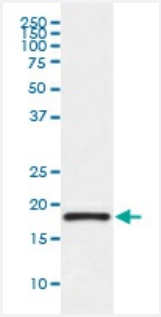
TTR monoclonal antibody, clone AOFI-20

Catalog # MAB20619 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western Blot analysis of human fetal kidney lysate using TTR monoclonal antibody, clone AOFI-20.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of human TTR.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human TTR.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200) Immunoprecipitation (1:50) Western Blot (1:500-1:2000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and st ored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

  Western Blot analysis of human fetal kidney lysate using TTR monoclonal antibody, clone AOFI-20.

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

- Immunoprecipitation

Gene Info — TTR

Entrez GeneID	7276
Protein Accession#	P02766
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, transt hyretin and orosomucoid. Transthyretin is a carrier protein; it transports thyroid hormones in the pl asma and cerebrospinal fluid, and also transports retinol (vitamin A) in the plasma. The protein co nsists of a tetramer of identical subunits. More than 80 different mutations in this gene have been r eported; most mutations are related to amyloid deposition, affecting predominantly peripheral ner ve and/or the heart, and a small portion of the gene mutations is non-amyloidogenic. The disease s caused by mutations include amyloidotic polyneuropathy, euthyroid hyperthyroxinaemia, amyloid otic vitreous opacities, cardiomyopathy, oculoleptomeningeal amyloidosis, meningocerebrovascu lar amyloidosis, carpal tunnel syndrome, etc. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	prealbumin, amyloidosis type I|thyroxine-binding prealbumin

Disease

- Alzheimer disease

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

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