

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Afamin in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 40% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Afamin is observed, and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) AFB and rhAFP is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Human embryonic kidney cell line HEK293-derived recombinant human Afamin Leu22-Asn599 Accession # P43652
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

AFM (Afamin; also α-Albumin) is a secreted monomeric glycoprotein member of the Alb/albumin family of molecules. Although its MW in SDS-Page ranges from 84-88 kDa, MALDI-TOF analysis yields a likely more correct value of 70-75 kDa. It is expressed by hepatocytes, CNS endothelial cells and osteoclasts, and circulates in the blood at low µg/mL concentrations. AFM is known to bind and transport vitamin E, particularly under conditions where lipoprotein is limited. This is likely to be important in follicular fluid and CSF. It also serves as an osteoclast-derived chemoattractant for preosteoblasts, providing a rationale for the observation that bone formation often follows bone resorption. Mature human AFM is 578 amino acids (aa) in length (aa 22-599). It contains three consecutive albumin domains (aa 36-206, 211-403 and 404-599) that contain a characteristic 5 or 6 intrachain disulfide bonds. Full-length human AFM shares 67% aa sequence identity with mouse AFM.

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