Best Tools for immunology Research

Prealbumin rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YT7856
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;IHC
Target :	Prealbumin
Fields :	>>Thyroid hormone synthesis
Gene Name :	TTR PALB
Protein Name :	Prealbumin
Human Gene Id :	7276
Human Swiss Prot No :	P02766
Mouse Gene Id :	22139
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P07309
Rat Gene Id :	24856
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P02767
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human Prealbumin AA range: 81-130
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human Prealbumin
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000;IHC 1:50-300
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight : 16kD

Background : This gene encodes transthyretin, one of the three prealbumins including alpha-1-antitrypsin, transthyretin and orosomucoid. Transthyretin is a carrier protein; it transports thyroid hormones in the plasma and cerebrospinal fluid, and also transports retinol (vitamin A) in the plasma. The protein consists of a tetramer of identical subunits. More than 80 different mutations in this gene have been reported; most mutations are related to amyloid deposition, affecting predominantly peripheral nerve and/or the heart, and a small portion of the gene mutations is non-amyloidogenic. The diseases caused by mutations include amyloidotic polyneuropathy, euthyroid hyperthyroxinaemia, amyloidotic vitreous opacities, cardiomyopathy, oculoleptomeningeal amyloidosis, meningocerebrovascular amyloidosis, carpal tunnel syndrome, etc. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2009],

Function : disease:Defects in TTR are a cause of hyperthyroxinemia [MIM:176300].,disease:Defects in TTR are the cause of amyloidosis type 1 (AMYL1) [MIM:176300]. AMYL1 is a hereditary generalized amyloidosis due to transthyretin amyloid deposition. Protein fibrils can form in different tissues leading to amyloid polyneuropathies, amyloidotic cardiomyopathy, carpal tunnel syndrome, systemic senile amyloidosis.,disease:Defects in TTR are the cause of amyloidosis type 7 (AMYL7) [MIM:105210]; also known as leptomeningeal amyloidosis or meningocerebrovascular amyloidosis. AMYL7 is a form of hereditary transthyretin amyloidosis characterized by primary involvement of the central nervous system. Neuropathologic examination shows amyloid in the walls of leptomeningeal vessels, in pia arachnoid, and subpial deposits. Some patients also develop vitreous amyloid deposition that leads to visual impairment (ocu

Subcellular Location : Secreted. Cytoplasm.

Expression : Detected in serum and cerebrospinal fluid (at protein level). Highly expressed in choroid plexus epithelial cells. Detected in retina pigment epithelium and liver.

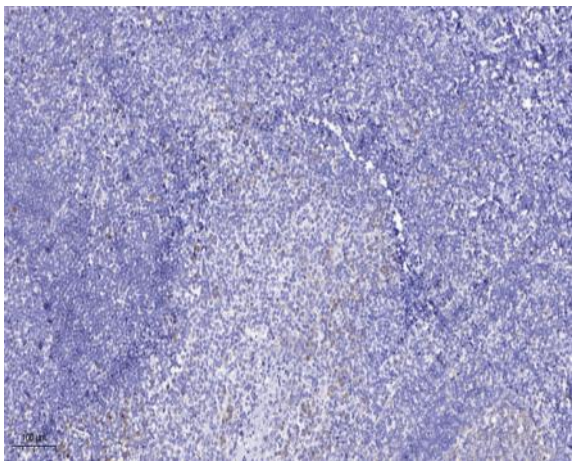
Sort : 13003

No4 : 1

Host : Rabbit

Modifications : Unmodified

Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).