

Albumin (Transport Protein); Clone ALB/2144 (Concentrate)

Availability/Contents:	<u>Item #</u>	<u>Volume</u>
	RA0746-C.1	0.1 ml
	RA0746-C.5	0.5 ml
	RA0746-C1	1 ml

Description:

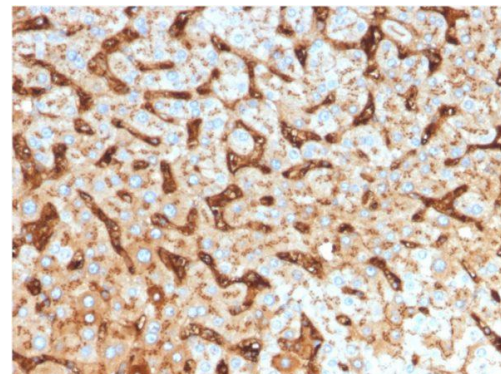
Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Recombinant full-length human ALB protein
Clone:	ALB/2144
Isotype:	IgG1 / Kappa
Entrez Gene ID:	213
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	4q13.3
Synonyms:	Albumin, ALB; Albumin (32 AA); Albumin (AA 34); Albumin; Cell growth inhibiting protein 42; Growth inhibiting protein 20; HAS; Serum albumin
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	66kDa
Format:	200ug/ml of antibody purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.
Specificity:	Recognizes a protein of 66kDa, identified as Albumin.
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 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 form of albumin.
Species Reactivity:	Human
Positive Control:	Human serum. Liver or Hepatocellular Carcinoma.
Cellular Localization:	Secreted
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 1-2µg/ml
	Western Blotting: 2-4µg/ml
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

 Storage: 2° C  8° C


 ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.
 205 South 600 West
 Logan, UT 84321
 U.S.A.

Uses/Limitations:

- Not to be taken internally.
- For Research Use Only.
- This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.
- Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.
- Do not use past expiration date.
- Non-Sterile.



Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human
Hepatocellular Carcinoma stained with Albumin
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (ALB/2144).

Procedure:

- Tissue Section Pretreatment (Highly Recommended):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Tris-EDTA Solution (10x) pH 9.0 (ScyTek catalog# TES500) or Citrate Plus (10x) HIER Solution (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
- Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
- Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the “UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack” (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the “DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)” (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).

Precautions:

- Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).
- Do not pipette by mouth.
- Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.
- Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.
- This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.

References:

- Ruiz, M., et al. 1982. Familial dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia: a syndrome that can be confused with thyrotoxicosis. N. Engl. J. Med. 306: 635-639.

Warranty:

No products or “Instructions For Use (IFU)” are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

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