

Prealbumin / Transthyretin

Prealbumin, known as transthyretin (TTR), is synthesized primarily in the liver and acts as a binding protein for thyroid hormones and retinol-binding protein. It also acts as a biochemical marker to assess the capacity of the liver, malnutrition as well as the efficacy of parenteral nutrition due to those 4 reasons: 2-days short serum half-life; Less affected by liver disease than other proteins; Not affected by hydration status; Not affected by Vitamin Deficiency (except zinc).

Prealbumin ranges from 21mg/dL to 43 mg/dL in healthy adult males and it ranges from 17mg/dL to 34 mg/dL in adult females. It is decreased in protein-calorie malnutrition, liver disease, and acute inflammation. Thus, determining the level of prealbumin is a sensitive and cost-effective method of assessing the severity of illness resulting from malnutrition in patients who are critically ill or have a chronic disease. Other than assessing malnutrition and parenteral nutrition, prealbumin has also been associated with many pathological conditions, including certain cancers, liver pathologies, infection and sepsis, and end-stage renal disease.

Trusted Tools for Prealbumin Assay Development

Immunoturbidimetric Assay is one of the most commonly used Prealbumin detection methods. Creative Diagnostics is glad to support the detection by providing native prealbumin antigens and several monoclonal antibodies. Our newly launched high-affinity mouse monoclonal antibodies have been validated both in ELISA and Immunoturbidimetric. Clones can be paired with each other and are suitable for the development of diagnostics assays.

References

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