BACKGROUND

Tocopherol transfer protein alpha (TTP-α) is a cytosolic liver protein which binds α-tocopherol (vitamin E) and enhances its transfer between separate membranes. Defects in TTP-α cause ataxia with isolated vitamin E deficiency (AVED), a rare autosomal recessive neurodegenerative progressive disorder characterized by reduced plasma levels of vitamin E. AVED causes peripheral neuropathy and a loss of balance and coordination. In addition to neurological symptoms, some individuals with AVED may also display eye abnormalities, disorders affecting the heart muscles (cardiomyopathy) and an abnormal curvairae of the spine (scoliosis). Friedreich’s ataxia, a disease which causes muscle weakness and ataxia, is similar to AVED in clinical presentation and is the most common inherited ataxia.

REFERENCES


CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TTPA (human) mapping to 8q12.3; Ttpa (mouse) mapping to 4 A3.

SOURCE

TTP-α (N-18) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the N-terminus of TTP-α of human origin.

STORAGE

Store at 4°C. **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.