



## TTR peptide (DAG-P1887)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Antigen Description</b>	This gene encodes 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2009]
<b>Specificity</b>	Detected in serum and cerebrospinal fluid (at protein level). Highly expressed in choroid plexus epithelial cells. Detected in retina pigment epithelium and liver.
<b>Purity</b>	70 - 90% by HPLC.
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Sequence Similarities</b>	Belongs to the transthyretin family.
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. Information available upon request.

### GENE INFORMATION

**Gene Name** [TTR transthyretin \[ Homo sapiens \(human\) \]](#)

<b>Official Symbol</b>	TTR
<b>Synonyms</b>	TTR; transthyretin; CTS; CTS1; PALB; TBPA; HEL111; HsT2651; ATTR; carpal tunnel syndrome 1; thyroxine-binding prealbumin; epididymis luminal protein 111; prealbumin, amyloidosis type I;
<b>Entrez Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">7276</a>
<b>mRNA Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NM_000371.3</a>
<b>Protein Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NP_000362.1</a>
<b>UniProt ID</b>	E9KL36
<b>Chromosome Location</b>	18q12.1
<b>Pathway</b>	Amyloids, organism-specific biosystem; Disease, organism-specific biosystem; Diseases associated with visual transduction, organism-specific biosystem; Extracellular matrix organization, organism-specific biosystem; FOXA2 and FOXA3 transcription factor networks, organism-specific biosystem; Non-integrin membrane-ECM interactions, organism-specific biosystem; Retinoid cycle disease events, organism-specific biosystem; Retinoid metabolism and transport, organism-specific biosystem; Signal Transduc
<b>Function</b>	hormone activity; hormone binding; identical protein binding; protein binding; protein heterodimerization activity;