

## Product datasheet

# Native Human Serum Albumin protein ab205808

[4 References](#) [1 Image](#)

### Description

<b>Product name</b>	Native Human Serum Albumin protein
<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % SDS-PAGE. Purified from normal Human Serum/Plasma obtained from healthy donors of US origin.
<b>Expression system</b>	Native
<b>Accession</b>	<b><u>P02768</u></b>
<b>Protein length</b>	Full length protein
<b>Animal free</b>	No
<b>Nature</b>	Native
<b>Species</b>	Human

### Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab205808** in the following tested applications.

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

<b>Applications</b>	SDS-PAGE
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Additional notes</b>	Origin: Raw material has been tested for HIV-AG and found to be non-reactive. Donor serum has been tested and found to be negative for HIV 1/2, Hepatitis B Core Antigen, Hepatitis B Surface Antigen, and Hepatitis C Virus by currently approved FDA methods  For <i>in vitro</i> Laboratory Use Only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic use. Not for human or animal consumption. Suggested applications of our products are not recommendations to use our products in violation of any target restriction or as a license under any target restriction of Abcam.

### Preparation and Storage

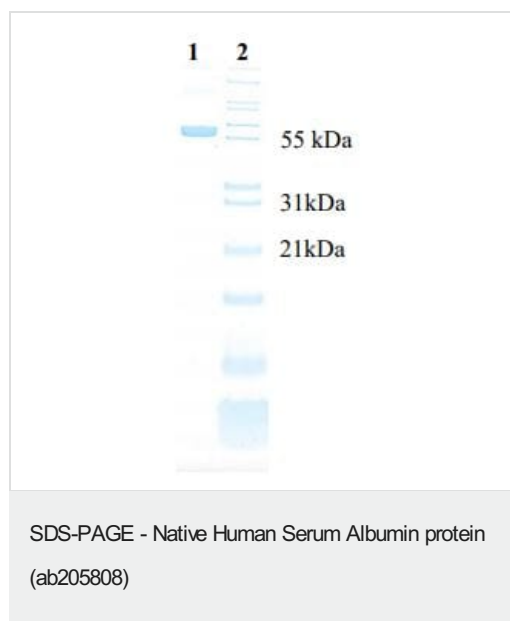
<b>Stability and Storage</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at 4°C (stable for up to 12 months). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at +4°C. pH: 7.20 Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.16% Sodium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride
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### General Info

## General intro

<b>Function</b>	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.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Plasma.
<b>Involvement in disease</b>	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.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the ALB/AFP/VDB family. Contains 3 albumin domains.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	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.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Secreted.

## Images



SDS-PAGE analysis of reduced and denatured ab205808.

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