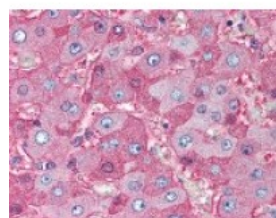




ALB Antibody [AL-01]

CATALOG NUMBER: 48-994



Immunohistochemistry staining of ALB in liver tissue using ALB monoclonal Antibody.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, IHC, RIA, WB
APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, IHC-P (5 ug/ml), RIA, WB
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
SPECIFICITY:	Reacts only with human serum albumin, a 65-67 kDa monomeric protein in human blood plasma; it is produced in liver. No cross-reactivity was observed with other serum proteins.
IMMUNOGEN:	ALB monoclonal antibody was raised against a fraction of proteins containing albumin after ammonium sulphate precipitation and DEAE - chromatography of human serum (Human).
HOST SPECIES:	Mouse

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Precipitation
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	PBS, 15 mM sodium azide, approx., pH 7.4.
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	ALB antibody can be stored short term 4 °C. For long term storage aliquot and store at -20 °C. As with all antibodies avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Monoclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG1
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	ALB, Albumin (32 AA), Albumin (AA 34), Albumin, Growth-inhibiting protein 20, PRO1341, PRO0883, Serum albumin, PRO0903
ACCESSION NO.:	P02768
PROTEIN GI NO.:	113576
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	ALB

Background**BACKGROUND:**

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. Mutations in the ALB gene on chromosome 4 result in various anomalous proteins. Albumin is a globular unglycosylated serum protein of molecular weight 65,000. The human albumin gene is 16,961 nucleotides long from the putative 'cap' site to the first poly(A) addition site. It is split into 15 exons which are symmetrically placed within the 3 domains that are thought to have arisen by triplication of a single primordial domain. 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 give the secreted albumin.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 13, 2016