abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Albumin antibody ab112986

Overview

Product name	Anti-Albumin antibody
Description	Goat polyclonal to Albumin
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** IHC-P, Immunoelectrophoresis, WB, ELISA
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Dog
Immunogen	The details of the immunogen for this antibody are not available.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituent: 99% PBS
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Purification notes	ab112986 was isolated by affinity chromatography using antigen coupled to agarose beads.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab112986** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Immunoelectrophoresis		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
WB		1/1000 - 1/30000. Colorimetric: Use 1/1000-1/10000 dilution; Chemiluminescent: Use 1/1000-1/30000 dilution.
ELISA		1/100 - 1/30000. Coating: Use 1/100-1/500 dilution; Primary: Use 1/1000-1/30000 dilution.

Target

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.
Tissue specificity	Plasma.
Involvement in 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.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the ALB/AFP/VDB family. Contains 3 albumin domains.
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 extracelllular medium. Acetylated on Lys-223 by acetylsalicylic acid.
Cellular localization	Secreted.
Form	There are 2 isoforms produced by alternative splicing.

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