



ALBUM Product Information

The source material for all human albumins made by Sigma has tested negative for HIV and HBSAG.

PRODUCT NO.	PREPARATION/PURIFICATION	SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS
A1653	Fraction V ¹ From human serum.	Powder 96-99% by agarose gel (remainder mostly globulins)
A2817	Fraction V ¹	Powder 96-99% by agarose gel (remainder mostly globulins) Produced specifically for bulk usage.
A1887	Fraction V ¹ , heat step ² Prepared from A1653.	Powder ≥96% by agarose gel Essentially fatty acid free (~0.005%)
A9511	1X crystallized and lyophilized. Prepared from A1653 using method IV of Cohn, et al. ³	Powder 97-99% by agarose gel
A8763	Prepared from A1653. ⁴	Powder Essentially globulin free
A3782	Prepared from A8763. ⁴	Powder Essentially fatty acid free (~0.005%) Essentially globulin free
A4327	Prepared from A1653.	Powder ≥96% by agarose gel Essentially protease free (<0.0001 u/mg protein) Essentially alkaline phosphatase free (0.001 u/mg protein) Essentially peroxidase free (<0.001 u/mg protein)
A3173	Prepared from A2817.	Powder Low endotoxin content (≤0.1 ng/mg protein)
A6784	Contains approx. 0.85% NaCl. Contains 0.05% NaN ₃ as preservative. Aseptically filled.	10% Solution
A6909	Contains approx. 0.85% NaCl. Contains 0.05% NaN ₃ as preservative. Aseptically filled.	30% Solution
A9080	From human plasma. Contains approx. 0.85% NaCl. Aseptically filled.	30% Solution Protease free.
A2830	From human serum.	Solution in 40 mM potassium phosphate, pH 7.0 ¹⁴ C-Methylated 5-50 μCi per mg protein

ALBUMIN, HUMAN

CAS NUMBER: 70024-90-7

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 66,248.3⁵ or 66,437⁸ (based on amino acid composition)

STRUCTURE:⁵

The amino acid sequence and structure of human albumin have been determined. Human albumin is a protein with no carbohydrate content. It is a single polypeptide chain with one free sulfhydryl group on residue # 34 and 17 intrachain disulfide bonds.

Amino Acid	Asp	Asn	Thr	Ser	Glu	Gln	Pro	Gly	Ala	Cys	Val	Met	Ile	Leu	Tyr	Phe	His	Lys	Trp	Arg
Residues	39	15	30	22	60	23	25	12	63	35	39	6	8	61	18	30	16	58	1	23

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:⁵

Sedimentation constant, $S_{20,W} \times 10^{13}$	4.6 (monomer), 6.5 (dimer)
Diffusion constant, $D_{20,W} \times 10^7$	6.1
Partial specific volume, V_{20}	0.733
Intrinsic viscosity, η	0.042
Frictional ratio, f/f_0	1.28
Overall dimensions, Å	38 X 150
Isoelectric point ($\Gamma/2 = 0.15$)	4.7
Isoionic point ($\Gamma/2 = 0$)	5.2
Electrophoretic mobility, pH 8.6, $\Gamma/2 = 0.15$	-5.9
Refractive index increment (578 nm) $\times 10^{-3}$	1.89
Optical absorbance, $A_{279 \text{ nm}}$ (1 gram/liter)	0.531
Mean residue rotation, $[m]_{233}$	8590
Mean residue ellipticity	17 $[\theta]_{209 \text{ nm}}$; 16 $[\theta]_{222 \text{ nm}}$
Estimated α -helix, %	48
Estimated β -form, %	15

APPEARANCE: Powders are white with a yellow cast. Solutions are clear amber.

SOLUBILITY / SOLUTION STABILITY:

Sigma tests the solubility of human albumin powders in water at 50 mg/mL and obtains clear to slightly hazy, yellow solutions. In the experience of Sigma production chemists, aqueous aliquots stored at -20°C are stable for several months. Repeated freezing and thawing of solutions is not recommended.

ALBUMIN, HUMAN

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION / USAGE:⁷

Albumins are a group of simple proteins found in the body fluids and tissues of animals and in some plant seeds. Unlike globulins, albumins have low molecular weights, are soluble in water, are easily crystallized and contain an excess of acidic amino acids. Serum and plasma albumin is carbohydrate-free and comprises 55-62% of the protein present. Due to its high charge to mass ratio albumin binds water, Ca²⁺, Na⁺, K⁺, fatty acids, bilirubin, hormones and drugs. The main biological function of albumin is to regulate the colloidal osmotic pressure of blood. Human and bovine albumins contain 16% nitrogen and are often used as standards in protein calibration studies. Due to their free hydrophobic region **fatty acid free albumins** are used to solubilize lipids in tissue culture, and are also used as blocking agents in Western blots or ELISA applications. **Globulin free albumins** are suitable for use in applications where no other proteins should be present (e.g., electrophoresis).

REFERENCES:

1. E.J. Cohn, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 68, 459 (1946).
2. R.F. Chen, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 242, 173 (1967).
3. E.J. Cohn, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 69, 1753 (1947).
4. Globulins are precipitated in a heat step following addition of caprylate, then removed by filtration.
5. *The Plasma Proteins*, 2nd Ed., Vol. I, F. W. Putnam, Ed., pp. 133-181, Academic Press, New York (1975).
6. S.C. Gill and P.H. von Hippel, *Anal. Biochem.*, 182, 319 (1989).
7. T. Scott and M. Eagleson, *Concise Encyclopedia: Biochemistry*, 2nd Ed., pp. 19-20, Walter de Gruyter, New York (1988).
8. Sigma calculation based on sequence given by B. Meloun, et. al., *FEBS Letters*, 58(1), 134 (1975).

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