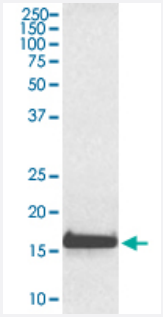
TTR monoclonal antibody, clone ABOD-20

Catalog # MAB20819 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western Blot analysis of human serum lysate with TTR monoclonal antibody, clone ABOD-20 (Cat # MAB20819).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of human TTR.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human TTR.
Host	Rabbit
Theoretical MW (kDa)	15.887
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Flow Cytometry (1:50) Immunocytochemistry (1:50-1:200) Immunofluorescence (1:50-1:200) 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.

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

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunocytochemistry
- Flow Cytometry
- Immunoprecipitation
- Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

  Western Blot analysis of human serum lysate with TTR monoclonal antibody, clone ABOD-20 (Cat # MAB20819).

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

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Gene Summary	This gene encodes 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. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	prealbumin, amyloidosis type I|thyroxine-binding prealbumin

Disease

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

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