

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects Human Serum Albumin in direct ELISAs.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 188822
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Human Serum Albumin
<b>Conjugate</b>	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	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.

**ELISA** 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

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 Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Na<sup>+</sup> and K<sup>+</sup>), fatty acids, hormones, bilirubin, thyroxine (T<sub>4</sub>) 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.

## PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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