OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for AR05083PU-N

Transthyretin / Prealbumin Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Transthyretin / Prealbumin human protein, 1 mg
Species:	Human
Purity:	96% SDS-PAGE confirms prealbumin as the major component. Under certain conditions dimer and monomer subunits can be seen. Cellulose acetate electrophoresis shows one band only with a higher electrophoretic mobility than albumin.
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified protein Buffer System: 0.02 M Ammonium Bicarbonate buffer
Reconstitution Method:	Use phosphate buffered saline > pH 7.0
Preparation:	Lyophilized purified protein
Applications:	ELISA.
Protein Description:	Native Prealbumin from human serum.
Note:	Caution: (A full Health and Safety assessment is available upon request) The serum used to prepare this product has been tested and found to be negative for HIV 1 and 2 antibodies, HBsAg and HCV antibodies. Finished product is negative for HIV antigen P24.
Storage:	Prior to and following reconstitution store the protein at 2-8°C. **DO NOT FREEZE!**
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_000362
Locus ID:	7276
UniProt ID:	P02766
Cytogenetics:	18q12.1
Synonyms:	TTR, ATTR, TBPA, PALP

View online »

Summary: This gene encodes one of the three prealbumins, which include alpha-1-antitrypsin, transthyretin and orosomucoid. The encoded protein, transthyretin, is a homo-tetrameric carrier protein, which transports thyroid hormones in the plasma and cerebrospinal fluid. It is also involved in the transport of retinol (vitamin A) in the plasma by associating with retinol-binding protein. The protein may also be involved in other intracellular processes including proteolysis, nerve regeneration, autophagy and glucose homeostasis. Mutations in this gene are associated with amyloid deposition, predominantly affecting peripheral nerves or the heart, while a small percentage of the gene mutations are non-amyloidogenic. The mutations are implicated in the etiology of several diseases, including amyloidotic polyneuropathy, euthyroid hyperthyroxinaemia, amyloidotic vitreous opacities, cardiomyopathy, oculoleptomeningeal amyloidosis, meningocerebrovascular amyloidosis and carpal tunnel syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]

Protein Families: ELISA.