

Product datasheet

Anti-Prealbumin antibody ab106558

[1 References](#) [4 Images](#)

Overview

Product name	Anti-Prealbumin antibody
Description	Chicken polyclonal to Prealbumin
Host species	Chicken
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB, IHC-P
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human, Recombinant fragment
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human Prealbumin (internal sequence). Database link: P02766
Positive control	WB: Recombinant Prealbumin protein. Human lung tissue lysate. IHC-P: Human lung tissue.
General notes	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituent: PBS
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgY

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab106558 in the following tested applications.

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

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		Use a concentration of 1 - 2 µg/ml. Predicted molecular weight: 16 kDa.
IHC-P		Use a concentration of 2.5 - 20 µg/ml.

Target**Function**

Thyroid hormone-binding protein. Probably transports thyroxine from the bloodstream to the brain.

Tissue specificity

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

Involvement in disease

Defects in TTR are the cause of amyloidosis transthyretin-related (AMYL-TTR) [MIM:105210]. 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. The disease includes leptomeningeal amyloidosis that is 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 (oculoleptomeningeal amyloidosis). Clinical features include seizures, stroke-like episodes, dementia, psychomotor deterioration, variable amyloid deposition in the vitreous humor.

Defects in TTR are a cause of hyperthyroxinemia dystansthyretinemic euthyroidal (HTDE) [MIM:145680]. It is a condition characterized by elevation of total and free thyroxine in healthy, euthyroid persons without detectable binding protein abnormalities.

Defects in TTR are a cause of carpal tunnel syndrome type 1 (CTS1) [MIM:115430]. It is a condition characterized by entrapment of the median nerve within the carpal tunnel. Symptoms include burning pain and paresthesias involving the ventral surface of the hand and fingers which may radiate proximally. Impairment of sensation in the distribution of the median nerve and thenar muscle atrophy may occur. This condition may be associated with repetitive occupational trauma, wrist injuries, amyloid neuropathies, rheumatoid arthritis.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the transthyretin family.

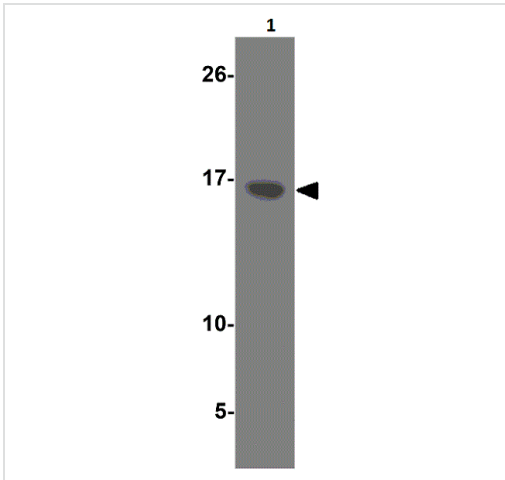
Domain

Each monomer has two 4-stranded beta sheets and the shape of a prolate ellipsoid. Antiparallel beta-sheet interactions link monomers into dimers. A short loop from each monomer forms the main dimer-dimer interaction. These two pairs of loops separate the opposed, convex beta-sheets of the dimers to form an internal channel.

Cellular localization

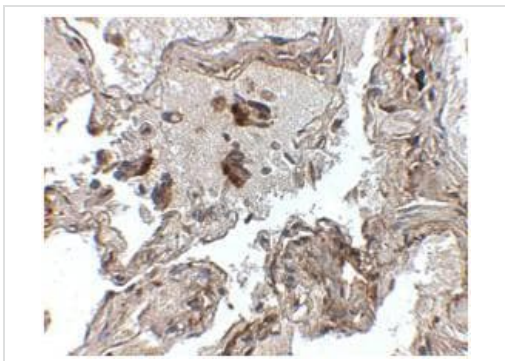
Secreted. Cytoplasm.

Images



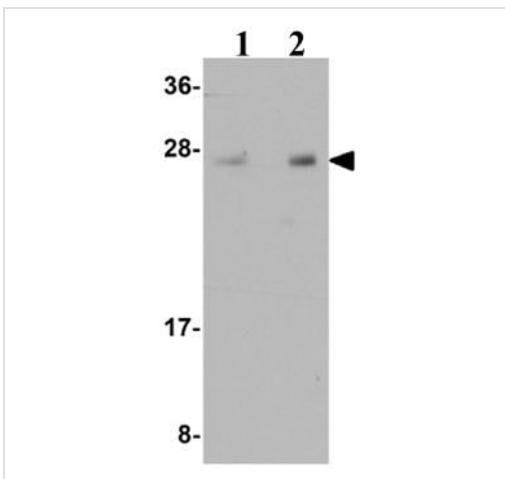
Western blot - Anti-Prealbumin antibody (ab106558)

Western Blot of recombinant Prealbumin protein (125 ng) labeling Prealbumin with Anti-Prealbumin antibody (ab106558) at 1 µg/ml.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Prealbumin antibody (ab106558)

Immunohistochemical analysis of Prealbumin in Human lung tissue, using ab106558 at 2.5 µg/ml.



Western blot - Anti-Prealbumin antibody (ab106558)

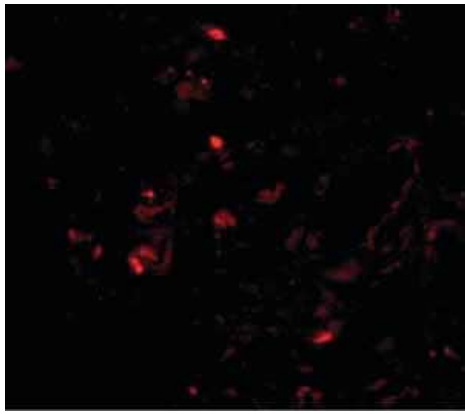
Lane 1 : Anti-Prealbumin antibody (ab106558) at 1 µg/ml

Lane 2 : Anti-Prealbumin antibody (ab106558) at 2 µg/ml

All lanes : Human lung tissue lysate

Lysates/proteins at 15 µg per lane.

Predicted band size: 16 kDa



Immunohistochemical analysis of human lung tissue labelling
Prealbumin with ab106558 at 20 ug/mL.

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-
embedded sections) - Anti-Prealbumin antibody
(ab106558)

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