

## 36-3244: Anti-Thyroglobulin (Thyroidal Cell Marker) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: 2H11)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	2H11
<b>Application :</b>	FACS,IHC,
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Gene :</b>	TG
<b>Gene ID :</b>	7038
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P01266
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	AITD3, hTG, TDH3, Tg, Tgn
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG1, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Human thyroid follicular cells

### Description

MAB 2H11 reacts with a partially defined epitope of human thyroglobulin. This epitope is different from the epitope recognized by MAb 6E1. Thyroglobulin is a 660kDa dimeric pre-protein with multiple 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 reticulum. 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.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Content :</b>	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

### Application Note

Flow Cytometry (1-2ug/million cells); Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (0.1-0.2ug/ml; 30 min at RT) (Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95&degC followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

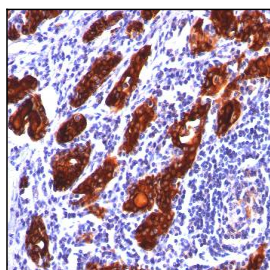


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Thyroid stained with Thyroglobulin Monoclonal Antibody (2H11).