

Product Datasheet

Transthyretin 56-61, amyloid specific (mouse monoclonal antibody) GRP12986

Species/Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB, IHC
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to the Human wild type Transthyretin. GPTGTGESKPLMVKVLDAVRGSPAINVAVHVFRKAADDTWEPFASGKTSESGELHGLTTEEEFVEGIYKVEIDT The epitope has been mapped to residue 56-61
Form/Appearance	Lyophilized
Storage	Store lyophilized/reconstituted at 4°C. Please, remember to spin tubes briefly prior to opening them to avoid any losses that might occur from lyophilized material adhering to the cap or sides of the tubes.
Note	For research use only.
Isotype	IgG1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Purity	Affinity purified
MW	155
Dilution Range	1:1000 (ELISA), 1:500 (IHC), 1:1000 (WB)
Application Notes	<p>Additional Information: Specifically reactive to the amyloid form of human Transthyretin. Epitope mapped to residue 56-61 which remains buried within the native fold of transthyretin but becomes exposed within its amyloid form. It has been suggested that that two distinct mechanisms of TTR-amyloidosis exists. The first, most common seen in wild type TTR Amyloidosis, consists of the full length TTR. Whereas the other type of amyloidosis mainly consists of the C-terminal region of the protein and is more common in mutant versions of TTR. Mouse IgG1 Anti-Transthyretin 56-61 (Amyloid Specific) epitope is located at the C-terminal strand of cleaved TTR and is suitable to detect amyloid formation derived from the C-terminal. Background: Transthyretin (TTR), formerly known as Prealbumin, is in vivo involved in the binding and transportation of the Thyroxin hormone and retinol-binding protein. Mutations in TTR are associated with familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy (FAP) which is a fatal disease characterized by amyloid depositions found in visceral organs including the heart, liver, and kidney. The wild type form of TTR is associated with a late onset amyloidosis denoted senile systemic amyloidosis, affecting around 10% of the population above 80 years of age with depositions mainly found in the heart. Monoclonal IgG1 antibody. Amyloid specific for human Transthyretin. Detects the C-terminal fragment 49-127 frequently formed in vivo. Reconstitution: Add 100 ul sterile water to reconstitute to 1 mg/ml.</p>