

AP31510FC-N**Polyclonal Antibody to Albumin - FITC****Alternate names:**

ALB, BSA, HSA, Serum Albumin

Quantity:

2 ml

Concentration:

10 mg/ml

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.

Uniprot ID:[Q6WDN9](#)**NCBI:**[10141](#)**Host / Isotype:**

Rabbit / IgG

Immunogen:

Albumin is isolated from Guinea Pig serum by sequential precipitation and purified by ion exchange chromatography and affinity chromatography. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.

Format:**State:** Lyophilized hyperimmune IgG fraction**Purification:** Hyperimmune antisera with strong precipitating activity are selected for fractionation by salt-precipitation and purification of the IgG fraction by DEAE-chromatography.**Buffer System:** PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives and foreign proteins**Label:** FITC – Fluorescein Isothiocyanate isomer 1*Absorption / Emission:* 492 nm / 515 nm*Molar Ratio:* Fluorescein/IgG ~1.1**Reconstitution:** Restore by adding 1.0 ml of sterile distilled water**Applications:**

Can be used as reagent for the direct detection of Albumin in guinea pig 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.

Working Dilutions: 1/20-1/80.

Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.

- Specificity:** The defined antibody specificity is directed to Albumin as tested against Guinea Pig 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 Guinea Pig 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. Cross-reactivity of this antiserum has not been tested in detail.
Species: Guinea Pig.
Other species not tested.
- Add. Information:** **Conjugation Procedure:** A proprietary technique for the binding to FITC is used, followed by several purification steps to remove free reactants and protein aggregates. After each step activity and specificity are tested in a variety of techniques. The conjugate is lyophilized to assure stability and long shelf life.
- Storage:** Store lyophilized at 2-8°C and reconstituted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.
Avoid Repeated thawing and freezing.
Shelf life: one year from despatch.