

## Product datasheet for AP31510SU-N

### Albumin Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ID, IP, R
Recommended Dilution:	As precipitating antiserum to identify or measure Guinea Pig albumin by a variety of Immunodiffusion techniques, including Immunoelectrophoresis, single and double radial immunodiffusion (Mancini, Ouchterlony) and Electroimmunodiffusion (Laurell). It has not been tested for use in nephelometry, ELISA or Immunochemistry, but this does not exclude such use if proper controls are included. <u>Recommended Dilutions:</u> Immunoelectrophoresis: Use 2 µl serum, plasma or equivalent against 120 µl antiserum. Double Radial Immunodiffusion (Ouchterlony): Use a rosette arrangement with 10 µl antiserum in a 3 mm diameter centre well and 2 µl serum samples (neat and serially diluted) in 2 mm diameter peripheral wells. Single Radial Immunodiffusion/Electroimmunodiffusion: Use 0.5 to 1.0 percent antiserum in the agar gel.
Reactivity:	Guinea Pig
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly purified albumin isolated from Guinea Pig serum. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Specificity:	The defined antibody specificity is directed to Albumin as tested against guinea pig serum. In Immunoelectrophoresis and double radial immunodiffusion (Ouchterlony), using various antiserum concentrations against appropriate concentrations of the immunogen, a single characteristic precipitin line is obtained which shows a reaction of identity with the precipitin lines obtained against Guinea Pig serum and the purified Albumin. <b>Cross-reactivity:</b> Inter-species cross-reactivity is a normal feature of antibodies to serum proteins, since homologous proteins of different species frequently share antigenic determinants. The degree of cross-reactivity is also dependent on the concentrations of the reactants and the sensitivity of the assay arrangement. This antiserum has not been tested in detail.
Formulation:	State: Serum State: Lyophilized, Delipidated, Heat inactivated, Stable Whole Serum without preservatives



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<b>Reconstitution Method:</b>	Restore by adding 1 ml of sterile distilled water
<b>Concentration:</b>	Total protein and IgG concentrations in the antiserum are comparable to those in pooled Rabbit serum. No foreign proteins added.
<b>Conjugation:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Storage:</b>	Store the antibody lyophilized at 2-8°C and reconstituted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation.
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>Database Link:</b>	<a href="#">Q6WDN9</a>
<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. Mutations in this 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 produce the secreted albumin.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	ALB, BSA, HSA, Serum Albumin
<b>Note:</b>	<b>Adsorption:</b> Immunoaffinity adsorbed using insolubilized antigens as required, to eliminate antibodies reacting with other serum proteins. The use of insolubilized adsorption antigens prevents the presence of excess adsorbent protein or immune complexes in the antiserum.