

Product datasheet

Anti-Prealbumin antibody [CPTC-TTR-1] - BSA and Azide free ab268246

[2 Images](#)

Overview

Product name	Anti-Prealbumin antibody [CPTC-TTR-1] - BSA and Azide free
Description	Mouse monoclonal [CPTC-TTR-1] to Prealbumin - BSA and Azide free
Host species	Mouse
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB, Protein Array
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
Immunogen	Recombinant full length protein within Human Prealbumin aa 1-147. The exact sequence is proprietary. Database link: P02766
Positive control	WB: Human kidney tissue lysate.
General notes	ab268246 is the carrier-free version of ab268123 .

Our **carrier-free** antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. The carrier-free buffer and high concentration allow for increased conjugation efficiency.

This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our **conjugation kits** for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with <1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

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.

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

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 Constituent: PBS
Carrier free	Yes
Purity	Protein A/G purified
Purification notes	Purified from bioreactor concentrate.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	CPTC-TTR-1
Isotype	IgG2a
Light chain type	kappa

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab268246 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: 15 kDa.
Protein Array		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

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 dystransthyretinemic 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.

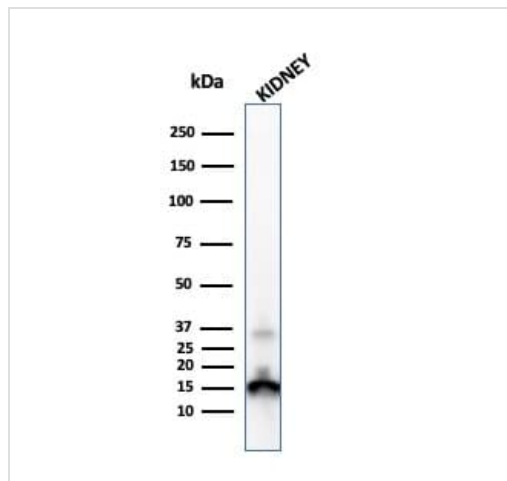
Domain

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

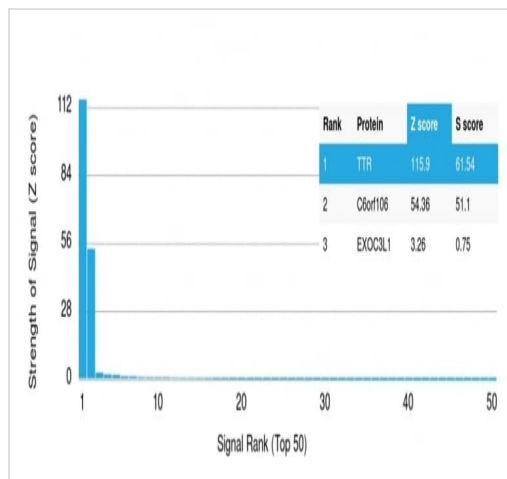


Western blot - Anti-Prealbumin antibody [CPTC-TTR-1] - BSA and Azide free (ab268246)

Anti-Prealbumin antibody [CPTC-TTR-1] ([ab268123](#)) at 2 µg/ml + Human kidney tissue lysate

Predicted band size: 15 kDa

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA and Sodium azide ([ab268123](#))



Protein Array - Anti-Prealbumin antibody [CPTC-TTR-1] - BSA and Azide free (ab268246)

Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using [ab268123](#).

Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (Monoclonal Antibody) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a Monoclonal Antibody to its intended target. A Monoclonal Antibody is considered to specific to its intended target, if the Monoclonal Antibody has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a Monoclonal Antibody binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that Monoclonal Antibody to protein X is equal to 29.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA and Sodium azide (**ab268123**)

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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