10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

BSA (Bovine Serum Albumin) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ALB/398]
Catalog # AH12848

Specification

BSA (Bovine Serum Albumin) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application	**,10,**
Primary Accession	P02769
Other Accession	280717 (Cow), Bt.106669 (Cow)
Reactivity	**Rabbit, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse / IgG1**
Calculated MW	**66kDa KDa**

BSA (Bovine Serum Albumin) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Gene ID 280717

Other Names
Serum albumin, BSA, Bos d 6, ALB

Storage
Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions
BSA (Bovine Serum Albumin) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

BSA (Bovine Serum Albumin) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

Name ALB

Function
Binds 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 (By similarity). Major calcium and magnesium transporter in plasma, binds approximately 45% of circulating calcium and magnesium in plasma (Probable). Potentially has more than two calcium-binding sites and might additionally bind calcium in a non-specific manner (PubMed:22677715). The shared binding site between zinc and calcium at residue Asp-272 suggests a crosstalk between zinc and calcium transport in the blood (Probable). The rank order of affinity is zinc > calcium > magnesium (Probable). Binds to the bacterial siderophore enterobactin and inhibits enterobactin- mediated iron uptake of E.coli, 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.

BSA (Bovine Serum Albumin) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

BSA (Bovine Serum Albumin) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images

BSA (Bovine Serum Albumin) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

Reacts with a protein of ~66kDa, identified as bovine serum albumin (BSA). It is a high affinity antibody and can be used for detection of traces of BSA. Bovine serum albumin (BSA) is an abundant plasma protein in cows that is important for maintaining osmotic pressure in blood plasma for proper distribution of body fluids between intravascular compartments and body tissues. BSA is a common buffer component for immunoglobulin type assays due to good solubility characteristics for water, Ca2+, Na+, K+, fatty acids, hormones and bilirubin. BSA makes up about half of the protein in plasma and represents the most stable and soluble protein in the plasma. It is a suitable reagent for laboratories developing immunoassays, mostly due to its availability, solubility and the numerous functional groups present for coupling. The BSA component contains several lysines that are capable of reacting with conjugation sites of linkers, making it applicable as a carrier protein for antigenic compounds.

BSA (Bovine Serum Albumin) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Haroun, M. 2005. Bovine serum albumin antibodies as a disease marker for hepatitis E virus infection. J. Biomed. Biotechnol. 2005: 316-321