Recombinant Prealbumin/Transthyretin Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN302048L

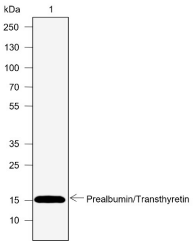
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;
Immunogen	Peptide. This information is proprietary to PTMab.
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	A768
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:1000
IHC	1:1000

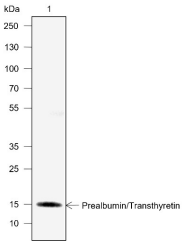
Data



Western Blot with Prealbumin/Transthyretin Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: Human plasma

Observed-MW:35 kDa

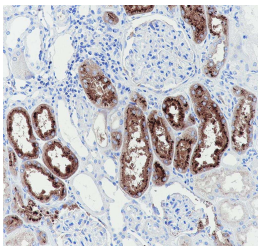
Calculated-MW:16 kDa



Western Blot with Prealbumin/Transthyretin Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:5000. Lane 1: Human plasma

Observed-MW:35 kDa

Calculated-MW:16 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human kidney using Prealbumin/Transthyretin Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com
Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Transthyretin (TTR) is a highly conserved homotetremric protein that is synthesized in the liver and choroid plexus of the brain. TTR wasoriginally discovered as a protein found in human plasma and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). TTR transports thyroid hormones (TH) and retinol bybinding to retinol-binding protein. Although TTR is synthesized in the liver and choroid plexus, TTR is detected in blood plasma andcerebrospinal fluid migrating as monomers, dimers, and tetramers. Beyond its function as a carrier protein of TH and retinol in plasma andCSF, several additional TTR functions have been described, including proteolytic cleavage of specific substrates like apolipoprotein,neuropeptide Y (NPY), and APP. These neuronal substrates suggest a functional role for TTR in the central nervous system. Consistent witha CNS function, TTR null mice exhibit memory impairments and altered sensorimotor behavior). TTR may also be linked to neurodegenerativedisease: TTR levels in Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients are negatively correlated with disease progression, and a protective role for TTR, atleast in AD mouse models, has been described. TTR itself may play a more direct role in disease as gain-of-function mutations in TTR causethe protein to misfold and aggregate into amyloid fibrils, contributing to autosomal dominant hereditary amyloidosis in diseases such as familialamyloid polyneuropathy, familial amyloid cardiomyopathy, and familial leptomeningeal amyloidosis.

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