

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.

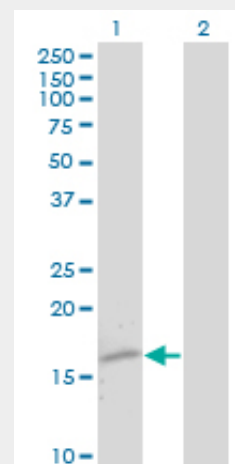
Precautions

TTR Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TTR Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Protocols



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

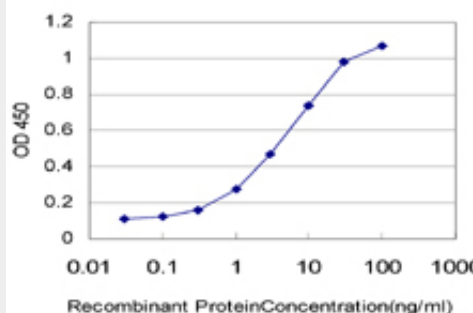


Western Blot analysis of TTR expression in transfected 293T cell line by TTR monoclonal antibody (M01), clone 4D8.

Lane 1: TTR transfected lysate(15.9 KDa).
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

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](#)



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

Thiazolinedinedione-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.