

**ALB Monoclonal Antibody**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM1006
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Applications :</b>	WB
<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>	Purified recombinant human ALB protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
<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 1:1000 - 1:2000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Purification :</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Molecularweight :</b>	69kD

**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],

**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 regulate 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

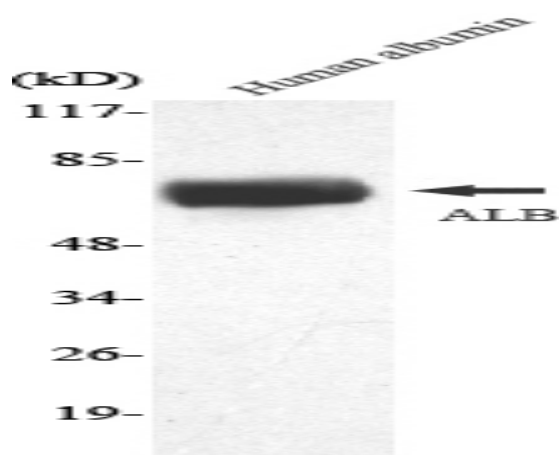
**Subcellular Location :**

Secreted.

**Expression :**

Plasma.

## Products Images



Western Blot analysis using ALB Monoclonal Antibody against human albumin whole cell lysate.