

DESCRIPTION

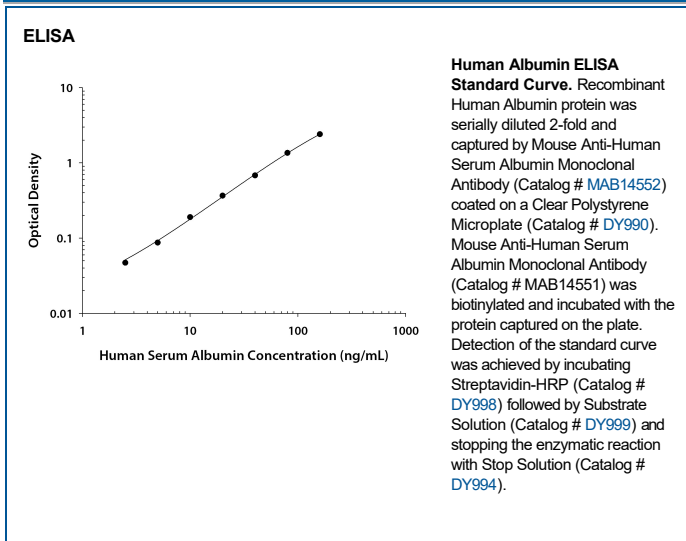
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects Human Serum Albumin in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 188815
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Human Serum Albumin
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 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.

ELISA	This antibody functions as an ELISA detection antibody when paired with Mouse Anti-Human Serum Albumin Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB14552). <i>This product is intended for assay development on various assay platforms requiring antibody pairs. We recommend the Human Serum Albumin DuoSet ELISA Kit (Catalog # DY1455) for convenient development of a sandwich ELISA.</i>
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DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.