

**Albumin Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASC10902****Specification**

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**Albumin Antibody - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P02768</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P02768</a> , <a href="#">213</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Chicken
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgY
Application Notes	Albumin antibody can be used for detection of Albumin by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.

**Albumin Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID **213****Target/Specificity**

Albumin antibody was raised against a 13 amino acid synthetic peptide near the center of human Albumin.<br><br>The immunogen is located within amino acids 340 - 390 of Albumin.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Antibody can be stored at 4°C up to one year. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

**Precautions**

Albumin Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Albumin Antibody - Protein Information****Name** ALB**Function**

Binds water, Ca(2+), Na(+), K(+), fatty acids, hormones, bilirubin and drugs (Probable). Its main function is the regulation of the colloidal osmotic pressure of blood (Probable). Major zinc transporter in plasma, typically binds about 80% of all plasma zinc (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19021548" target="\_blank">19021548</a>). Major calcium and magnesium transporter in plasma, binds approximately 45% of circulating calcium and magnesium in plasma (By similarity). Potentially has more than two calcium-binding sites and might additionally bind calcium in a non-specific manner (By similarity). The shared binding site between zinc and calcium at residue Asp-273 suggests a crosstalk between zinc and calcium transport in the blood (By similarity). The rank order of affinity is zinc > calcium > magnesium (By similarity). Binds to the bacterial siderophore enterobactin and inhibits enterobactin-mediated iron

uptake of E.coli from ferric transferrin, and may thereby limit the utilization of iron and growth of enteric bacteria such as E.coli (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/6234017" target="\_blank">6234017</a>). Does not prevent iron uptake by the bacterial siderophore aerobactin (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/6234017" target="\_blank">6234017</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Secreted.

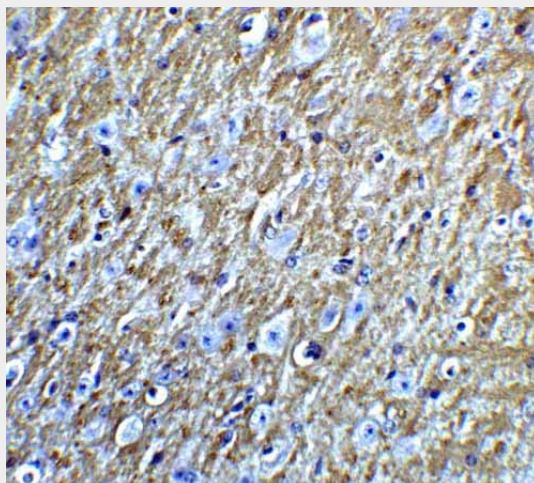
**Tissue Location**

Plasma.

**Albumin Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Albumin Antibody - Images**

Immunohistochemistry of FOXA2 in mouse brain tissue with FOXA2 Antibody at 5 µg/mL.

**Albumin Antibody - Background**

**Albumin Antibody:** Albumin is a soluble, monomeric protein which comprises about one-half of the blood serum protein. It functions primarily as a carrier protein for steroids, fatty acids, and thyroid hormones and plays a role in stabilizing extracellular fluid volume. Albumin is synthesized in the liver as preproalbumin which has an N-terminal peptide that is removed before the nascent protein is released from the rough endoplasmic reticulum. The resulting product, proalbumin, is in turn cleaved in the Golgi vesicles to produce the secreted albumin. At least two isoforms of Albumin are known to exist.

### **Albumin Antibody - References**

Rothschild MA, Oratz M, and Schreiber SS. Serum Albumin. Hepatology 1988; 8:385-401.