

## ALB Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM0021
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	Albumin
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Thyroid hormone synthesis
<b>Gene Name :</b>	ALB
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Serum albumin
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	213
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P02768
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P07724
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Human sera albumin.
<b>Specificity :</b>	ALB Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ALB protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Purification :</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Molecularweight :</b>	69kD
<b>P References :</b>	1. Proteins. 2006 Aug 1;64(2):355-62.

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2. FEBS Lett. 2007 Jul 10;581(17):3178-82.

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**Background :**

This gene encodes the most abundant protein in human blood. This protein functions in the regulation of blood plasma colloid osmotic pressure and acts as a carrier protein for a wide range of endogenous molecules including hormones, fatty acids, and metabolites, as well as exogenous drugs. Additionally, this protein exhibits an esterase-like activity with broad substrate specificity. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate the mature protein. A peptide derived from this protein, EPI-X4, is an endogenous inhibitor of the CXCR4 chemokine receptor. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2016],

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**Function :**

caution:A peptide arising from positions 166 to 174 was originally (PubMed:3087352 and PubMed:2437111) termed neurotensin-related peptide (NRP) or kinetensin and was thought to regulates fat digestion, lipid absorption, and blood flow.,disease:A variant structure of albumin could lead to increased binding of zinc resulting in an asymptomatic augmentation of zinc concentration in the blood [MIM:194470].,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.,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 collo

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**Subcellular Location :**

Secreted.

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**Expression :**

Plasma.

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**Sort :**

1880

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**No4 :**

1

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**Host :**

Mouse

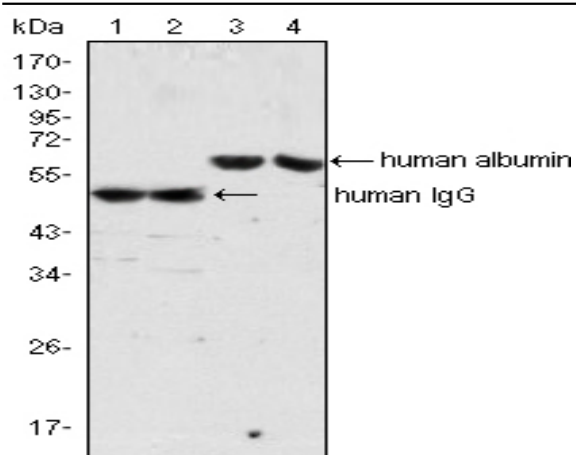
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**Modifications :**

Unmodified

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**Products Images**



Western Blot analysis using ALB Monoclonal Antibody (lane 3, 4) and Human IgG Monoclonal Antibody (lane 1, 2) against human serum (lane 1, 3) and plasma (lane 2, 4).