

Transthyretin Antibody

Catalog # ASC10901

Specification

Transthyretin Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Other Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Isotype Calculated MW

WB, IHC-P, IF, E <u>P02766</u> <u>P02766</u>, <u>136464</u> Human, Mouse, Rat Chicken Polyclonal IgY Predicted: 16 kDa

Observed: 18 kDa KDa Transthyretin antibody can be used for detection of Transthyretin by Western blot at 1 - 2 μ g/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 μ g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 μ g/mL.

Application Notes

Transthyretin Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID Target/Specificity TTR;

7276

Reconstitution & Storage

Transthyretin antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions

Transthyretin Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Transthyretin Antibody - 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

Transthyretin Antibody - Protocols

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

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

Transthyretin Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Transthyretin in HepG2 cell lysate with Transthyretin antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 μ g/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of Transthyretin in human lung tissue with Transthyretin antibody at 2.5 μ g/mL.





Immunofluorescence of Transthyretin in human lung tissue with Transthyretin antibody at 20 μ g/mL.

Transthyretin Antibody - Background

Transthyretin Antibody: Transthyretin is a tetrameric carrier protein that transports thyroid hormones in the plasma and cerebrospinal fluid, and retinol (vitamin A) in the plasma. 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. The diseases caused by mutations include familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy, euthyroid hyperthyroxinemia, amyloidotic vitreous opacities, cardiomyopathy, oculoleptomeningeal amyloidosis, meningocerebrovascular amyloidosis, and carpal tunnel syndrome. It has also been suggested that Transthyretin plays an important role in the maintenance of normal cognitive processes during aging, neuropeptide processing and nerve regeneration. It has also been linked to several pathological conditions including Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia, and depression.

Transthyretin Antibody - References

Fleming CE, Nunes AF, and Sousa MM. Transthyretin: more than meets the eye. Prog. Neurobiol.2009; 89:266-76.

Fleming CE, Saraiva MJ, and Sousa MM. Transthyretin enhances nerve regeneration. J. Neurochem. 2007; 103:831-9.

Rite I, Arguelles S, Venero JL, et al. Proteomic identification of biomarkers in the cerebrospinal fluid in a rat model of nigrostriatal dopaminergic degeneration. J. Neurosci. Res. 2007; 85:3607-18.