

Product datasheet for **AP31511SU-N**

ALB Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ID, IP, R
Recommended Dilution:	As precipitating antiserum to identify or measure horse 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 and Electroimmunodiffusion: Use 0.5 to 1.0% antiserum in the agar gel.
Reactivity:	Equine
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly purified albumin isolated from Horse serum. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.



[View online »](#)

Specificity:	<p>The defined antibody specificity is directed to Albumin as tested against Horse sera. 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 horse serum and the purified Albumin.</p> <p>Cross-reactivity: 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.</p> <p>This antiserum has been tested for cross-reactivity in Double Radial Immunodiffusion with the following results: Bovine (+), Cat (+), Chicken (-), Dog (+), Duck (-) , Goat (+), Guinea Pig (+), Hamster (++) , Human(+), Monkey(++), Mouse(+), Pigeon (-), Rabbit (±), Rat(+), Sheep(+), Swine (+). A negative cross-reaction in Double Radial Immunodiffusion does not exclude some reaction in more sensitive techniques.</p>
Formulation:	<p>State: Serum State: Lyophilized, Delipidated, Heat inactivated, Stable Whole Serum without preservatives</p>
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 1 ml of sterile distilled water
Concentration:	Total protein and IgG concentrations in the antiserum are comparable to those in pooled Rabbit serum. No foreign proteins added.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	<p>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.</p> <p>If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation.</p>
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Database Link:	P35747
Background:	<p>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.</p>
Synonyms:	ALB, BSA, HSA, Serum Albumin

Note: **Adsorption:** 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.