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- Expressversand

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Agrisera

This product is **for research use only** (not for diagnostic or therapeutic use) **contact: support@agrisera.com**

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Product no AS16 3113

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

Product information

Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to the Human wild type Transthyretin. GPTGTGESKCPLMVKVLDAVRGSPAINVAVHVFRKAADDTWEPFASGKTSESGELH GLTTEEEFVEGIYKVEIDTKSYWKALGISPFHEHAEVVFTANDSGPRRYTIAALLSPYS YSTTAVVTNPKE The epitope has been mapped to residue 56-61
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Subclass/isotype	IgG1
Purity	Affinity purified
Format	Lyophilized
Quantity	100 µg
Reconstitution	Add 100 µl sterile water to reconstitute to 1 mg/ml.
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.

Application information

Recommended dilution	1:1000 (ELISA), 1:500 (IHC), 1:1000 (WB)
Expected | apparent MW	155
Confirmed reactivity	Human Transthyretin Amyloids
Not reactive in	no confirmed exceptions from predicted reactivity are currently known
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.For high resolution images, please visit the specific product page at www.agrisera.com
Selected references	Goldsteins et al. (1999). Exposure of cryptic epitopes on transthyretin only in amyloid and in amyloidogenic mutants. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1999 Mar 16; 96(6): 3108–3113