




## Product datasheet

# Anti-Thyroid Hormone Receptor beta antibody - N-terminal ab180612

★★★★★ [1 Abreviews](#) [3 References](#) [2 Images](#)

### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-Thyroid Hormone Receptor beta antibody - N-terminal
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal to Thyroid Hormone Receptor beta - N-terminal
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> WB, ICC/IF
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Mouse, Rat, Human <b>Predicted to work with:</b> Sheep 
<b>Immunogen</b>	<p>Recombinant fragment corresponding to Human Thyroid Hormone Receptor beta 1 aa 1-250 (N terminal).</p> <p>Sequence:</p> <p>MTPNSMTENGLTAWDKPKHCPDREHDWKLVG MSEACL            HRKSHSERRSTLK            NEQSSPHLIQTWTSSIFHLDHDDVNDQSVSSAQTFQTEE            KKCKGYPSY            LDKDEL CVVCGDKATGYHYRCITCEGCKGFFRRTIQKNLH            PSYSCKYEGK            CVIDKVTRNQCQECRFKKCMVGMATDLVLDDSKRLAKRK            LIEENREKRR            REELQKSIGHKPEPTDEEWELIKTVTEAHVATNAQGSHWK            QKRKFLPEDI</p> <p>Database link: <a href="#">P10828</a></p> <p> <a href="#">Run BLAST with</a>  <a href="#">Run BLAST with</a></p>
<b>Positive control</b>	WB: HepG2 and U-87MG cell lysates. Mouse liver and eye tissue lysates. Rat liver and eye tissue lysates. ICC/ IF: U-2 OS.
<b>General notes</b>	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&amp;As</p>

## Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	pH: 7.30 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 49% PBS, 50% Glycerol
<b>Purity</b>	Immunogen affinity purified
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

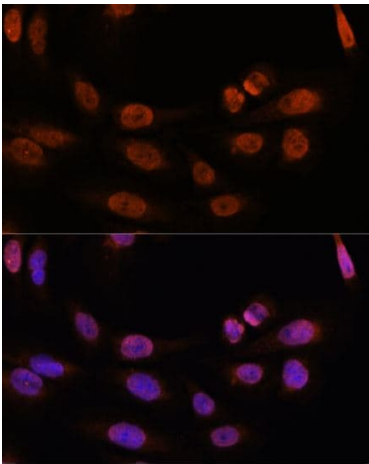
## Applications

**The Abpromise guarantee** Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab180612 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
<b>WB</b>		1/500 - 1/2000. Predicted molecular weight: 53 kDa.
<b>ICC/IF</b>		1/50 - 1/200.

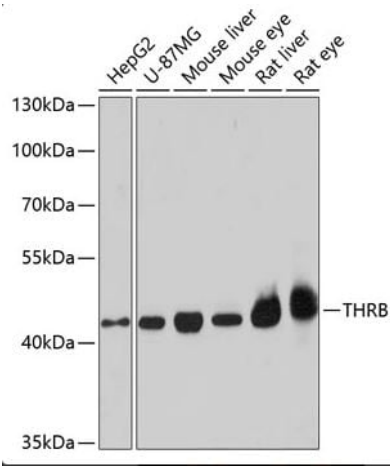
## Target

<b>Function</b>	High affinity receptor for triiodothyronine.
<b>Involvement in disease</b>	<p>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).</p> <p>Defects in THRB are the cause of selective pituitary thyroid hormone resistance (PRTH) [MIM:145650]; also known as 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.</p>
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily. Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.
<b>Domain</b>	Composed of three domains: a modulating N-terminal domain, a DNA-binding domain and a C-terminal ligand-binding domain.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Nucleus.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Thyroid Hormone Receptor beta antibody - N-terminal (ab180612)

Immunofluorescence staining of U-2 OS cells stained for Thyroid Hormone Receptor beta with ab180612 at 1/100 dilution. Nuclei are labeled with DAPI (Blue).



Western blot - Anti-Thyroid Hormone Receptor beta antibody - N-terminal (ab180612)

**All lanes :** Anti-Thyroid Hormone Receptor beta antibody - N-terminal (ab180612) at 1/1000 dilution

- Lane 1 :** HepG2 cell lysate
- Lane 2 :** U-87MG cell lysate
- Lane 3 :** Mouse liver tissue lysate
- Lane 4 :** Mouse eye tissue lysate
- Lane 5 :** Rat liver tissue lysate
- Lane 6 :** Rat eye tissue lysate

Lysates/proteins at 25 µg per lane.

**Secondary**  
**All lanes :** HRP Goat AntiRabbit IgG (H+L)

Developed using the ECL technique.

**Predicted band size:** 53 kDa

**Exposure time:** 30 seconds

Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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