

# ALB (H-126): sc-50535

## BACKGROUND

Serum albumin (ALB), the main protein in plasma, has a very good binding capacity for water, fatty acids, calcium, sodium, bilirubin, hormones, potassium and drugs. The primary function of ALB is to regulate the colloidal osmotic pressure of blood. Albumin is synthesized in the liver as prealbumin, 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 form of albumin. Mutations in the ALB gene may result in familial dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia (FDH), a form of euthyroid hyperthyroxinemia that is due to increased affinity of ALB for t. FDH is the most common cause of inherited euthyroid hyperthyroxinemia in Caucasian populations.

## REFERENCES

1. Ruiz, M., et al. 1982. Familial dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia: a syndrome that can be confused with thyrotoxicosis. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 306: 635-639.
2. Angelisova, P., et al. 1986. The characteristics of monoclonal antibodies against human albumin. *Folia Biol.* 32: 289-294.
3. Bennett, P.H., et al. 1995. Screening and management of microalbuminuria in patients with diabetes mellitus: recommendations to the scientific advisory board of the national kidney foundation from an ad hoc committee of the council on diabetes mellitus of the national kidney foundation. *Am. J. Kidney Dis.* 25: 107-112.
4. Wachtell, K., et al. 2003. Albuminuria and cardiovascular risk in hypertensive patients with left ventricular hypertrophy: the LIFE study. *Ann. Intern. Med.* 139: 901-906.
5. Salmasi, A.M., et al. 2003. The degree of albuminuria is related to left ventricular hypertrophy in hypertensive diabetics and is associated with abnormal left ventricular filling: a pilot study. *Angiology* 54: 671-678.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ALB (human) mapping to 4q13.3.

## SOURCE

ALB (H-126) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 39-164 mapping near the N-terminus of serum albumin of human origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

## STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **\*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\***. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

## APPLICATIONS

ALB (H-126) is recommended for detection of ALB of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for ALB siRNA (h): sc-45606, ALB shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-45606-SH and ALB shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-45606-V.

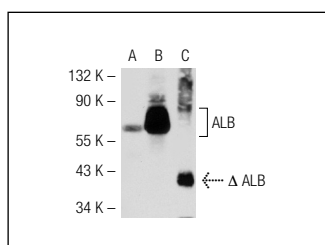
Molecular Weight of ALB: 66 kDa.

Positive Controls: Hep G2 cell lysate: sc-2227, HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200 or human PBL whole cell lysate.

## RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

## DATA



ALB (H-126): sc-50535. Western blot analysis of ALB expression in Hep G2 (A) and human PBL (B) whole cell lysates and truncated human recombinant ALB fusion protein (C).

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Versura, P., et al. 2012. A rapid standardized quantitative microfluidic system approach for evaluating human tear proteins. *Mol. Vis.* 18: 2526-2537.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.