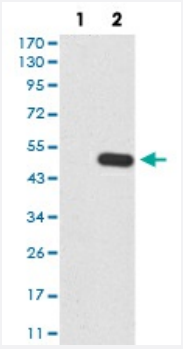
TTR monoclonal antibody, clone 6F11B2

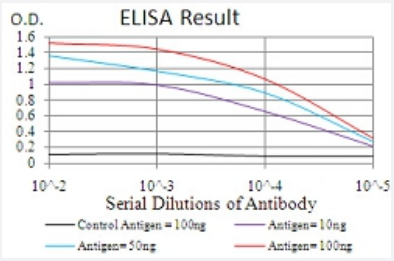
Catalog # MAB16749 Size 100 ug

Applications



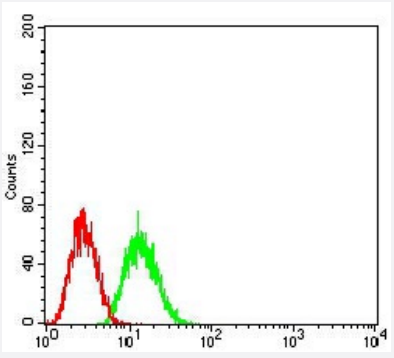
Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: HEK293 cell; Lane 2: TTR-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 cell with TTR monoclonal antibody.



Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

ELISA analysis of TTR monoclonal antibody, clone 6F11B2.



Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells with TTR monoclonal antibody (green) and negative control (red).

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant human TTR.

Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acid 1-147 of human TTR from *E. coli*.
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	16
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Isotype	IgG1
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:10000) Western Blot (1:500-1:2000) Immunohistochemistry Immunocytochemistry Flow Cytometry (1:200-1:400) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.05% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

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- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

  ELISA analysis of TTR monoclonal antibody, clone 6F11B2.

- Flow Cytometry

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Gene Info — TTR

Entrez GeneID	7276
Gene Name	TTR
Gene Alias	HsT2651, PALB, TBPA

Gene Description	transthyretin
Omim ID	176300
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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
Other Designations	prealbumin, amyloidosis type I|thyroxine-binding prealbumin

Disease

- Alzheimer disease
- Amyloid Neuropathies
- Amyloidosis
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Edema
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Heart Diseases
- Kidney Failure
- Schizophrenia