

**TTR Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP6698b****Specification**

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**TTR Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	IF, WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P02766</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">Q8HXW1</a>
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Predicted	Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	71-98

**TTR Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 7276**Other Names**

Transthyretin, ATTR, Prealbumin, TBPA, TTR, PALB

**Target/Specificity**

This TTR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 71-98 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human TTR.

**Dilution**

IF~~1:25

WB~~1:2000

IHC-P~~1:25

FC~~1:25

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

TTR Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**TTR Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** TTR

**Synonyms** PALB

**Function** Thyroid hormone-binding protein. Probably transports thyroxine from the bloodstream to the brain.

**Cellular Location**  
Secreted. Cytoplasm.

**Tissue Location**

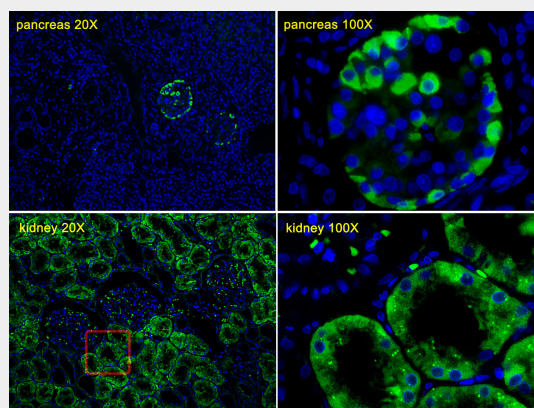
Detected in serum and cerebrospinal fluid (at protein level). Highly expressed in choroid plexus epithelial cells Detected in retina pigment epithelium and liver

**TTR Antibody (C-term) - Protocols**

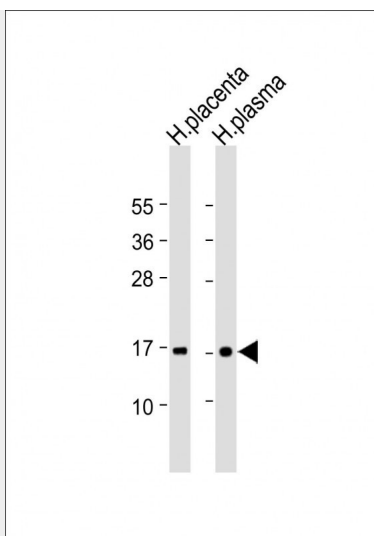
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

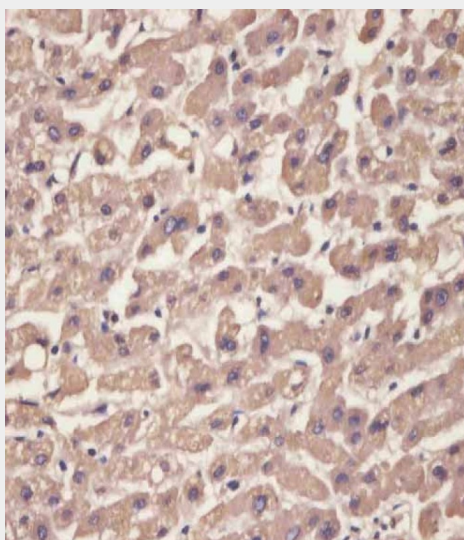
**TTR Antibody (C-term) - Images**



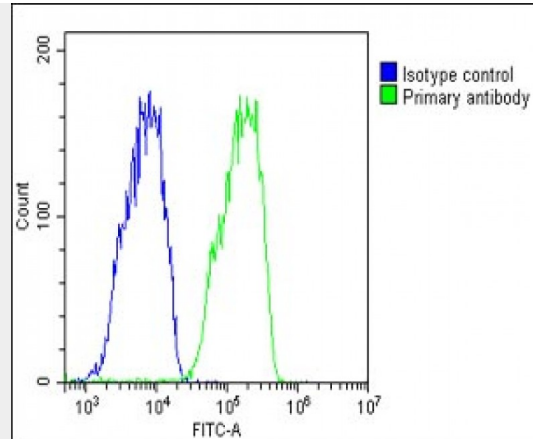
Immunofluorescent analysis of Human pancreas tissues and Human kidney tissues, using TTR Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP6698b). AP6698b was diluted at 1:25 dilution. Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



All lanes : Anti-TTR Antibody (C-term) at dilution Lane 1: Human placenta lysate Lane 2: Human plasma lysate Lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu$ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 16kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



AP6698b staining TTR in human liver tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0.5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hours at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



Overlay histogram showing HepG2 cells stained with AP6698b(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP6698b, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(1583138) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

#### **TTR Antibody (C-term) - Background**

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.

#### **TTR Antibody (C-term) - References**

Lee,K.W., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 388 (2), 256-260 (2009)