# TRβ1 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT4756

## Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications
- WB,IHC,IF,ELISA

MW
- 53kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

## Recommended Dilution Ratios

**WB 1:500-1:2000**
**IHC 1:100-1:300**
**ELISA 1:20000**
**IF 1:50-200**

## Storage

| | |
|---|---|
| **Storage*** | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C) |
| **Formulation** | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |

## Basic Information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |

## Immunogen Information

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|---|---|
| **Immunogen** | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Thyroid Hormone Receptor beta. AA range:11-60 |
| **Specificity** | TRβ1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TRβ1 protein. |

## Target Information

**Gene name** THRB

**Protein Name** Thyroid hormone receptor beta

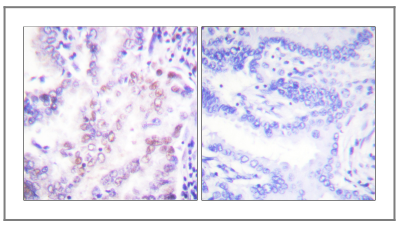
| Organism | Gene ID | UniProt ID |
|---|---|---|
| Human | 7068; | P10828; |
| Mouse | 21834; | P37242; |
| Rat | | P18113; |

**Cellular Localization** Nucleus.

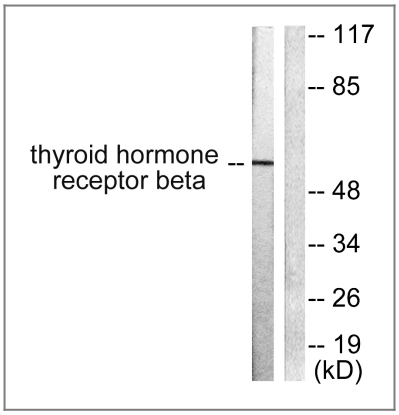
**Tissue specificity** Brain,Kidney,Pituitary,Placenta,Testis,

**Function** Disease:Defects in THRB are the cause of generalized thyroid hormone resistance (GTHR) [MIM:188570, 274300]. GTHR is transmitted as an autosomal dominant trait, but an autosomal recessive form also exists. The disease is characterized by goiter, abnormal mental functions, increased susceptibility to infections, abnormal growth and bone maturation, tachycardia and deafness. Affected individuals may also have attention deficit-hyperactivity disorders (ADHD) and language difficulties. GTHR patients also have high levels of circulating thyroid hormones (T3-T4), with normal or slightly elevated thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH).,Disease:Defects in THRB are the cause of selective pituitary thyroid hormone resistance (PRTH) [MIM:145650]; also called familial hyperthyroidism due to inappropriate thyrotropin secretion. PRTH is a variant form of thyroid hormone resistance and is characterized by clinical hyperthyroidism, with elevated free thyroid hormones, but inappropriately normal serum TSH. Unlike GRTH, where the syndrome usually segregates with a dominant allele, the mode of inheritance in PRTH has not been established.,Domain:Composed of three domains: a modulating N-terminal domain, a DNA-binding domain and a C-terminal steroid-binding domain.,Function:High affinity receptor for triiodothyronine.,similarity:Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.,subunit:Interacts with NOCA7 in a ligand-inducible manner. Interacts with C1D.,

## Validation Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue, using Thyroid Hormone Receptor beta Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.




Western blot analysis of lysates from LOVO cells, using Thyroid Hormone Receptor beta Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

## Contact information


| | |
|---|---|
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**TRβ1 Rabbit pAb**