abcam

Product datasheet

FITC Anti-Human Serum Albumin antibody ab63498

Overview

Product name	FITC Anti-Human Serum Albumin antibody
Description	FITC Chicken polyclonal to Human Serum Albumin
Host species	Chicken
Conjugation	FITC. Ex: 493nm, Em: 528nm
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** IHC-Fr
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human
Immunogen	Purified normal Human Serum Albumin.
General notes	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 50% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine)
Purity	IgY fraction
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgY

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee	Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab63498 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-Fr		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

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.

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- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
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- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit **https://www.abcam.com/abpromise** or contact our technical team.

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