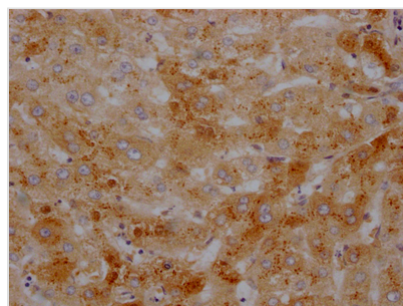




TTR Antibody

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Product Code | CSB-RA437590A0HU |
| Storage | Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze. |
| Uniprot No. | P02766 |
| Immunogen | A synthesized peptide derived from human Prealbumin |
| Species Reactivity | Human |
| Tested Applications | ELISA, IHC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:50-1:200 |
| Relevance | Thyroid hormone-binding protein. Probably transports thyroxine from the bloodstream to the brain. |
| Form | Liquid |
| Conjugate | Non-conjugated |
| Storage Buffer | Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. |
| Purification Method | Affinity-chromatography |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Product Type | Recombinant Antibody |
| Immunogen Species | Homo sapiens (Human) |
| Research Area | Neuroscience; Cardiovascular |
| Gene Names | TTR |
| Accession NO. | 3F6 |

Image



IHC image of CSB-RA437590A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human liver tissue performed on a Leica Bond™ system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

Description

TTR is a tetrameric transport protein that is generated in the liver, choroid plexus, and retinal pigment epithelium and is largely conserved throughout vertebrate evolution. TTR facilitates the transport of thyroid hormones and the retinol-binding protein (RBP) bound to retinol (vitamin A) in the blood and cerebrospinal fluid. It's found in a lot of neuritic plaques and micro-angiopathic lesions that are caused by amyloid deposition. TTR mutations are linked to



hereditary transthyretin amyloidosis (ATTRv), a progressive, disabling, and eventually, fatal disease characterized by TTR misfolding and aggregation as amyloid fibrils, which can cause cardiomyopathy or polyneuropathy depending on the TTR mutation.

The production of this recombinant TTR antibody started with identifying and cloning the genes for antibody expression. After the TTR antibody was cloned into an expression plasmid, the plasmid could be introduced into the mammalian cell to produce the target recombinant antibody. This recombinant TTR antibody has been validated in ELISA, IHC.