

Rabbit Anti-TTX antibody

SL0919R

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| Product Name | TTX |
| Chinese Name | 河豚毒素抗体 |
| Alias | TETRODOTOXIN; Octahydro-12-(hydroxymethyl)-2-imino-5,9:7,10a-dimethano-10aH-[1,3]dioxocino[6,5-d]pyrimidine-4,7,10,11,12-pentol. |
| Product Type | Small molecule anti |
| Research Area | Drugs and Compounds Marine organism |
| Immunogen Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| React Species | Species independent ELISA=1:5000-10000 |
| Applications | not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user. |
| Theoretical molecular weight | 0.31927kDa |
| Form | Liquid |
| Concentration | 1mg/ml |
| immunogen | KLH conjugated TTX |
| Lsotype | IgG |
| Purification | affinity purified by Protein A |
| Buffer Solution | Species independent1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, Species independent3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. |
| Storage | Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. |
| Attention | This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. |
| PubMed | PubMed |
| Product Detail | Tetrodotoxin, frequently abbreviated as TTX, is a potent neurotoxin with no known antidote. There have been successful tests of a possible antidote in mice, but further tests |



must be carried out to determine efficacy in humans. Fampridine has been shown to reverse tetrodotoxin toxicity in animal experiments.

Tetrodotoxin blocks action potentials in nerves by binding to the voltage-gated, fast sodium channels in nerve cell membranes, essentially preventing any affected nerve cells from firing by blocking the channels used in the process. The binding site of this toxin is located at the pore opening of the voltage-gated Na⁺ channel. Its name derives from Tetraodontiformes, an order that includes pufferfish, porcupinefish, ocean sunfish or mola, and triggerfish, several species that carry the toxin. Although tetrodotoxin was discovered in these fish and found in several other animals (e.g., blue-ringed octopus, rough-skinned newt, and Naticidae) it is actually produced by certain symbiotic bacteria, such as *Pseudoalteromonas tetraodonis*, certain species of *Pseudomonas* and *Vibrio*, as well as some others that reside within these animals.

SWISS:

N/A

CAS:

4368-28-9