Anti-BOVINE SERUM ALBUMIN (RABBIT) Antibody
Bovine Serum Albumin Antibody BSA
Catalog # ASR4861

Specification

Anti-BOVINE SERUM ALBUMIN (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	**Rabbit**
Conjugate	**Unconjugated**
Target Species	**Bovine**
Reactivity	**Bovine**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Application	**WB, IHC, E, I, LCI**
Application Note	**Anti-Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) antibody has been tested by western bot and ELISA and is suitable in dot blot, immunoprecipitation, conjugation and most immunological methods requiring high titer and specificity.**
Physical State	**Lyophilized**
Buffer	**0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2**
Immunogen	**Anti-Bovine Serum Albumin antibody was produced by repeated immunizations with bovine serum albumin.**
Reconstitution Volume	**100 µL**
Reconstitution Buffer	**Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)**
Preservative	**0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide**

Anti-BOVINE SERUM ALBUMIN (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 280717

Other Names
280717

Purity
Bovine Serum Albumin antibody is an IgG fraction antibody purified from monospecific antiserum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Rabbit Serum as well as purified and partially purified Albumin (Bovine Serum). Cross reactivity against Albumin from other tissues and species may occur but has not been specifically determined.

Storage Condition
Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note
This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-BOVINE SERUM ALBUMIN (RABBIT) Antibody - 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.

Anti-BOVINE SERUM ALBUMIN (RABBIT) 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-BOVINE SERUM ALBUMIN (RABBIT) Antibody - Images

Anti-BOVINE SERUM ALBUMIN (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

Bovine Serum Albumin antibody detects BSA. Serum albumin is the main protein of plasma. It has a good binding capacity for water, Ca2+, Na+, K+, fatty acids, hormones, bilirubin and drugs. Its main function is the regulation of the colloidal osmotic pressure of blood. ALB is the major zinc transporter in plasma; it typically binds about 80% of all plasma zinc. BSA antibody is ideal for investigators involved in Cell Signaling, Neuroscience and Signal Transduction research.