Recombinant Anti-TTR Antibody (V3S-1222-YC517)

Cat. No.: V3S-1222-YC517

Summary

Description	This product is a recombinant Human 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	Human
Target Species	Human
Isotype	IgG1
Isotype Control	C67002; C43061
Secondary Antibody	C32400; C75370; C10513; C51635; C23324

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

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Application	WB; FC; ELISA

Target

Target	TTR
Alternative Name	Transthyretin; Prealbumin, Amyloidosis Type I; PALB; ATTR; TBPA; Epididymis Luminal Prote in 111; Thyroxine-Binding Prealbumin;
Gene ID	7276
UniProt	P02766
Introduction	This gene encodes one of the three prealbumins, which include alpha-1-antitrypsin, transthyr etin and orosomucoid. The encoded protein, transthyretin, is a homo-tetrameric carrier protei n, 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 wit h amyloid deposition, predominantly affecting peripheral nerves or the heart, while a small pe rcentage of the gene mutations are non-amyloidogenic. The mutations are implicated in the e tiology of several diseases, including amyloidotic polyneuropathy, euthyroid hyperthyroxinae mia, amyloidotic vitreous opacities, cardiomyopathy, oculoleptomeningeal amyloidosis, menin gocerebrovascular amyloidosis and carpal tunnel syndrome.

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