

ARG57298 anti-Transthyretin / Prealbumin antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Transthyretin / Prealbumin
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Transthyretin / Prealbumin
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Protein of Human Transthyretin / Prealbumin.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	TBPA; HEL111; ATTR; CTS; Transthyretin; CTS1; PALB; HsT2651; Prealbumin

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	U251	

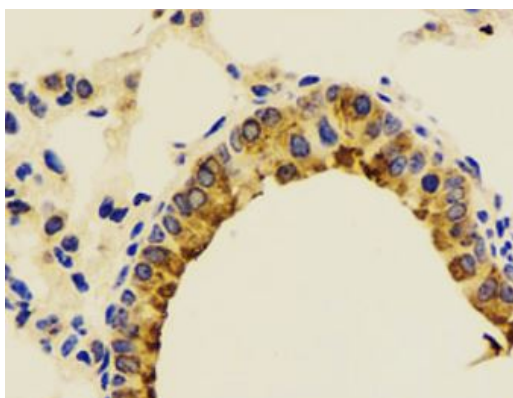
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

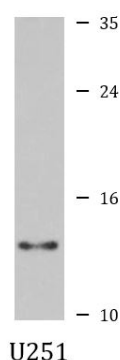
Gene Symbol	TTR
Gene Full Name	transthyretin
Background	This gene encodes transthyretin, one of the three prealbumins including alpha-1-antitrypsin, transthyretin and orosomucoid. Transthyretin is a carrier protein; it transports thyroid hormones in the plasma and cerebrospinal fluid, and also transports 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]
Function	Thyroid hormone-binding protein. Probably transports thyroxine from the bloodstream to the brain. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	16 kDa
PTM	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.

Images



ARG57298 anti-Transthyretin / Prealbumin antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Mouse lung stained with ARG57298 anti-Transthyretin / Prealbumin antibody at 1:100 dilution.



ARG57298 anti-Transthyretin / Prealbumin antibody WB image

Western blot: U251 cell lysate stained with ARG57298 anti-Transthyretin / Prealbumin antibody.