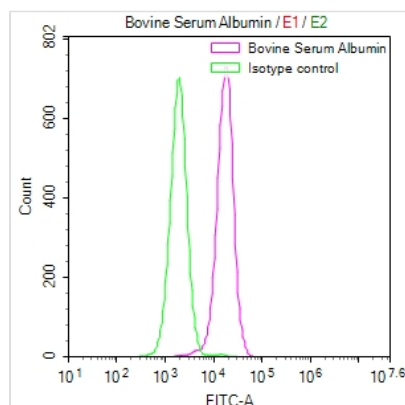




ALB Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA264109A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P02768
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from Human ALB
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, FC; Recommended dilution: FC:1:50-1:200
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Cardiovascular;Developmental biology;Metabolism;Signal transduction?Stem cells
Gene Names	ALB
Clone No.	30F6

Image



Overlay Peak curve showing HepG2 cells stained with CSB-RA264109A0HU (red line) at 1:50. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and permeated by 0.2% TritonX-100. Then 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1µg/1*10⁶cells) for 45min at 4?. The secondary antibody used was FITC-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG(H+L) at 1:200 dilution for 35min at 4?. Control antibody (green line) was rabbit IgG (1µg/1*10⁶cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

Description

The ALB recombinant monoclonal antibody production begins with the extraction of ALB antibody genes. These genes are isolated from B cells derived from immunoreactive rabbits and then undergo amplification and are cloned into phage vectors, which are subsequently introduced into mammalian cell lines to facilitate the generation of functional antibodies. The resulting ALB recombinant monoclonal antibody is purified from the culture supernatant of the transfected



cell lines through affinity chromatography. It can be used to recognize the human ALB protein in ELISA and FC applications.

Serum albumin (ALB) is the most abundant protein in human blood plasma and plays a central role in maintaining the physiological stability and homeostasis of the bloodstream. Its ability to transport, buffer, and protect various molecules and its influence on blood volume regulation makes it a critical component of human health. Dysregulation of albumin levels or function can have significant clinical implications.