

Product datasheet for **AP31512AF-N**

Alb Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	The Cytochemical grade allows the use in different types of highly sensitive immunoassays on appropriately treated cell and tissue substrates. In Radioimmunoassay. For the production of immunoconjugates with a selected marker. To prepare immunoaffinity adsorbents by coupling to an artificial carrier. In non-isotopic methodology based on solid phase immunochemistry (e.g. ELISA), both as catching antibody and detection reagent. In Western blotting. <i>Recommended Dilutions</i> Histochemical and Cytochemical Use: 1/100-1/500. ELISA and comparable non-precipitating antibody-binding assays: 1/1,000-1/10,000.
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly purified Albumin isolated from Mouse serum. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.



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Specificity:	<p>The defined antibody specificity is directed to Albumin as tested against Mouse 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 Mouse 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 (-), Chicken (-), Canine (-), Goat (-), Guinea Pig (++), Hamster (+), Horse (+), Human (+), Monkey (+), Rat (++), Sheep (-), Swine (+).</p> <p>A negative cross-reaction in Double Radial Immunodiffusion does not exclude some reaction in more sensitive techniques.</p>
Formulation:	<p>PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives and foreign proteins. State: Azide Free State: Lyophilized purified Hyperimmune IgG fraction</p>
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 1 ml of sterile distilled water
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Hyperimmune antisera with strong precipitating activity are selected for fractionation by salt-precipitation and purification of the IgG fraction by DEAE-chromatography.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	<p>Prior to reconstitution store at 2-8°C. Following reconstitution store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.</p>
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	albumin
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 11657 Mouse P07724

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 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.

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.