

# Product Information

## Anti-Human HSA Protein A scaffold

Cat. No.: **AFB-27LY**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

### Product Overview

The Anti-HSA Protein A Scaffold molecule binds with high affinity to native albumin from human, mouse and rat serum. The Anti-HSA Protein A Scaffold molecule can be used as capture reagent or detection reagent in ELISA. It is also well suited for affinity chromatography and depletion of HSA from human serum. The Anti-HSA Protein A Scaffold molecule is modified with a unique C-terminal cysteine for directed single-point chemical modification, facilitating labeling with fluorescent dyes, biotin or coupling to matrices.

### Antigen Description

Human serum albumin (HSA), a soluble, monomeric protein, is the most abundant protein in human serum. Normal levels are 40-60 mg/ml HSA in blood; however the amount of HSA decreases upon infection. HSA acts primarily as a carrier protein for steroids, fatty acids and thyroid hormones, and it stabilizes extracellular fluid volume. Serum albumin is produced by the liver as pre-proalbumin and it is cleaved twice before secretion.

### Specific Activity

Anti-HSA Protein A scaffold molecule binds to native human serum albumin (HSA) and also to serum albumin of mouse and rat origin.

### Source

Display library

### Species Reactivity

human

### Expression Host

E. coli

### Applications

ELISA, Affinity chromatography.

### Molecular Weight

13.6 kDa

### Storage

At +4°C is recommended for lyophilized protein. For reconstituted protein in physiological buffer, short-term storage at +4°C is recommended. For long-term storage, the protein solution should be aliquoted and then stored at -20°C. There is no decrease in

## ANTIGEN GENE INFORMATION

### Gene Name

[ALB albumin \[Homo sapiens\]](#)

### Official Symbol

ALB

### Synonyms

PRO0883; PRO0903; PRO1341; DKFZp779N1935; ALB; serum albumin; OTTHUMP00000160370; OTTHUMP00000196832; OTTHUMP00000220435; OTTHUMP00000220436; OTTHUMP00000220438; OTTHUMP00000220439; growth-inhibiting protein 20; cell growth inhibiting protein 42

### Gene ID

[213](#)

### mRNA Refseq

[NM\\_000477](#)

### Protein Refseq

[NP\\_000468](#)

### MIM

[103600](#)

### UniProt ID

P02768

### Chromosome Location

4q13.3

### Pathway

Bile acid and bile salt metabolism, organism-specific biosystem; FOXA2 and FOXA3 transcription factor networks, organism-specific biosystem; Formation of Platelet plug, organism-specific biosystem; HDL-mediated lipid transport, organism-specific biosystem; Lipid digestion, mobilization, and transport, organism-specific biosystem; Metabolism of lipids and lipoproteins, organism-specific biosystem; Platelet degranulation, organism-specific biosystem; Recycling of bile acids and salts, organism-specific biosystem; SLC-mediated transmembrane transport, organism-specific biosystem; Selenium Pathway, organism-specific biosystem; Transport of vitamins, nucleosides, and related molecules, organism-specific biosystem.

### Function

Serum albumin, the main protein of plasma, has a good binding capacity for 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.