

DESCRIPTION

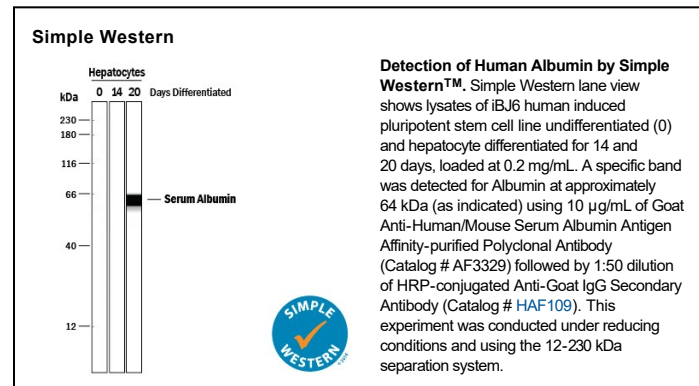
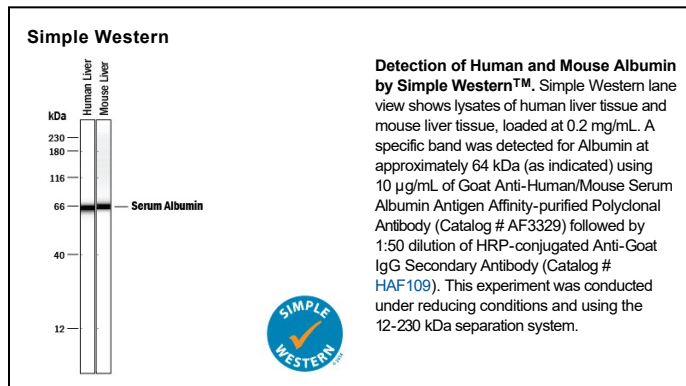
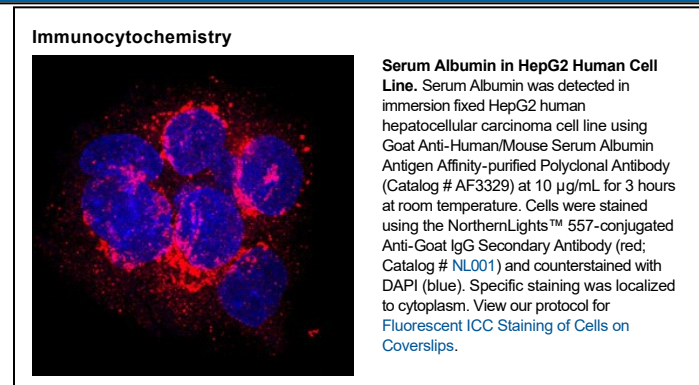
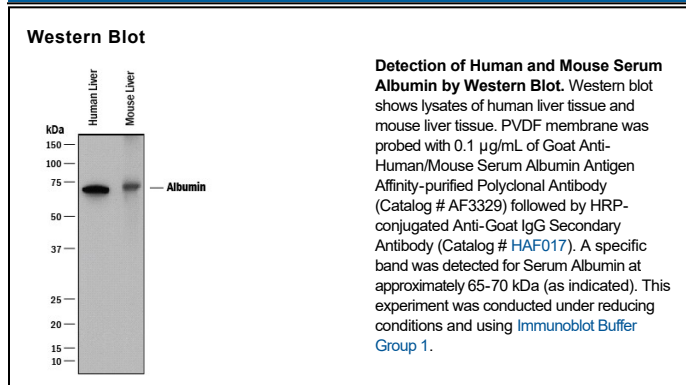
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects human and mouse Serum Albumin in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse Serum Albumin
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

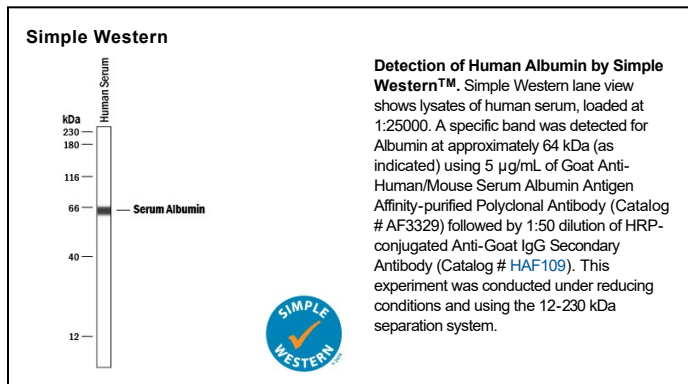
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	See Below
Immunocytochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	See Below
Simple Western	5-10 µg/mL	See Below

DATA





PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
*Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Albumins are a family of globular proteins, the most common of which are serum albumins. Albumins are commonly found in blood plasma, and are unique from other blood proteins in that they are not glycosylated. Albumin is a 65-70 kDa protein with serum albumin being the main protein of human blood plasma. It binds water, cations (such as Ca²⁺, Na⁺ and K⁺), fatty acids, hormones, bilirubin, thyroxine (T₄) and pharmaceuticals (including barbiturates) - its main function is to regulate the colloidal osmotic pressure of blood. Albumin comprises three homologous domains that assemble to form a heart-shaped molecule. Each domain is a product of two subdomains that possess common structural motifs. The principal regions of ligand binding to human serum albumin are located in hydrophobic cavities in subdomains IIA and IIIA, which exhibit similar chemistry. Structurally, the serum albumins are similar, each domain containing five or six internal disulfide bonds.