

TTN Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP74183

Specification

TTN Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application IHC-P
Primary Accession Q8WZ42

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit Clonality Polyclonal

TTN Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7273

Other Names

Titin (EC 2.7.11.1) (Connectin) (Rhabdomyosarcoma antigen MU-RMS-40.14)

Dilution

IHC-P~~N/A

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

TTN Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name TTN

Function

Key component in the assembly and functioning of vertebrate striated muscles. By providing connections at the level of individual microfilaments, it contributes to the fine balance of forces between the two halves of the sarcomere. The size and extensibility of the cross-links are the main determinants of sarcomere extensibility properties of muscle. In non-muscle cells, seems to play a role in chromosome condensation and chromosome segregation during mitosis. Might link the lamina network to chromatin or nuclear actin, or both during interphase.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus

Tissue Location

Isoforms 3, 7 and 8 are expressed in cardiac muscle. Isoform 4 is expressed in vertebrate skeletal muscle. Isoform 6 is expressed in skeletal muscle (at protein level)

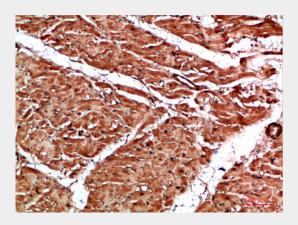


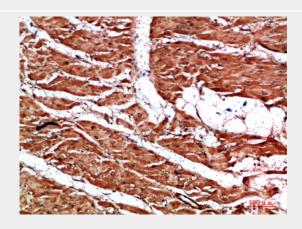
TTN Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

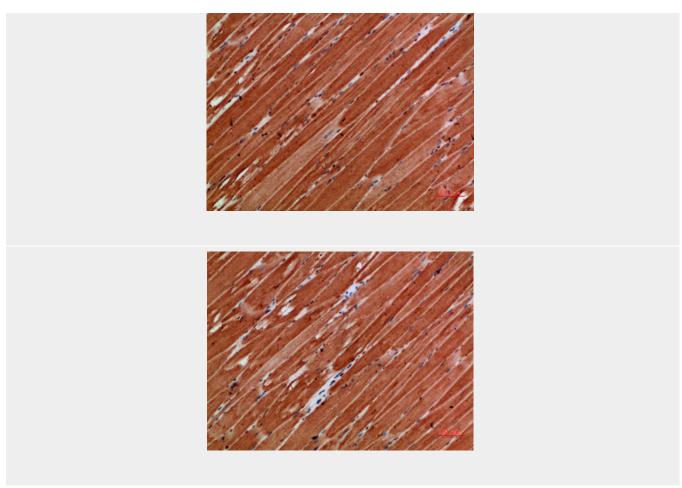
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

TTN Polyclonal Antibody - Images









TTN Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Key component in the assembly and functioning of vertebrate striated muscles. By providing connections at the level of individual microfilaments, it contributes to the fine balance of forces between the two halves of the sarcomere. The size and extensibility of the cross-links are the main determinants of sarcomere extensibility properties of muscle. In non-muscle cells, seems to play a role in chromosome condensation and chromosome segregation during mitosis. Might link the lamina network to chromatin or nuclear actin, or both during interphase.