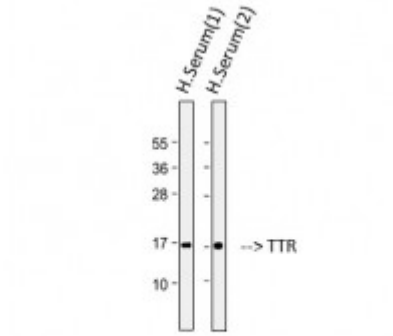
Anti-TTR antibody



Western Blot (WB) analysis of Human Serum cells using Anti-TTR antibody from two batches. (STJ98876)

Description	TTR is a protein encoded by the TTR gene which is approximately 15,8 kDa. TTR is secreted and localised to the cytoplasm. It is involved in the innate immune system, metabolism of fat-soluble vitamins and insulin secretion. This protein is transthyretin and one of the three pre-albumins. It is a carrier protein that transports thyroid hormones in the plasma and cerebrospinal fluid and also transports retinol in the plasma. TTR is highly expressed in choroid plexus epithelial cells and in retina pigment epithelium and liver. Mutations in the TTR gene may result in familial carpal tunnel syndrome. STJ98876 was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. This primary antibody detects endogenous TTR protein.
Model	STJ98876
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Recombinant peptide derived from TTR.
Gene ID	7276
Gene Symbol	TTR
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000ELISA 1:10000-20000
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous TTR protein.
Tissue Specificity	Detected in serum and cerebrospinal fluid (at protein level). Highly expressed in choroid plexus epithelial cells. Detected in retina pigment epithelium and liver.

Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Transthyretin ATTR Prealbumin TBPA
Molecular Weight	16kDa
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:12405OMIM:105210
Alternative Names	Transthyretin ATTR Prealbumin TBPA
Function	Thyroid hormone-binding protein. Probably transports thyroxine from the bloodstream to the brain.
Sequence and Domain Family	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.
Cellular Localization	Secreted. Cytoplasm.
Post-translational Modifications	Not glycosylated under normal conditions. Following unfolding, caused for example by variant AMYL-TTR 'Gly-38', the cryptic Asn-118 site is exposed and glycosylated by STT3B-containing OST complex, leading to its degradation by the ER-associated degradation (ERAD) pathway.