

Product datasheet

Anti-TSH antibody [TSH 220], prediluted ab76760

Overview

Product name	Anti-TSH antibody [TSH 220], prediluted
Description	Mouse monoclonal [TSH 220] to TSH, prediluted
Host species	Mouse
Specificity	ab76760 labels thyrotrophic cells of the pituitary and may be useful for research in the classification of pituitary adenocarcinomas and differential identification of primary and metastatic tumors of the pituitary.
Tested applications	Suitable for: IHC-P, IHC-Fr
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
Immunogen	Full length TSH beta subunit (Human)
Positive control	Human anterior pituitary tissue.

Properties

Form	Prediluted
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.05% Proclin Constituents: 1.2% Sodium chloride, 0.5% non-mammalian protein, 0.5% Green food dye, 0.3% Tris HCl, 0.025% Triton-X-100
Purity	Protein A purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	TSH 220
Isotype	IgG1
Light chain type	kappa

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab76760** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P		
IHC-Fr		

Application notes

IHC-P: Ready to use. The intensity of staining can be enhanced by antigen retrieval by boiling tissue in 10 mM citrate, pH 6.0 for 15-20 mins, followed by cooling at RT for 20 mins.
IHC-Fr: Ready to use.

Not yet tested in other applications.
Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Target

Relevance

Thyroid stimulating hormone, also known as thyrotropin, is secreted from cells in the anterior pituitary called thyrotrophs, binds its receptors on epithelial cells in the thyroid gland, and stimulates that gland to synthesize and release thyroid hormones. TSH is a glycoprotein hormone composed of two subunits which are non covalently bound to one another. The alpha subunit of TSH is also present in two other pituitary glycoprotein hormones, follicle stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone, and, in primates, in the placental hormone chorionic gonadotropin. Each of these hormones also has a unique beta subunit, which provides receptor specificity. In other words, TSH is composed of alpha subunit bound to the TSH beta subunit, and TSH associates only with its own receptor. Free alpha and beta subunits have essentially no biological activity.

Cellular localization Secreted

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