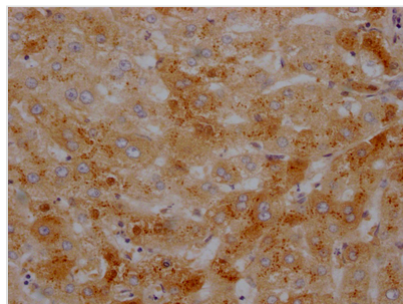




TTR Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA437590A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P02766
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Prealbumin
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, IHC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:50-1:200
Relevance	Thyroid hormone-binding protein. Probably transports thyroxine from the bloodstream to the brain.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Neuroscience; Cardiovascular
Gene Names	TTR
Clone No.	3F6

Image



IHC image of CSB-RA437590A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human liver tissue performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4? overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

Description

The TTR recombinant monoclonal antibody is created through recombinant DNA technology and is used to detect human TTR protein in ELISA and IHC applications. To create this antibody, the gene coding for the TTR monoclonal antibody is synthesized after sequencing the cDNA of the TTR antibody-producing hybridomas. The hybridomas are created by fusing myeloma cells with B cells isolated from an animal that was immunized with a synthesized



peptide derived from human TTR. The synthesized gene is then cloned into a vector and transfected into cells for cultivation. The resulting TTR recombinant monoclonal antibody is purified through affinity chromatography from the cell culture supernatant.

TTR is a transport protein produced mainly in the liver and circulates in the blood. Its main function is to transport thyroxine (T₄) and retinol-binding protein (RBP) in the blood. TTR is also present in the cerebrospinal fluid and plays a role in the transport of thyroxine across the blood-brain barrier. TTR is also involved in the regulation of amyloid beta (A β) metabolism. Mutations in the TTR gene are associated with familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy, a disease in which abnormal deposits of TTR protein accumulate in tissues and organs, leading to organ dysfunction.