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TTR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6698c

Specification

TTR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P02766

TTR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 7276

Other Names
Transthyretin, ATTR, Prealbumin, TBPA, TTR, PALB

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP6698c was selected from the Center region of human TTR. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TTR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name TTR

Synonyms PALB

Function
Thyroid hormone-binding protein. Probably transports thyroxine from the bloodstream to the brain.

Cellular Location
Secreted. Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location
Detected in serum and cerebrospinal fluid (at protein level). Highly expressed in choroid plexus epithelial cells Detected in retina pigment epithelium and liver

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TTR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides

TTR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

TTR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

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.

TTR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Lee,K.W., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 388 (2), 256-260 (2009)