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**Product Name: TTR Mouse Monoclonal Antibody****Catalog #: AMM81521**

For research use only.

**Summary**

<b>Description</b>	Mouse monoclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Application</b>	ELISA,FC
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG1
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Storage</b>	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bags
<b>Buffer</b>	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity Purification

**Application**

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	ELISA 1:5000-1:20000,FC 1:200-1:400
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	16kDa

**Antigen Information**

<b>Gene Name</b>	TTR
<b>Alternative Names</b>	CTS; CTS1; PALB; TBPA; HEL111; HsT2651
<b>Gene ID</b>	7276.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P02766
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified recombinant fragment of human TTR (AA: 1-147) expressed in E. Coli.

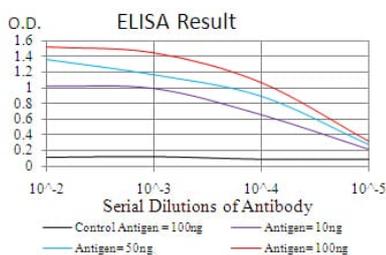
**Background**

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

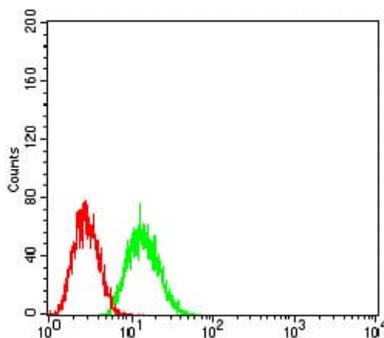
this gene have been reported; most mutations are related to amyloid deposition, affecting predominantly peripheral nerve and/or the heart, and a small portion of the gene mutations is non-amyloidogenic. The diseases caused by mutations include amyloidotic polyneuropathy, euthyroid hyperthyroxinaemia, amyloidotic vitreous opacities, cardiomyopathy, oculoleptomeningeal amyloidosis, meningocerebrovascular amyloidosis, carpal tunnel syndrome, etc.

## Research Area

## Image Data



Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng); Purple line: Antigen(10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line: Antigen (100 ng);



Flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells using TTR mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).