

Product datasheet for **AP31512BT-N**

Alb Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IHC, R, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<p>Can be used in Enzyme-Immunocytochemical and Immunohistochemical staining for the detection of Albumin of appropriately treated cell and tissue substrates at the cellular and subcellular level. In non-isotopic assay methodology (e.g. ELISA) to measure Albumin in Mouse serum or other body fluids. As a second step an avidin or streptavidin conjugate of the user's choice has to be used.</p> <p>This immunoconjugate is not pre-diluted. The optimum working dilution of each conjugate should be established by titration before being used. Excess labelled antibody must be avoided because it may cause high unspecific background staining and interfere with the specific signal.</p> <p><i>Recommended Working Dilutions:</i></p> <p>Histochemical and Cytochemical Use: 1/100-1/500.</p> <p>ELISA and comparable non-precipitating antibody-binding assays: 1/1,000-1/10,000.</p>
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	<p>Albumin is isolated from Mouse serum by sequential precipitation and purified by ion exchange chromatography and affinity chromatography.</p> <p>Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.</p>



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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 Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized purified hyperimmune IgG fraction Molar ratio: Biotin/IgG ~5.0</p>
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 1 ml 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:	Biotin
Storage:	<p>Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. 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.