

## ARG23510 anti-Albumin antibody

Package: 500 µl

Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Albumin. Rabbit anti Bovine albumin antibody recognizes bovine albumin (BSA), a soluble protein which constitutes approximately one half of blood serum protein. BSA functions primarily as a carrier protein for steroids, fatty acids, and thyroid hormones and plays a role in stabilizing extracellular fluid volume. BSA is synthesized in the liver as preproalbumin, which has an N-terminal peptide removed before it is released by the rough endoplasmic reticulum as proalbumin. In turn, proalbumin is cleaved in the Golgi vesicles to produce albumin, which is secreted into the blood stream. BSA is used as a nutrient in cell cultures, as an enzyme stabilizer during DNA digestion, and as a diluent or blocking agent in immunohistochemistry and ELISAs.
Tested Reactivity	Bov
Tested Application	ELISA, IHC-Fr, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Albumin
Species	Bovine
Immunogen	Bovine albumin.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	FDAH; PRO0883; PRO1341; Serum albumin; ANALBA; PRO0903

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ELISA	1:20000 - 1:100000
	IHC-Fr	1:1000 - 1:5000
	WB	1:2000 - 1:10000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Serum
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated

freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

**Note** For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

## Bioinformation

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<b>Gene Symbol</b>	ALB
<b>Gene Full Name</b>	albumin
<b>Background</b>	Albumin is a soluble, monomeric protein which comprises about one-half of the blood serum protein. Albumin functions primarily as a carrier protein for steroids, fatty acids, and thyroid hormones and plays a role in stabilizing extracellular fluid volume. Albumin is a globular unglycosylated serum protein of molecular weight 65,000. Albumin is synthesized in the liver as preproalbumin which has an N-terminal peptide that is removed before the nascent protein is released from the rough endoplasmic reticulum. The product, proalbumin, is in turn cleaved in the Golgi vesicles to produce the secreted albumin. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
<b>Function</b>	Serum albumin, the main protein of plasma, has a good binding capacity for water, Ca(2+), Na(+), K(+), fatty acids, hormones, bilirubin and drugs. Its main function is the regulation of the colloidal osmotic pressure of blood. Major zinc transporter in plasma, typically binds about 80% of all plasma zinc. [UniProt]
<b>Calculated Mw</b>	69 kDa
<b>PTM</b>	Kenitra variant is partially O-glycosylated at Thr-620. It has two new disulfide bonds Cys-600 to Cys-602 and Cys-601 to Cys-606.  Glycated in diabetic patients.  Phosphorylated by FAM20C in the extracellular medium.  Acetylated on Lys-223 by acetylsalicylic acid. [UniProt]