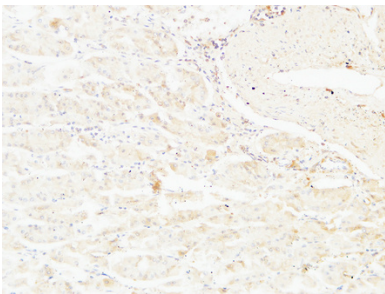
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human colon. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH 8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human colon. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°,overnight) . 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min) .



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human colon. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°,overnight) . 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min) .



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human stomach. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°,overnight) . 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min) .

EnkiLife 优势产品推荐

产品类别	产品货号	产品名称
WB 解决方案	RA10020	2h 极速 WB 即用型全流程试剂盒
	RA10021	4h 快速 WB 即用型全流程试剂盒
	RA10042	5h 畅享版 WB 全流程试剂盒
	RA10037	校准级彩色预染蛋白 Marker (8-180kDa)
	RA10038	校准级彩色预染蛋白 Marker (10-250kDa)
	RA10039	校准级高分子彩色预染蛋白 Marker (25-400kDa)
TSA 多重荧光染色试剂盒	RA10008	TSA 双标三色多重荧光染色试剂盒 (mIHC)
	RA10009	TSA 三标四色多重荧光染色试剂盒 (mIHC)
	RA10010	TSA 四标五色多重荧光染色试剂盒 (mIHC)
	RA10011	TSA 五标六色多重荧光染色试剂盒 (mIHC)
	RA10012	TSA 六标七色多重荧光染色试剂盒 (mIHC)
IHC 检测试剂盒	RA10006	HRP Anti-Mouse/Rabbit IHC Detection System
	RA10007	Polymer-HRP Anti-Mouse/Rabbit IHC Detection System
抗体标记试剂盒	RE80004p	辣根过氧化物酶(HRP)抗体标记试剂盒
	RE80002q	Sulfo-NHS-生物素标记试剂盒
	RE80007p	Cy3 荧光素标记试剂盒
	RE80011p	Fluor488 荧光素标记试剂盒
	RE80017p	Fluor750 荧光素标记试剂盒
	RE80005p	藻红蛋白(R-PE) 抗体快速标记试剂盒
	RE80040	PE-Cy7 串联染料抗体快速标记试剂盒
稳转细胞系构建服务 (免费赠送全膜 WB 验证)	TS-0001	过表达稳转细胞系构建
	TS-0002	敲低稳转细胞系构建
	TS-0003	敲除细胞系构建

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