

Mouse Anti-Bovine Serum Albumin antibody

SL0292M

Product Name	Bovine Serum Albumin
Chinese Name	牛血清白蛋白多克隆抗体
Alias	ALB; Bovine Serum Albumin; Albumin; Allergen Bos d 6; BSA; Serum albumin; ALBU_BOVIN.
Immunogen Species	Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted: Cow,) WB=1:500-2000,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	69kDa
Cellular localization	Secretory protein
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	Bovine Serum Albumin: full length
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed
Product Detail	Albumin is a soluble, monomeric protein which comprises about one-half of the blood serum protein. Albumin functions primarily as a carrier protein for steroids, fatty acids, and thyroid hormones and plays a role in stabilizing extracellular fluid volume. Albumin is a globular unglycosylated serum protein of molecular weight 65,000. Albumin is synthesized in the liver as

prealbumin which has an N-terminal peptide that is removed before the nascent protein is released from the rough endoplasmic reticulum. The product, proalbumin, is in turn cleaved in the Golgi vesicles to produce the secreted albumin. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

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 colloidal osmotic pressure of blood. Major zinc transporter in plasma, typically binds about 80% of all plasma zinc.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted.

Tissue Specificity:

Plasma.

Post-translational modifications:

Kenitra variant is partially O-glycosylated at Thr-620. It has two new disulfide bonds Cys-600 to Cys-602 and Cys-601 to Cys-606.

Glycated in diabetic patients.

Phosphorylation sites are present in the extracellular medium.

Acetylated on Lys-223 by acetylsalicylic acid.

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.

Similarity:

Belongs to the ALB/AFP/VDB family.

Contains 3 albumin domains.

SWISS:

P02769

Gene ID:

280717

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 280717](#) Cow