

Product datasheet for **SM300P**

Albumin (ALB) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: AL-01]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	AL-01
Applications:	ELISA, IHC, R, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA. RIA. Western blotting. Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections: 5 µg/ml. <i>Positive Tissue:</i> Liver.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Fraction of proteins containing Albumin after Ammonium Sulphate precipitation and DEAE-chromatography of Human serum
Specificity:	The antibody AL-01 reacts only with Human Serum Albumin, a 65-67 kDa monomeric protein in Human blood plasma; it is produced in liver. No cross-reactivity was observed with other serum proteins.
Formulation:	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH~7.4 State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction (>95% pure by SDS-PAGE) Preservative: 15 mM Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Precipitation Methods
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Predicted Protein Size:	69 kDa



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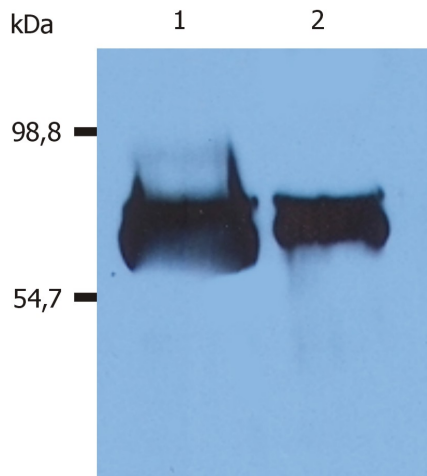
Gene Name: albumin

Database Link: [Entrez Gene 213 Human P02768](#)

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. Human serum albumin (65-67 kDa) is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma (produced in the liver). It has a serum half-life of approximately 20 days.

Synonyms: ALB, BSA, HSA, Serum Albumin

Product images:



Western Blotting analysis (reducing conditions) of human serum albumin using anti-human Albumin (AL-01). Lane 1: Human blood plasma
Lane 2: Human blood serum