TTF1 Antibody – Rabbit Monoclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	TTF1, Monoclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	TTF1 Monoclonal Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-TTF1 antibody
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Number	YN01605r
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Preparation and Storage	The concentrated should be stored at -20 degree C protecting from light,Valid for 12 months.
Molecular Weight	401
OMIM	gene 610978
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P43699
Product Categories/Family for anti-TTF1 antibody	Pathology Antibodies; Primary Antibodies; Concentrated Antibodies
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-TTF1 antibody	Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin (IHC-P)
Related Product Information for anti-TTF1 antibody	Thyroid transcription factor-1(TTF1) is a nuclear protein with a molecular weight of 38-40 kDa. It is present in fetal lung tissue and type II alveolar epithelium of adults, but not in type I alveolar epithelium. TTF1 is mainly expressed in the differentiated thyroid follicular cells of endoderm, the local area of diencephalon and the upper skin of respiratory tract in adult tissues. It is mainly used for the judging of small cell lung cancer, the differential judging of primary adenocarcinoma of lung from metastatic adenocarcinoma, and the differential judging of malignant mesothelioma and paraganglioma of lung cancer from pleura.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-TTF1 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for TTF1 purchase	MBS2579992 is an antibody targeting TTF1. Also known as TTF1 Monoclonal Antibody. Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for TTF1. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	1174819
NCBI GeneID	7080
NCBI Accession #	P43699.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P43699
UniProt Secondary Accession #	O14954; O14955; Q7KZF6; Q9BRJ8; D3DSA3
UniProt Related Accession #	P43699

NCBI Official Full Name	Homeobox protein Nkx-2.1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	NK2 homeobox 1
NCBI Official Symbol	NKX2-1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	BCH; BHC; NK-2; TEBP; TTF1; NKX2A; T/EBP; TITF1; TTF-1; NKX2.1
UniProt Protein Name	Homeobox protein Nkx-2.1
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Homeobox protein NK-2 homolog A; Thyroid nuclear factor 1; Thyroid transcription factor 1; TTF-1; Thyroid-specific enhancer-binding protein; T/EBP
Protein Family	Transcription termination factor
UniProt Gene Name	NKX2-1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	NKX2A; TITF1; TTF1; TTF-1; T/EBP
UniProt Entry Name	NKX21_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	homeobox protein Nkx-2.1; NK-2 homolog A; thyroid nuclear factor 1; thyroid transcription factor 1; homeobox protein NK-2 homolog A; thyroid-specific enhancer-binding protein
NCBI Summary for TTF1	This gene encodes a protein initially identified as a thyroid-specific transcription factor. The encoded protein binds to the thyroglobulin promoter and regulates the expression of thyroid-specific genes but has also been shown to regulate the expression of genes involved in morphogenesis. Mutations and deletions in this gene are associated with benign hereditary chorea, choreoathetosis, congenital hypothyroidism, and neonatal respiratory distress, and may be associated with thyroid cancer. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. This gene shares the symbol/alias 'TTF1' with another gene, transcription termination factor 1, which plays a role in ribosomal gene transcription. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2014]
UniProt Comments for TTF1	NKX2-1: Transcription factor that binds and activates the promoter of thyroid specific genes such as thyroglobulin, thyroperoxidase, and thyrotropin receptor. Crucial in the maintenance of the thyroid differentiation phenotype. May play a role in lung development and surfactant homeostasis. Defects in NKX2-1 are the cause of benign hereditary chorea (BHC); also known as hereditary chorea without dementia. BHC is an autosomal dominant movement disorder. The early onset of symptoms (usully before the age of 5) and the observation that in some BHC families the symptoms tend to decrease in adulthood suggests that the disorder results from a developmental disturbance of the brain. BHC is non-progressive and patients have normal or slightly below normal intelligence. There is considerable inter- and intrafamilial variability, including dysarthria, axial distonia and gait disturbances. Defects in NKX2-1 are the cause of choreoathetosis, hypothyroidism, and neonatal respiratory distress (CHNRD). This syndrome include neurological, thyroid, and respiratory problems. Belongs to the NK-2 homeobox family. 2 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: DNA-binding; Transcription factor Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 14q13 Cellular Component: nucleoplasm; transcription factor complex; nucleus Molecular Function: RNA polymerase II transcription factor activity, enhancer binding; protein binding; enzyme binding; DNA binding; sequence-specific DNA binding; transcription factor activity Biological Process: transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; axon guidance; positive regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; rhythmic process; neuron migration; response to hormone stimulus; globus pallidus development; locomotory behavior; forebrain dorsal/ventral pattern formation; negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; positive regulation of circadian rhythm; Leydig cell differentiation; phospholipid metabolic process; forebrain development; thyroid gland development; oligodendrocyte differentiation; anatomical structure formation; forebrain neuron fate commitment; negative regulation of cell migration; hippocampus development; induction; cerebral cortex GABAergic interneuron differentiation; cerebral cortex cell migration; pituitary gland development; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; brain development; negative regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; negative regulation of transforming growth factor beta receptor signaling pathway; endoderm development; lung development Disease: Thyroid Carcinoma, Papillary; Chorea, Benign Hereditary; Choreoathetosis And Congenital Hypothyroidism With Or Without Pulmonary Dysfunction

Research Articles on TTF1	**1.** Our study confirms that TTF-1 is expressed in a small, but not insignificant, proportion of endometrial adenocarcinomas. TTF-1 positivity in low-grade endometrioid adenocarcinomas is an indicator of poorer prognosis.
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