

## TTN Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP74183

### Specification

#### TTN Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	<b>IHC</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q8WZ42</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human, Mouse, Rat</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>

#### TTN Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 7273

#### Other Names

Titin (EC 2.7.11.1) (Connectin)  
(Rhabdomyosarcoma antigen  
MU-RMS-40.14)

#### Dilution

IHC~~IHC-p 1:50-200, ELISA  
1:10000-20000

#### Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

#### Storage Conditions

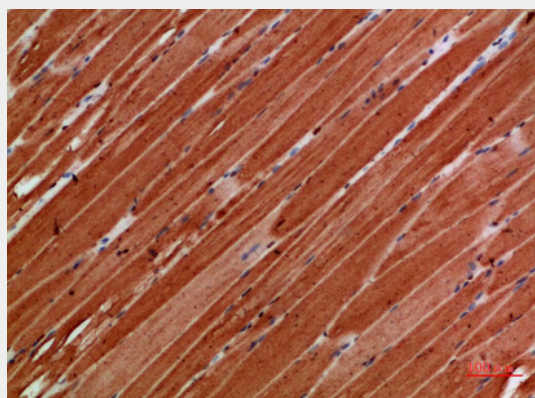
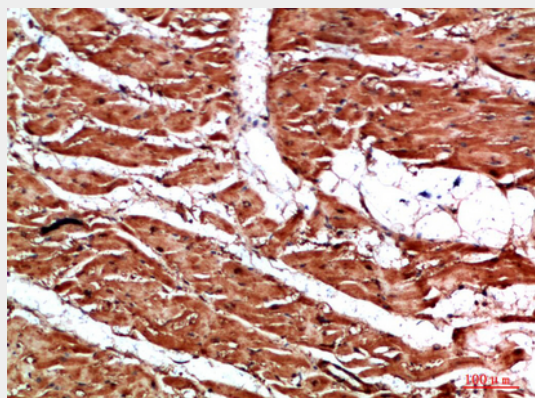
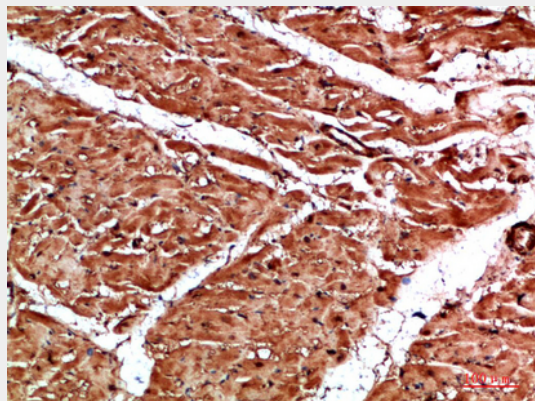
-20°C

#### TTN Polyclonal Antibody - 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



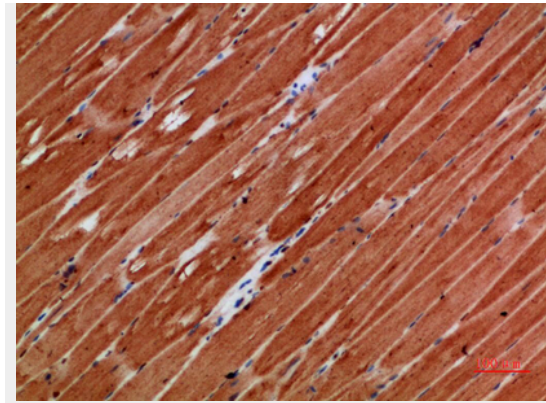
network to chromatin or nuclear actin, or both during interphase.

**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 Polyclonal Antibody - 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 Polyclonal Antibody - 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.