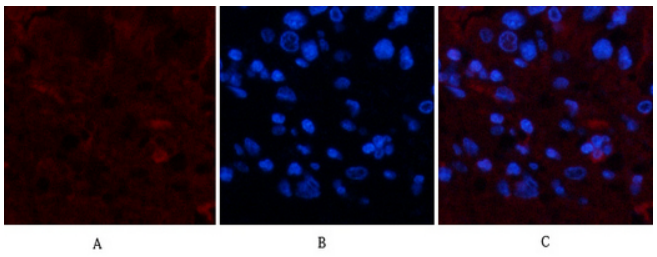
TTR mouse Monoclonal Antibody(1D7)

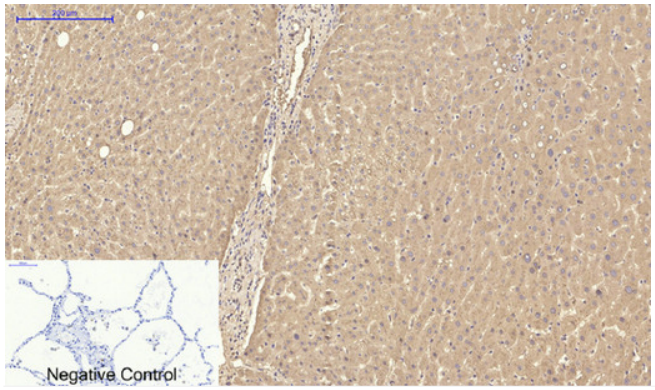
Catalog No	YP-Ab-04854
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IF;WB;IHC
Gene Name	TTR PALB
Protein Name	Transthyretin (ATTR) (Prealbumin) (TBPA)
Immunogen	Recombinant Protein of TTR
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous TTR protein
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	IF: 1:50-200 WB 1:500-2000,IHC-p 1:50-300
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Transthyretin (ATTR) (Prealbumin) (TBPA)
Observed Band	16kD
Cell Pathway	Secreted. Cytoplasm.
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.
Function	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 (ocu
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],
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.

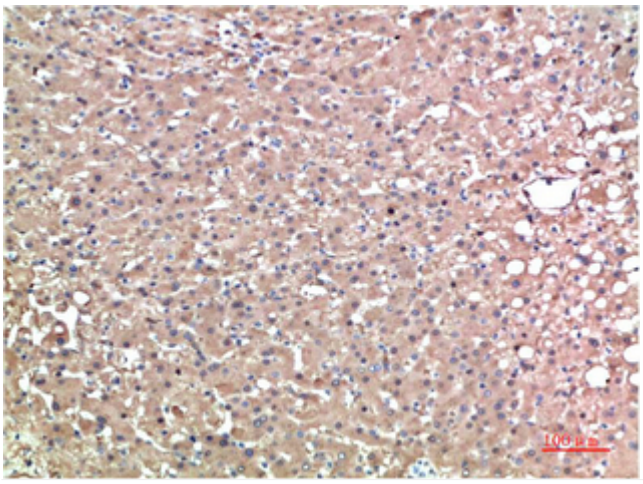
Products Images



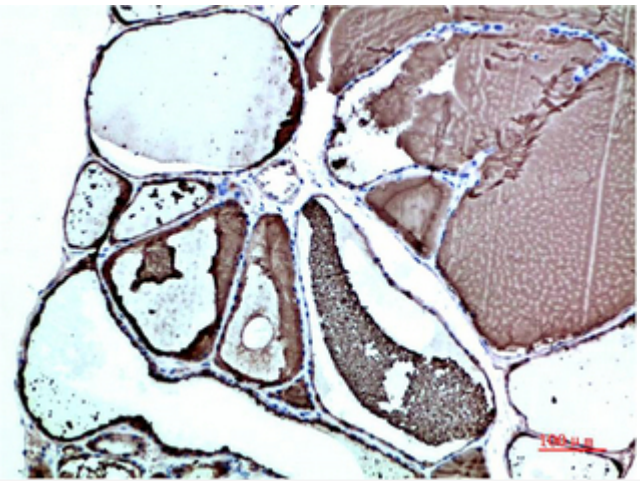
Immunofluorescence analysis of human-liver-cancer tissue. 1,TTR Mouse Monoclonal Antibody(1D7)(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of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



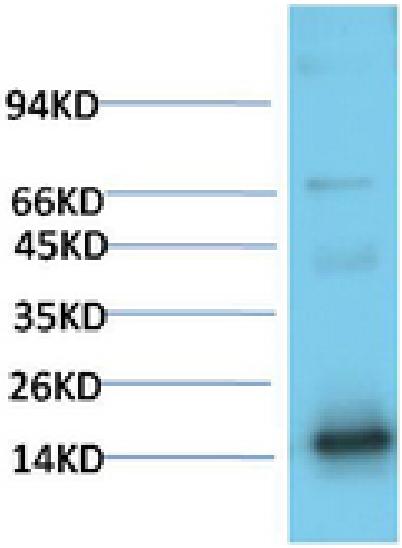
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-lung tissue. 1,TTR Mouse Monoclonal Antibody(1D7) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was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