

## **Product Datasheet**

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# Phospho-Troponin I (Thr142) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog #: EAB10548

Host/Isotype	Clonality	Applications	MW (kDa)	Reactivity
Rabbit IgG	Polyclonal	WB, IHC-P, IF, ELISA	24	Human, Mouse, Rat

## **Applications Dilutions**

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

1:500-2000 **WB**(Western Blotting) IHC-P(Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin) 1:50-300 1:50-300 **IF**(Immunofluorescence) **ELISA**(Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay) 1:5000-20000

#### Product Information

Conjugate Unconjugate

Phospho-Troponin I (Thr142) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of troponin Specificity

I only when phosphorylated at Thr142.

**Purification** Affinity purification

Concentration 1mg/ml **Format** Liquid

**Formulation** In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol

Shipping

Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Storage

Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks

**UniProt ID** P19429 **Entrez-Gene Id** 7137

#### **Product Description**

Troponin I (TnI), along with troponin T (TnT) and troponin C (TnC), is one of 3 subunits that form the troponin complex of the thin filaments of striated muscle. Tnl is the inhibitory subunit; blocking actin-myosin interactions and thereby mediating striated muscle relaxation. The Tnl subfamily contains three genes: Tnl-skeletal-fast-twitch, Tnl-skeletal-slow-twitch, and Tnl-cardiac. This gene encodes the Tnl-cardiac protein and is exclusively expressed in cardiac muscle tissues. Mutations in this gene cause familial hypertrophic cardiomyopathy type 7 (CMH7) and familial restrictive cardiomyopathy (RCM). Troponin I is useful in making a diagnosis of heart failure, and of ischemic heart disease. An elevated level of troponin is also now used as indicator of acute myocardial injury in patients hospitalized with moderate/severe Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Such elevation has also been associated with higher risk of mortality in cardiovascular disease patients hospitalized due to COVID-19.