

Human PreAlbumin ELISA Kit (Transthyretin) ab108895

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概述

产品名称 人PreAlbumin ELISA试剂盒(Transthyretin)

检测方法 Colorimetric

精确度 批次内

| 样品 | n | Mean | SD | CV% |
|---------|---|------|----|------|
| Overall | | | | 5.7% |

批次间

| 样品 | n | Mean | SD | CV% |
|---------|---|------|----|------|
| Overall | | | | 9.4% |

样品类型 Saliva, Milk, Urine, Serum, Plasma, Cerebral Spinal Fluid

检测类型 Sandwich (quantitative)

灵敏度 = 75 pg/ml

范围 0.122 ng/ml - 31.25 ng/ml

回收率 = 98 %

检测时间 4h 00m

实验步骤 Multiple steps standard assay

种属反应性 与反应: Human

产品概述 Human PreAlbumin ELISA kit ((Transthyretin) is designed for the quantitative measurement of PreAlbumin concentrations in plasma, serum, milk, urine, saliva, CSF, cell culture, cell lysate, and tissue samples.

A PreAlbumin specific antibody has been precoated onto 96-well plates and blocked. Standards or test samples are added to the wells and subsequently a PreAlbumin specific biotinylated detection antibody is added and then followed by washing with wash buffer. Streptavidin-Peroxidase Conjugate is added and unbound conjugates are washed away with wash buffer. TMB is then used to visualize Streptavidin-Peroxidase enzymatic reaction. TMB is catalyzed by Streptavidin-Peroxidase to produce a blue color product that changes into yellow after adding acidic stop solution. The density of yellow coloration is directly proportional to the amount of PreAlbumin captured in plate.

The entire kit may be stored at -20°C for long term storage before reconstitution - Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

平台 Microplate

性能

存放说明 Store at -20°C. Please refer to protocols.

| 组件 | 1 x 96 tests |
|--|--------------|
| 100X Streptavidin-Peroxidase Conjugate | 1 x 80µl |
| 10X Diluent N Concentrate | 1 x 30ml |
| 20X Wash Buffer Concentrate | 2 x 30ml |
| 50X Biotinylated Human PreAlbumin Antibody | 1 x 120µl |
| Chromogen Substrate | 1 x 7ml |
| PreAlbumin Microplate (12 x 8 well strips) | 1 unit |
| PreAlbumin Standard | 1 vial |
| Sealing Tapes | 3 units |
| Stop Solution | 1 x 11ml |

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

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

疾病相关 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.

序列相似性

Belongs to the transthyretin family.

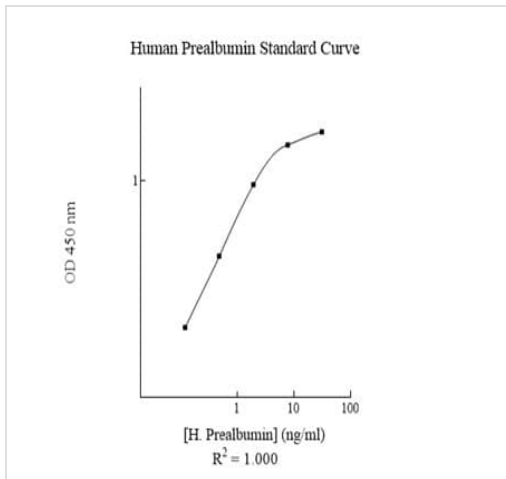
结构域

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.

细胞定位

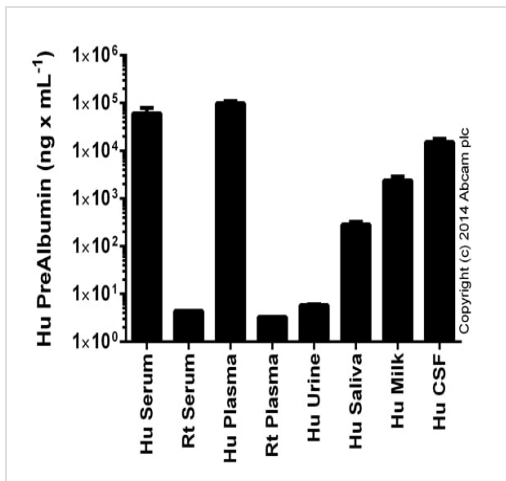
Secreted. Cytoplasm.

图片



Human PreAlbumin standard curve.

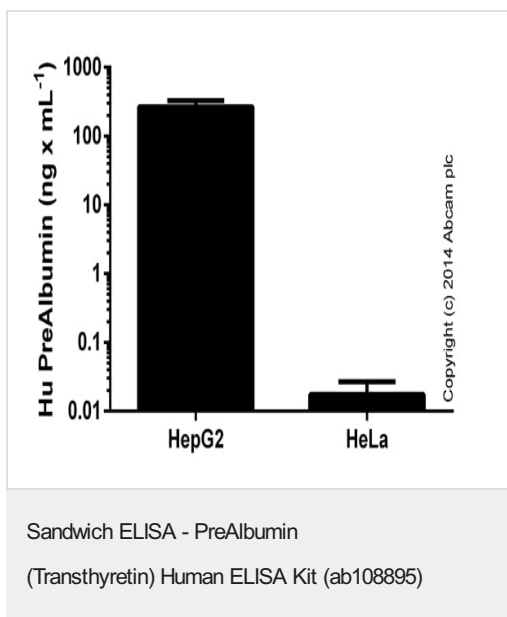
Typical Standard Curve



PreAlbumin measured in biological fluids, background signal subtracted (duplicates +/- SD).

Sandwich ELISA - PreAlbumin

(Transthyretin) Human ELISA Kit (ab108895)



PreAlbumin detected in cell supernatants, results shown after background signal was subtracted (duplicates +/- SD).

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