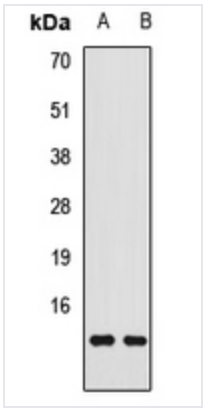
# Transthyretin (TTR) Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

## PRODUCT OVERVIEW

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| **Product Name** | Transthyretin (TTR), Polyclonal Antibody |
| **Full Product Name** | Rabbit anti-Transthyretin Antibody |
| **Product Gene Name** | anti-TTR antibody |
| **Product Synonym Names** | PALB; Transthyretin; ATTR; Prealbumin; TBPA |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Species Reactivity** | Human, Mouse |
| **Form/Format** | Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.01% sodium azide. |
| **Purity/Purification** | The antibody was purified by immunogen affinity chromatography. |
| **Concentration** | 1mg/mL (lot specific) |
| **Preparation and Storage** | Store at -20 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. |
| **Molecular Weight** | 15,887 Da |
| **Chromosome Location** | Chromosome: 18; NC_000018.9 (29171730..29178987). Location: 18q12.1 |
| **OMIM** | 105210 |
| **3D Structure** | ModBase 3D Structure for P02766 |
| **Immunogen** | Recombinant full length protein of human Transthyretin |
| **Product Categories/Family for anti-TTR antibody** | Primary antibodies |
| **ISO Certification** | Manufactured in an ISO 13485:2003 and EN ISO 13485:2012 Certified Laboratory. |
| **Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-TTR antibody** | Western Blot (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC) |
| **Application Notes for anti-TTR antibody** | WB: 1:500-1:2000<br>IHC: 1:50-1:200 |
| **Related Product Information for anti-TTR antibody** | MBS4507982 is an antibody targeting TTR. Also known as Rabbit anti-Transthyretin Antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse. Host: Rabbit. |
| **Other Notes** | Small volumes of anti-TTR 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. |




**Western Blot (WB) of anti-TTR antibody**
Western blot analysis of Transthyretin expression in HepG2 (A), U251 (B) whole cell lysates.

## ADDITIONAL DETAILS

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

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| **NCBI GI #** | 4507725 |
| **NCBI GeneID** | 7276 |
| **NCBI Accession #** | NP_000362.1 |
| **UniProt Primary Accession #** | P02766 |
| **UniProt Secondary Accession #** | P07309 |
| **UniProt Related Accession #** | P02766 |
| **GenBank Nucleotide #** | NM_000371.3 |
| **NCBI Official Full Name** | transthyretin |
| **NCBI Official Synonym Full Names** | transthyretin |
| **NCBI Official Symbol** | TTR |
| **NCBI Official Synonym Symbols** | CTS; CTS1; PALB; TBPA; HsT2651 |
| **UniProt Protein Name** | Transthyretin |
| **UniProt Synonym Protein Names** | ATTR; Prealbumin; TBPA |
| **Protein Family** | Acetyltransferase |
| **UniProt Gene Name** | TTR |
| **UniProt Synonym Gene Names** | PALB |
| **UniProt Entry Name** | TTHY_HUMAN |
| **NCBI Protein Information** | transthyretin; ATTR; carpal tunnel syndrome 1; thyroxine-binding prealbumin; prealbumin, amyloidosis type I |
| **NCBI Summary for TTR** | 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, Jan 2009] |

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| **UniProt Comments for TTR** | TTR: Thyroid hormone-binding protein. Probably transports thyroxine from the bloodstream to the brain. Defects in TTR are the cause of amyloidosis transthyretin-related (AMYL-TTR). A hereditary generalized amyloidosis due to transthyretin amyloid deposition. Protein fibrils can form in different tissues leading to amyloid polyneuropathies, amyloidotic cardiomyopathy, carpal tunnel syndrome, systemic senile amyloidosis. The disease includes leptomeningeal amyloidosis that is characterized by primary involvement of the central nervous system. Neuropathologic examination shows amyloid in the walls of leptomeningeal vessels, in pia arachnoid, and subpial deposits. Some patients also develop vitreous amyloid deposition that leads to visual impairment (oculoleptomeningeal amyloidosis). Clinical features include seizures, stroke-like episodes, dementia, psychomotor deterioration, variable amyloid deposition in the vitreous humor. Defects in TTR are a cause of hyperthyroxinemia dystransthyretinemic euthyroidal (HTDE). It is a condition characterized by elevation of total and free thyroxine in healthy, euthyroid persons without detectable binding protein abnormalities. Defects in TTR are a cause of carpal tunnel syndrome type 1 (CTS1). It is a condition characterized by entrapment of the median nerve within the carpal tunnel. Symptoms include burning pain and paresthesias involving the ventral surface of the hand and fingers which may radiate proximally. Impairment of sensation in the distribution of the median nerve and thenar muscle atrophy may occur. This condition may be associated with repetitive occupational trauma, wrist injuries, amyloid neuropathies, rheumatoid arthritis. Belongs to the transthyretin family.<br><br>Protein type: Secreted; Secreted, signal peptide<br><br>Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 18q12.1<br><br>Cellular Component: extracellular space; protein complex; cytoplasm; extracellular region<br><br>Molecular Function: identical protein binding; protein binding; protein heterodimerization activity; hormone activity<br><br>Biological Process: phototransduction, visible light; extracellular matrix organization and biogenesis; transport; retinol metabolic process; retinoid metabolic process<br><br>Disease: Hyperthyroxinemia, Dystransthyretinemic; Carpal Tunnel Syndrome; Amyloidosis, Hereditary, Transthyretin-related |
| **Research Articles on TTR** | **1.** Transthyretin amyloid deposits in the carpal tunnel ligament is commonly of wildtype origin. |
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