

## Product Datasheet

### Transthyretin 39-44, amyloid specific GRP12985

<b>Species/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Tested Applications</b>	ELISA, WB, IHC
<b>Immunogen</b>	Full length variant TTR.
<b>Form/Appearance</b>	Lyophilized
<b>Storage</b>	For short time storage please add sodium azide and store at +4°C. For long time storage store lyophilized/reconstituted at -20°C; once reconstituted make aliquots to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. 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.
<b>Note</b>	For research use only.
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Purity</b>	Affinity purified
<b>Dilution Range</b>	5 µg/ml (ELISA), 2 µg/ml (WB), 5 µg/ml (IHC)
<b>Application Notes</b>	Background: Transthyretin is a carrier protein in plasma of the thyroid hormone. This protein forms a complex with retinol-binding protein and it has the capability of forming amyloid fibrils. 25% of individuals older than 80 years are affected by senile systemic amyloidosis and most cases of TTR-associated amyloidosis are linked to point mutations. A substitution of valine for methionine at position 30 of the 127-aa-long polypeptide is one of the most common forms, leading to many symptoms in the peripheral nervous system, a familial amyloidosis with polyneuropathy. This monoclonal IgG1 antibody is amyloid specific for human Transthyretin. Detects the N-terminal fragment TTR-1-48 frequently formed in vivo. Reconstitution: For reconstitution add 100 µl of sterile water.