Monoclonal anti-Human Serum Albumin (mouse IgG1 isotype) is derived from the hybridoma produced by the fusion of mouse myeloma cells and splenocytes from an immunized mouse. A releasate of human platelets was used as the immunogen. The isotype is determined by a double diffusion assay using immunoglobulin and subclass specific antisera. The product is provided as ascites fluid with 0.1% sodium azide (see MSDS)* as a preservative.

Specificity
Monoclonal anti-Human Serum Albumin is specific for human serum albumin and shows cross reactivity with rhesus monkey and baboon albumins when tested in an immunoblot procedure under non-reducing conditions. The product detects an epitope present under non-reducing conditions. The antibody shows no cross reactivity with serum albumin from bovine, cat, catfish, chicken, dog, donkey, gibbon, goat, guinea pig, hamster, horse, marmoset, mouse, pig, pigeon, rabbit, rat, sheep or turkey.

Description
Albumin, the major protein produced by liver cells, represents more than half of the total protein content of human serum. Many other body fluids also contain albumin. Three major functions for serum albumin have been proposed: maintenance of osmotic pressure, transportation of a variety of substances and an endogenous source of amino acids. The primary sites of albumin degradation are not known, but the protein can be metabolized by almost every organ in the body. Determination of serum albumin levels is a widely used screening test in clinical medicine. A decrease in serum albumin levels may indicate disease states such as malnutrition, cirrhosis, nephrotic syndrome, diabetes, gastrointestinal and hepatic diseases, thermal burns and pulmonary disease.

Uses
Monoclonal anti-Human Serum Albumin may be used for the determination of albumin in human body fluids by ELISA. The antibody may be used in immunoblotting under non-reducing conditions.

Working Dilution
A dilution of 1:500 was determined by ELISA using human serum albumin at 50µg/ml as the coating solution. In order to obtain best results it is recommended that each individual user determine their optimum working dilutions by titration assay.

Storage
For continuous use, store at 2-8°C for up to one month. For extended storage, the solution may be frozen in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Storage in "frost-free" freezers is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use.

*Due to the sodium azide content a material safety data sheet (MSDS) for this product has been sent to the attention of the safety officer of your institution. Consult the MSDS for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.