



# Troponin I-C (phospho Ser43) Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-03044
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	TNNI3
<b>Protein Name</b>	Troponin I cardiac muscle
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TNNI3 around the phosphorylation site of Ser43. AA range:11-60
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-Troponin I-C (S43) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Troponin I-C protein only when phosphorylated at S43.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	TNNI3; TNNC1; Troponin I; cardiac muscle; Cardiac troponin I
<b>Observed Band</b>	26kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	cytosol,troponin complex,sarcomere,
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Heart,Heart muscle,PCR rescued clones,
<b>Function</b>	disease:Defects in TNNI3 are the cause of cardiomyopathy dilated type 2A (CMD2A) [MIM:611880]. Dilated cardiomyopathy is a disorder characterized by ventricular dilation and impaired systolic function, resulting in congestive heart failure and arrhythmia. Patients are at risk of premature death.,disease:Defects in TNNI3 are the cause of cardiomyopathy familial hypertrophic type 7 (CMH7) [MIM:191044]. Familial hypertrophic cardiomyopathy is a hereditary heart disorder characterized by ventricular hypertrophy, which is usually asymmetric and often involves the interventricular septum. The symptoms include dyspnea, syncope, collapse, palpitations, and chest pain. They can be readily provoked by exercise. The disorder has inter- and intrafamilial variability ranging from benign to malignant forms with high risk of cardiac failure and sudden cardiac death.,disease:Defects in TNNI3 are the cau
<b>Background</b>	Troponin I (TnI), along with troponin T (TnT) and troponin C (TnC), is one of 3 subunits that form the troponin complex of the thin filaments of striated muscle.

Tnl is the inhibitory subunit; blocking actin-myosin interactions and thereby mediating striated muscle relaxation. The Tnl subfamily contains three genes: Tnl-skeletal-fast-twitch, Tnl-skeletal-slow-twitch, and Tnl-cardiac. This gene encodes the Tnl-cardiac protein and is exclusively expressed in cardiac muscle tissues. Mutations in this gene cause familial hypertrophic cardiomyopathy type 7 (CMH7) and familial restrictive cardiomyopathy (RCM). [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

**matters needing attention**

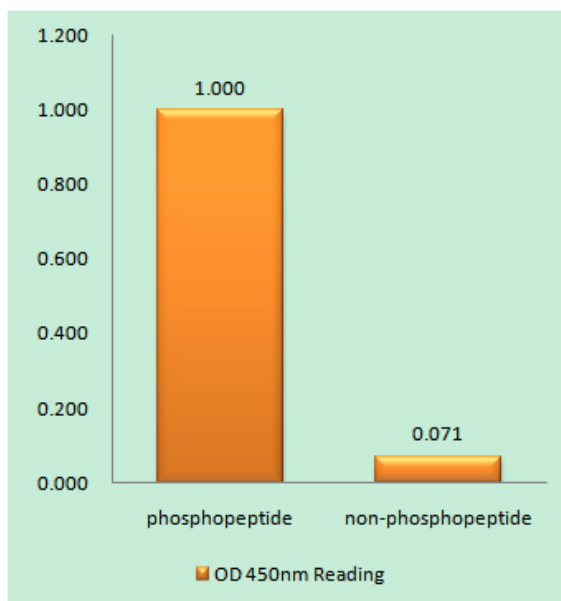
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

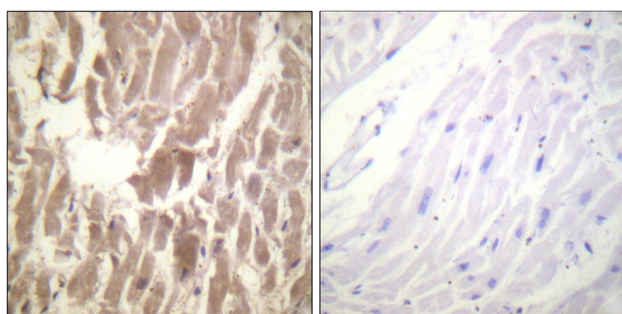
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



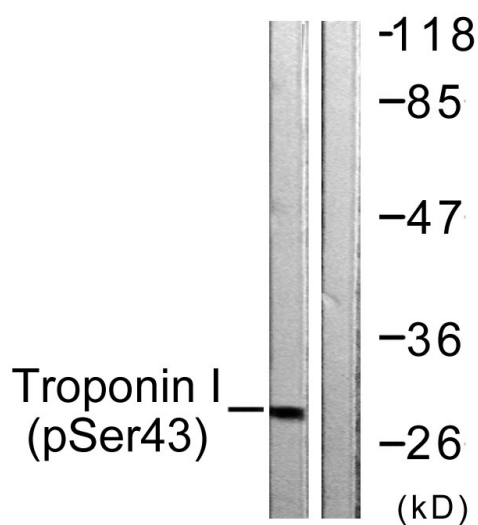
## Products Images



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using TNNI3 (Phospho-Ser43) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human heart, using TNNI3 (Phospho-Ser43) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phosphopeptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells, using TNNI3 (Phospho-Ser43) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phosphopeptide.