

Recombinant Human Serum Albumin/HSA Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033048

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

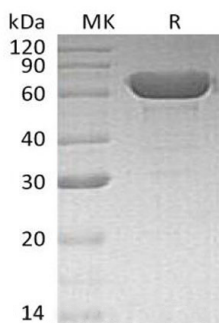
Description

Species	Human
Source	P.Pichia-derived Human Serum Albumin;HSA protein Asp25-Leu609
Calculated MW	66.5 kDa
Observed MW	55-80 kDa
Accession	P02768
Bio-activity	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.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

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 tyrosyl residues 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.

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