

Product datasheet for **AP31514FC-N**

Alb Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

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| Product Type: | Primary Antibodies |
| Applications: | ID, IF, IHC, R, WB |
| Recommended Dilution: | Can be used as reagent for the direct detection of Albumin in Rat cells, tissues and body fluids in Immunofluorescence techniques. 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. <i>Recommended Dilutions: 1/20-1/80.</i> |
| Reactivity: | Rat |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Immunogen: | Highly purified Albumin isolated from Rat 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 Rat 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 rat serum and the purified Albumin. Cross-reactivity: Inter-species cross-reactivity is a normal feature of antibodies to mammalian 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 fraction has been tested for cross-reactivity by double radial immunodiffusion against several species sera with the following results: Mouse, Guinea Pig: ++ Horse: + Human, Swine, Monkey: ± Rabbit, Sheep, Goat, Canine, Chicken, Bovine: - |



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| Formulation: | PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives or foreign proteins Label: FITC State: Lyophilised purified hyperimmune Ig fraction Label: Fluorescein isothiocyanate isomer 1 Absorption emission: 492nm / 515nm Molar ratio: 2.7 |
| Reconstitution Method: | Restore with 1 ml sterile distilled water |
| Concentration: | lot specific |
| Purification: | DEAE-column Chromatography |
| Conjugation: | FITC |
| Storage: | Prior to reconstitution store at 2-8°C. Following reconstitution store undiluted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |
| Stability: | Shelf life: one year from despatch. |
| Gene Name: | albumin |
| Database Link: | Entrez Gene 24186 Rat P02770 |
| 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. |