

Recombinant Anti-TTR Antibody (V3S-1222-YC503)

Cat. No.: V3S-1222-YC503

Summary

Description	This product is a recombinant Mouse antibody provided by Creative Biolabs. The antibody is specific for TTR. It can be used for TTR detection in Western Blot, Flow Cytometry and Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay. It was expressed in mammalian cells (293F or CHO) with antibody encoding genes and purified by affinity chromatography. Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by SDS-PAGE and SEC-HPLC analysis. For highly sensitive assays, we recommend the ultra purified form of the product, which has a lower endotoxin limit than standard antibody, less than 1 EU/mg or even 0.1 EU/mg.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host Species	Mouse
Target Species	Human
Isotype	IgG1
Isotype Control	C60052; C51237
Secondary Antibody	C47504; C37557; C41360; C32672; C10001; C65740; C52760

Property

Expression Species	HEK293F or CHO cell line
Conjugation	Unconjugated, also available for Biotin, HRP, FITC and PE-labeled form.
Purity	>95%, determined by SDS-PAGE and SEC-HPLC
Endotoxin	<1 EU/mg, determined by LAL method
Purification	Purified with Protein A or G affinity chromatography
Sterility	0.2 µM filtered
Formulation	PBS, pH 7.4
Preservation	No preservatives
Stabilizer	No stabilizers
Storage	Store at 4°C within one or two weeks. Store at -20°C for long term. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Refer to the COA file for specifics.

Applications

For lab research use only, not for diagnostic, therapeutic or any *in vivo* human use.

Application WB; FC; ELISA

Target

Target TTR

Alternative Name Transthyretin; Prealbumin, Amyloidosis Type I; PALB; ATTR; TBPA; Epididymis Luminal Protein 111; Thyroxine-Binding Prealbumin;

Gene ID [7276](#)

UniProt [P02766](#)

Introduction This gene encodes one of the three prealbumins, which include alpha-1-antitrypsin, transthyretin and orosomucoid. The encoded protein, transthyretin, is a homo-tetrameric carrier protein, which transports thyroid hormones in the plasma and cerebrospinal fluid. It is also involved in the transport of retinol (vitamin A) in the plasma by associating with retinol-binding protein. The protein may also be involved in other intracellular processes including proteolysis, nerve regeneration, autophagy and glucose homeostasis. Mutations in this gene are associated with amyloid deposition, predominantly affecting peripheral nerves or the heart, while a small percentage of the gene mutations are non-amyloidogenic. The mutations are implicated in the etiology of several diseases, including amyloidotic polyneuropathy, euthyroid hyperthyroxinaemia, amyloidotic vitreous opacities, cardiomyopathy, oculoleptomeningeal amyloidosis, menin

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