

Mouse Anti-Troponin T, Cardiac Muscle (TNNT2) [1C11]: MC0023, MC0023RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Troponin is a complex of three regulatory proteins (Troponin I, Troponin T and Troponin C) that is integral to muscle contraction in skeletal and cardiac muscle, but not smooth muscle. Troponin T type 2 (TNNT2) is a cardiac Troponin T isoform expressed in the human heart, which is essential for calcium-regulated myofibrillar ATPase activity. Troponin T (TnT) anchors the complex to thin filaments in vertebrate striated muscle, and it functions as a regulatory system for muscle contraction in response to changes to intracellular calcium ion concentrations.

Specifications

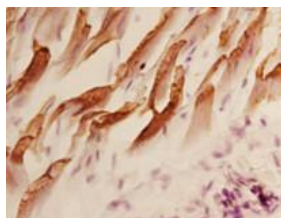
Clone:	1C11
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a
Reactivity:	Human, mouse, rat, dog
Localization:	Cytoplasm
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN ₃)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, ELISA, Flow Cyt., ICC/IF, IP, WB
Package:	

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Troponin T, Cardiac Muscle (TNNT2) Concentrated	MC0023	1 ml
Troponin T, Cardiac Muscle (TNNT2) Prediluted	MC0023RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure

Positive Control Tissue:	Cardiac muscle
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



Frozen human myocardial tissue stained with anti-Troponin T using DAB

References

1. Gene Expression Networks in the Murine Pulmonary Myocardium Provide Insight into the Pathobiology of Atrial Fibrillation. Boutilier JK, et al. G3 (Bethesda) 7:2999-3017, 2017.
2. Beating Heart Cells from Hair-Follicle-Associated Pluripotent (HAP) Stem Cells. Hoffman RM, et al. Methods Mol Biol. 1842:241-254, 2018.
3. An inactivating mutation in the histone deacetylase SIRT6 causes human perinatal lethality. Ferrer CM, et al. Genes Dev 32:373-388, 2018.
4. Frequency of mononuclear diploid cardiomyocytes underlies natural variation in heart regeneration. Patterson M, et al. Nat Genet 49:1346-1353, 2017.

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