

Recombinant Human Serum Albumin/HSA Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH033048

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

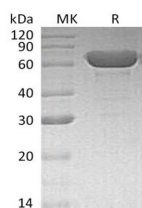
Description

Synonyms	Serum Albumin;HAS;ALB
Species	Human
Expression Host	P.Pichia
Sequence	Asp25-Leu609
Accession	P02768
Calculated Molecular Weight	66.5 kDa
Observed molecular weight	55-80 kDa
Tag	None
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Human serum albumin (HSA), the most abundant protein in human blood plasma, is essential for maintaining osmotic pressure. It is produced in the liver, consists of a single polypeptide chain, with 585 amino acids with 17 tyrosil residues

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and one tryptophan located in position 214. HSA is organized in three domains, I, II and III, each consisting of two subdomains, A and B. In the physiological states, HSA occurs in two forms – the non-modified HSA with a free thiol group of Cys-34, and the modified (oxidized) form (oHSA), also called human mercaptoalbumin (HMA) and human nonmercaptoalbumin (HNA), respectively. HMA and HNA are in equilibrium, depending on the redox state of Cys-34, and their ratio also varies depending on age and the diseased state. HSA functions primarily as a carrier protein for drugs, steroids, fatty acids, and thyroid hormones, and plays a role in stabilizing extracellular fluid volume.