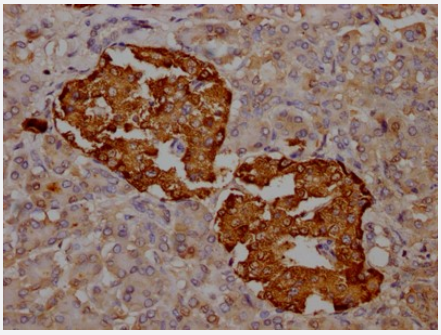
RecomAb™ Sm Size

TTR recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 6H8

Catalog # RAB08237 Size 50 uL

Applications



Immunohistochemistry

Immunohistochemistry image of TTR recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 6H8 diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human pancreatic tissue performed on a Leica Bond™ system.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human TTR.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against recombinant protein corresponding to full length human TTR.
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Preparation Method	Mammalian cell (HEK293) expression system
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	ELISA Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH7.4 (150mM NaCl, 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide)

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Storage Instruction	Store at -20 °C or -80 °C. Aliquot to 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

  Immunohistochemistry image of TTR recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone 6H8 diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human pancreatic tissue performed on a Leica Bond™ system.

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

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
Gene Summary	This gene encodes transthyretin, one of the three prealbumins including alpha-1-antitrypsin, transt hyretin and orosomucoid. Transthyretin is a carrier protein; it transports thyroid hormones in the pl asma and cerebrospinal fluid, and also transports retinol (vitamin A) in the plasma. The protein co nsists of a tetramer of identical subunits. More than 80 different mutations in this gene have been r eported; most mutations are related to amyloid deposition, affecting predominantly peripheral ner ve and/or the heart, and a small portion of the gene mutations is non-amyloidogenic. The disease s caused by mutations include amyloidotic polyneuropathy, euthyroid hyperthyroxinaemia, amyloid otic vitreous opacities, cardiomyopathy, oculoleptomeningeal amyloidosis, meningocerebrovascu lar amyloidosis, carpal tunnel syndrome, etc. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	prealbumin, amyloidosis type I|thyroxine-binding prealbumin

Disease

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

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