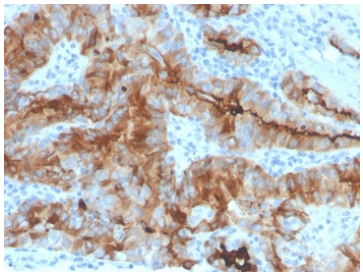
Recombinant Thyroglobulin Antibody [clone rTGB/4744] (V8717)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V8717-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V8717-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V8717SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Recombinant MOUSE MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Recombinant Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, kappa
Clone Name	rTGB/4744
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P01266
Localization	Cytoplasmic, secreted
Applications	Flow Cytometry : 0.5-1ug/million cells Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT
Limitations	This recombinant Thyroglobulin antibody is available for research use only.



IHC staining of FFPE human thyroid carcinoma with recombinant Thyroglobulin antibody (clone rTGB/4744). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.

Description

mAb rTGB/4744 reacts with a partially defined epitope of human thyroglobulin. This epitope is different form the epitope recognized by mAb 6E1. Thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with mutiple glycosylation sites. It is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and triiodothyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin monomers undergo conformational maturation in the endoplasmic reticulation. The vast majority of follicular carcinomas of the thyroid will give positive immunoreactivity for anti-thyroglobulin even though sometimes only focally. Poorly differentiated carcinomas of the thyroid are frequently anti-thyroglobulin negative. Adenocarcinomas of other-than-thyroid origin do not react with this antibody. This antibody is useful in identification of thyroid carcinoma of the papillary and follicular types. Presence of thyroglobulin in metastatic lesions establishes the thyroid origin of tumor. Anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-calcitonin, can identify medullary carcinomas of the thyroid. Furthermore, anti-thyroglobulin, combined with anti-TTF1, can be a reliable marker to differentiate between primary thyroid and lung neoplasms.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the recombinant Thyroglobulin antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Human thyroid follicular cells were used as the immunogen for the recombinant Thyroglobulin antibody.

Storage

Store the recombinant Thyroglobulin antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).