Anti-Albumin Antibody [JF32-10]

ET1702-55

Product Type:	Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Cow
Applications:	WB, IHC-P, mIHC
Molecular Wt:	Predicted band size: 69 kDa
Clone number:	JF32-10

Description: 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 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. 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 T4. FDH is the most common cause of inherited euthyroid hyperthyroxinemia in Caucasian populations.

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide within Human Albumin aa 156-189 / 609.

Positive control: Human liver tissue lysate, mouse liver tissue lysate, rat liver tissue lysate, human lung tissue, human liver tissue, human spleen tissue, human kidney tissue, mouse lung tissue, mouse liver tissue.

Subcellular location: Secreted.

Database links: SwissProt: P02768 Human | P07724 Mouse | P02770 Rat | P02769 Cow

Recommended Dilutions:

WB	1:5,000
IHC-P	1:50-1:200
mIHC	1:3,000

Storage Buffer: 1*TBS (pH7.4), 0.05% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Store at +4℃ after thawing. Aliquot store at -20℃ or -80℃. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

Images

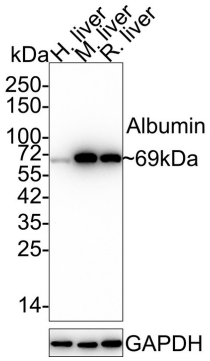

Fig1: Western blot analysis of Albumin on different lysates with Rabbit anti-Albumin antibody (ET1702-55) at 1/5,000 dilution.

Lane 1: Human liver tissue lysate
Lane 2: Mouse liver tissue lysate
Lane 3: Rat liver tissue lysate

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg/Lane.

Predicted band size: 69 kDa
Observed band size: 69 kDa

Exposure time: 30 seconds;

4-20% SDS-PAGE gel.

Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% NFDM/TBST for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (ET1702-55) at 1/5,000 dilution was used in 5% NFDM/TBST at 4℃ overnight. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1:50,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

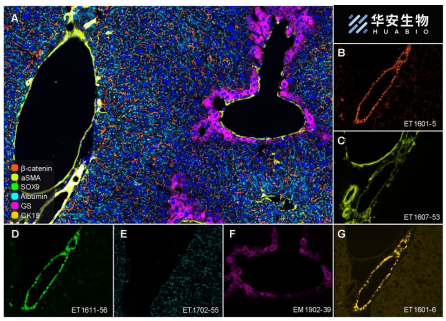

Fig2: Fluorescence multiplex immunohistochemical analysis of mouse liver (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections). Panel A: the merged image of anti-β-catenin (ET1601-5, Tangerine), anti-αSMA (ET1607-53, Yellow), anti-SOX9 (ET1611-56, Green), anti-Albumin (ET1702-55, Cyan) anti-GS (EM1902-39, Magenta) and anti-CK19 (ET1601-6, Orange) on mouse liver. HRP Conjugated UltraPolymer Goat Polyclonal Antibody HA1119/HA1120 was used as a secondary antibody. The immunostaining was performed with the Sequential Immuno-staining Kit (IRISKit™MH010101, www.luminiris.cn). The section was incubated in six rounds of staining: in the order of ET1601-5 (1/2,000 dilution), ET1607-53 (1/3,000 dilution), ET1611-56 (1/1,500 dilution), ET1702-55 (1/3,000 dilution), EM1902-39 (1/2,000 dilution) and ET1601-6 (1/3,000 dilution) for 20 mins at room temperature. Each round was followed by a separate fluorescent tyramide signal amplification system. Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 30 mins at 95℃. DAPI (blue) was used as a nuclear counter stain. Image acquisition was performed with Olympus VS200 Slide Scanner.

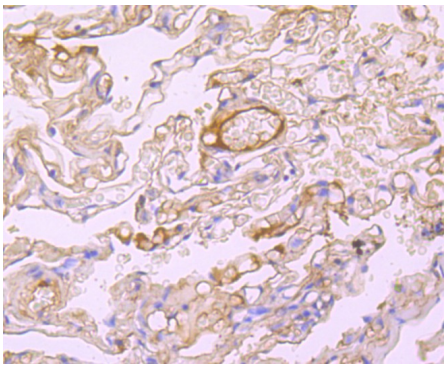

Fig3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung tissue using anti-Albumin antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1702-55, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

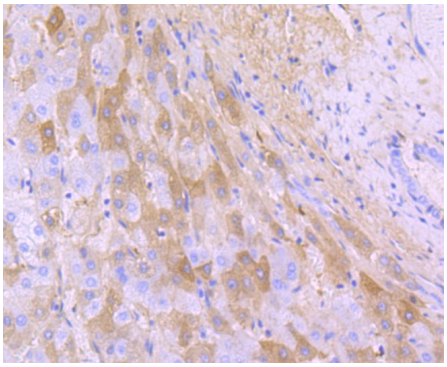

Fig4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-Albumin antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1702-55, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

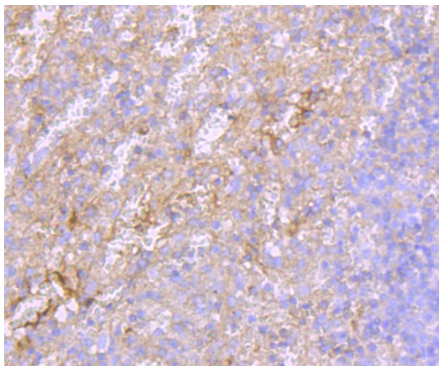

Fig5: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue using anti-Albumin antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1702-55, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

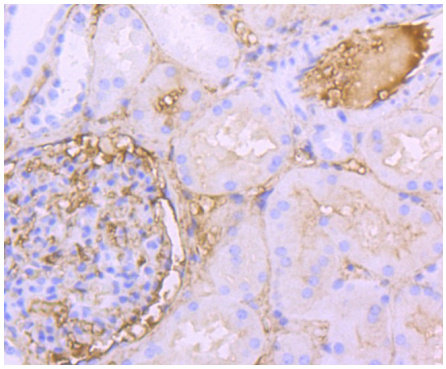

Fig6: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-Albumin antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1702-55, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

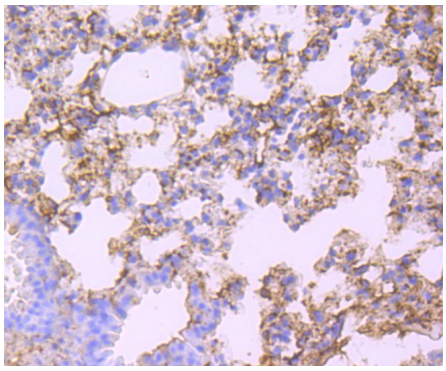

Fig7: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse lung tissue using anti-Albumin antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1702-55, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

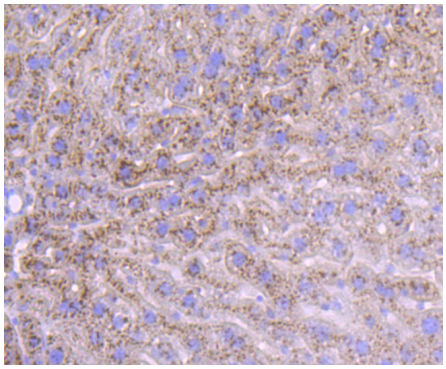

Fig8: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse liver tissue using anti-Albumin antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1702-55, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

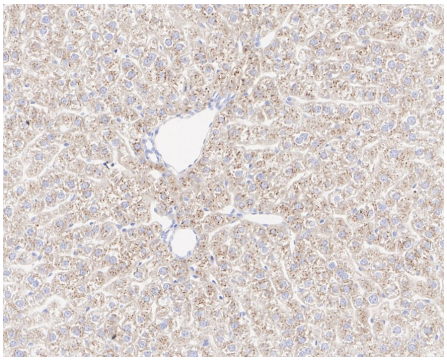

Fig9: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat liver tissue with Rabbit anti-Albumin antibody (ET1702-55) at 1/1,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1702-55) at 1/1,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

1. Zhai W et al. A1 adenosine receptor attenuates intracerebral hemorrhage-induced secondary brain injury in rats by activating the P38-MAPKAP2-Hsp27 pathway. Mol Brain 9:66 (2016).
2. Ma J et al. Pramipexole-Induced Hypothermia Reduces Early Brain Injury via PI3K/AKT/GSK3 pathway in Subarachnoid Hemorrhage rats. Sci Rep 6:23817 (2016).