

**ALB Antibody**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)**  
**Catalog # AM2069b****Specification**

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**ALB Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P02768</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">A2V9Z4</a> , <a href="#">NP_000468.1</a> , <a href="#">P35747</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Horse, Monkey
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a
Calculated MW	69367
Antigen Region	540-569

**ALB Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 213**Other Names**

Serum albumin, ALB

**Target/Specificity**

This ALB antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 540-569 amino acids from human ALB.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:500~1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

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

**ALB 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:[19021548](#)). 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:[6234017](#)). Does not prevent iron uptake by the bacterial siderophore aerobactin (PubMed:[6234017](#)).

**Cellular Location**

Secreted.

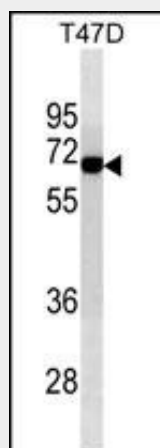
**Tissue Location**

Plasma.

**ALB 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](#)

**ALB Antibody - Images**

ALB Antibody (Cat. #AM2069b) western blot analysis in T47D cell line lysates (35µg/lane). This demonstrates the ALB antibody detected the ALB protein (arrow).

**ALB Antibody - Background**

Albumin is a soluble, monomeric protein which comprises about one-half of the blood serum protein. Albumin functions

primarily as a carrier protein for steroids, fatty acids, and thyroid hormones and plays a role in stabilizing extracellular fluid volume. Albumin is a globular unglycosylated serum protein of molecular weight 65,000. 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 product, proalbumin, is in turn cleaved in the Golgi vesicles to produce the secreted albumin.

#### **ALB Antibody - References**

Schelleman, H., et al. Br J Clin Pharmacol 70(3):393-399(2010)  
Minchiotti, L., et al. Hum. Mutat. 29(8):1007-1016(2008)  
Rikova, K., et al. Cell 131(6):1190-1203(2007)  
Sugio, S., et al. Protein Eng. 12(6):439-446(1999)  
Sakamoto, Y., et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1252(2):209-216(1995)