

## Basic Information

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-Prealbumin/transthyretin/TTR Antibody (Clone#ABOD-20)	
<b>Gene Name</b>	TTR	
<b>Source</b>	Rabbit	
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal	
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG	
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	human	
<b>Tested Application</b>	WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP, FCM	
<b>Contents</b>	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide, 0.4-0.5 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.	
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human TTR	
<b>Concentration</b>	500 ug/ml	
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity-chromatography	
<b>Observed MW</b>	16 kDa	
<b>Dilution Ratios</b>	Western blot (WB):	1:500-2000
	Immunohistochemistry (IHC):	1:50-200
	Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF):	1:50-200
	ImmunoPrecipitation (IP):	1:20
	Flow Cytometry (FCM):	1:20

## Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

## Background Information

Transthyretin (TTR) is also known as prealbumin. It is mapped to chromosome region 18q11.2-q12.1. This gene encodes a carrier protein responsible for the transport of thyroid hormones and retinol. The protein consists of a tetramer of identical subunits. Due to increased stability of the tetramer form of this encoded protein in mouse, compared to the human protein, this gene product has a reduced tendency to form amyloid fibrils. In humans, this protein binds beta-amyloid preventing its aggregation and providing a neuroprotective role in Alzheimer's disease.

## Selected Validation Data

Western blot analysis of TTR expression in human serum lysate.

