Best Tools for immunology Research

Thyroid transcription factor-1 (TTF1) (PT0101R) rabbit mAb

Catalog No :	YM7238
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;(predicted: Rat)
Applications :	IHC;WB; ELISA
Target :	TTF-1
Gene Name :	NKX2-1
Protein Name :	AV026640;BCH;Benign chorea;BHC;Homeobox protein NK 2 homolog A;Homeobox protein NK-2 homolog A;Homeobox protein Nkx 2.1;Homeobox protein Nkx-2.1;Homeobox protein Nkx2.1;NK 2;NK 2 homolog A;NK2;NK2 hom
Human Swiss Prot No :	P43699
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P50220
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P23441
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human TTF1 AA range:50-150
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of TTF-1
Formulation :	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source :	Monoclonal, Rabbit IgG1, Kappa
Dilution :	IHC 1:100-500, WB 1:500-1000, ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	41kD
Background :	This gene encodes a protein initially identified as a thyroid-specific transcription factor. The encoded protein binds to the thyroglobulin promoter and regulates the

expression of thyroid-specific genes but has also been shown to regulate the expression of genes involved in morphogenesis. Mutations and deletions in this gene are associated with benign hereditary chorea, choreoathetosis, congenital hypothyroidism, and neonatal respiratory distress, and may be associated with thyroid cancer. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. This gene shares the symbol/alias 'TTF1' with another gene, transcription termination factor 1, which plays a role in ribosomal gene transcription. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2014],

Function : disease:Defects in NKX2-1 are the cause of benign hereditary chorea (BHC) [MIM:118700]; also known as hereditary chorea without dementia. BHC is an autosomal dominant movement disorder. The early onset of symptoms (usully before the age of 5) and the observation that in some BHC families the symptoms tend to decrease in adulthood suggests that the disorder results from a developmental disturbance of the brain. BHC is non-progressive and patients have normal or slightly below normal intelligence. There is considerable inter- and intrafamilial variability, including dysarthria, axial distonia and gait disturbances.,disease:Defects in NKX2-1 are the cause of choreoathetosis, hypothyroidism, and neonatal respiratory distress (CHNRD) [MIM:610978]. This syndrome include neurological, thyroid, and respiratory problems.,function:Transcription factor that binds and activates the promoter of thyro

Subcellular Location : Nuclear

Expression : Thyroid/ Lung

Products Images