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TTN Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21985a

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q8WZ42
Other Accession	A2ASS6
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB49137
Calculated MW	3816030

Additional Information

Gene ID	7273
Other Names	Titin, 2.7.11.1, Connectin, Rhabdomyosarcoma antigen MU-RMS-40.14, TTN
Target/Specificity	This TTN antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 7169-7203 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human TTN.
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	TTN Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	TTN
Function	Key component in the assembly and functioning of vertebrate striated muscles. By providing connections at the level of individual microfilaments, it contributes to the fine balance of forces between the two halves of the sarcomere. The size and extensibility of the cross-links are the main

	determinants of sarcomere extensibility properties of muscle. In non-muscle cells, seems to play a role in chromosome condensation and chromosome segregation during mitosis. Might link the lamina network to chromatin or nuclear actin, or both during interphase.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus
Tissue Location	Isoforms 3, 7 and 8 are expressed in cardiac muscle. Isoform 4 is expressed in vertebrate skeletal muscle. Isoform 6 is expressed in skeletal muscle (at protein level)

Background

Key component in the assembly and functioning of vertebrate striated muscles. By providing connections at the level of individual microfilaments, it contributes to the fine balance of forces between the two halves of the sarcomere. The size and extensibility of the cross-links are the main determinants of sarcomere extensibility properties of muscle. In non-muscle cells, seems to play a role in chromosome condensation and chromosome segregation during mitosis. Might link the lamina network to chromatin or nuclear actin, or both during interphase.

References

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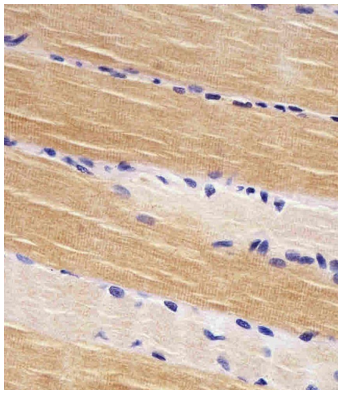
Images



AP21985a staining TTN in human skeletal muscle sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0. 5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hours at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.