

Product datasheet for **AM10143PU-T**

Thyroglobulin (TG) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 2H11 + 6E1]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	2H11 + 6E1
Applications:	FC, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western Blot (Reported but not tested): 0.5-1 µg/ml. Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells. Immunohistochemistry on Formalin-Fixed Paraffin Sections: 0.1-0.2 µg/ml for 30 min at RT. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes. Positive Control: Thyroid.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Human thyroid follicular cells.
Specificity:	Clone 2H11+6E1 cocktail is especially designed for sensitive detection of thyroglobulin. It stains thyroglobulin in follicular epithelial cells as well as colloid tissue. Antibody to thyroglobulin has been shown to be useful in positive identification of thyroid carcinomas of the papillary and follicular types. Demonstration of thyroglobulin in a metastatic lesion establishes the thyroid origin of the tumor. Adenocarcinomas of non-thyroidal origin are not reactive. Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic, Secreted.
Formulation:	10mM PBS State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction from Bioreactor Concentrate Stabilizer: 0.05% BSA Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A/G Chromatography



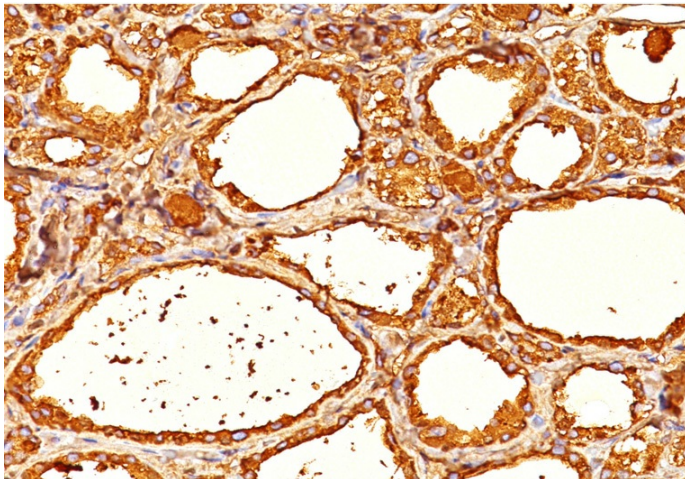
[View online »](#)

Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Predicted Protein Size:	660 kDa (Dimeric Form)
Gene Name:	thyroglobulin
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 7038 Human P01266

Background: Thyroglobulin is a 660 kDa dimeric preprotein with multiple glycosylation sites is produced by and processed within the thyroid gland to produce the hormone thyroxine and triiodothyronine. Prior to forming dimers, thyroglobulin monomers undergo conformation maturation in the endoplasmic reticulum. Thyroglobulin dimerization as well as transport of thyroglobulin to the Golgi complex is calcium dependent. Thyroglobulin defects resulting from defective dimer formation and export to the Golgi is thought to cause some types of goiter. Antibody against thyroglobulin may be produced by individuals with other diseases arising from the gland such as Hashimoto's or Graves disease. Hence the presence of thyroglobulin autoantibodies can help to identify disease. Antibody to thyroglobulin has been shown to be useful for the identification of papillary and follicular thyroid carcinoma; thyroglobulin antibody positive lesions are of thyroidal origin. Carcinomas of nonthyroidal origin do not express thyroglobulin and hence are thyroglobulin antibody negative. It is important to note though that not every type of thyroidal lesion is thyroglobulin antibody positive, a number of forms are negative. Hence a negative result does not necessarily rule out that a given lesion or metastasis originated from the thyroid gland.

Synonyms: Thyreoglobulin, TGN

Product images:



Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded Human thyroid stained with Thyroglobulin antibody. (Clone 2H11+6E1).