



# Human Serum Albumin mouse mAb

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-02959
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA;sELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	alb
<b>Protein Name</b>	
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified Human serum albumin.
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Serum Albumin and does not cross-react with related proteins.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	wb 1:1000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	ALB;ALBU_HUMAN;Albumin (32 AA);Albumin (AA 34);Albumin;Analbuminemia;Bisalbuminemia;Cell growth inhibiting protein 42;DKFZp779N1935;Dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia;Growth inhibiting protein 20;HSA;Hyperthyroxinemia dysalbuminemic;PRO0883;PRO0903;PRO1341; PRO2044;PRO2619;Serum albumin.
<b>Observed Band</b>	67kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Secreted.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Plasma.
<b>Function</b>	caution:A peptide arising from positions 166 to 174 was originally (PubMed:3087352 and PubMed:2437111) termed neurotensin-related peptide (NRP) or kinetensin and was thought to regulates fat digestion, lipid absorption, and blood flow.,disease:A variant structure of albumin could lead to increased binding of zinc resulting in an asymptomatic augmentation of zinc concentration in the blood [MIM:194470].,disease:Defects in ALB are a cause of familial dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia (FDH) [MIM:103600]. FDH is a form of euthyroid hyperthyroxinemia that is due to increased affinity of ALB for T(4). It is the most common cause of inherited euthyroid hyperthyroxinemia in Caucasian



population.,function:Serum albumin, the main protein of plasma, has a good binding capacity for water, Ca(2+), Na(+), K(+), fatty acids, hormones, bilirubin and drugs. Its main function is the regulation of the collo

**Background**

This gene encodes the most abundant protein in human blood. This protein functions in the regulation of blood plasma colloid osmotic pressure and acts as a carrier protein for a wide range of endogenous molecules including hormones, fatty acids, and metabolites, as well as exogenous drugs. Additionally, this protein exhibits an esterase-like activity with broad substrate specificity. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate the mature protein. A peptide derived from this protein, EPI-X4, is an endogenous inhibitor of the CXCR4 chemokine receptor. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2016],

**matters needing attention**

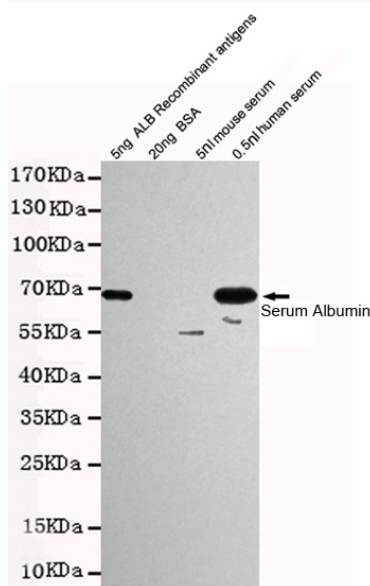
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

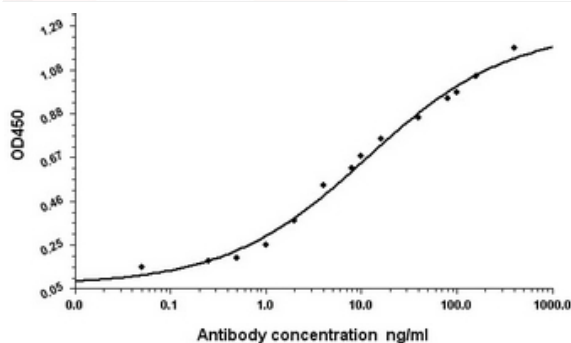
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



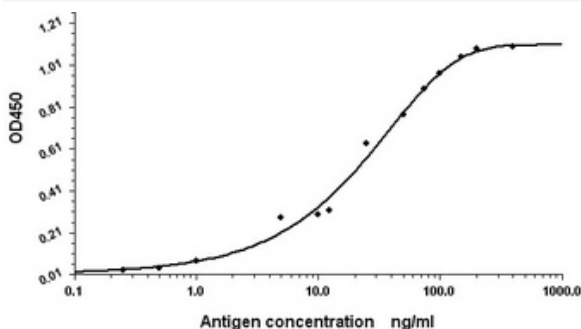
## Products Images



Western blot detection of Human Serum Albumin in 0.5nl human serum and 5ng ALB Recombinant antigens cell lysates using Human Serum Albumin mouse mAb (1:1000 diluted). Predicted band size:67KDa. Observed band size:67KDa.



Indirect ELISA assay for anti-Human Serum Albumin mouse mAb. Antigen coating concentration: 8ug/ml.



Standard Curve for Human Serum Albumin (Analyte: Human Serum Albumin protein ); using Capture Antibody Mouse monoclonal [1A8-C5-B4] to Human Serum Albumin at 8μg/ml and Detector Antibody Rabbit polyclonal antiserum to Human Serum Albumin.