

## HSA Recombinant, HEK

**Description:** Recombinant Human Serum Albumin produced in HEK cells is a glycosylated monomer, having a molecular weight range of 60-65kDa due to glycosylation. The HSA is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-974

For research use only.

**Synonyms:** Serum albumin, ALB, PRO0883, PRO0903, PRO1341, DKFZp779N1935, GIG20, GIG42, PRO1708, PRO2044, PRO2619, PRO2675, UNQ696, SA, HSA.

**Source:** HEK.

**Physical Appearance:** Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

**Purity:** Greater than 95% as observed by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation:**

The HSA was lyophilized from 1mg/ml in 1xPBS.

**Stability:**

Lyophilized HSA although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution HSA should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Usage:**

NeoBiolabs products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

**Solubility:**

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized HSA in sterile water not less than 100

**Introduction:**

Albumin is synthesized in the liver as preproalbumin which has an N-terminal peptide that is removed before the nascent protein is released from the rough endoplasmic reticulum. The product, proalbumin, is in turn cleaved in the Golgi vesicles to produce the secreted albumin. Albumin is a soluble, monomeric protein which comprises about one-half of the blood serum protein. Albumin functions primarily as a carrier protein for steroids, fatty acids, and thyroid hormones and plays a role in stabilizing extracellular fluid volume. Mutations in this gene on chromosome 4 result in various anomalous proteins. Albumin is a globular unglycosylated serum protein of molecular weight 65,000. The human albumin gene is 16,961 nucleotides long from the putative 'cap' site to the first poly (A) addition site. It is split into 15 exons which are symmetrically placed within the 3 domains that are thought to have arisen by triplication of a single primordial domain. HSA is widely used to stabilize blood volume generally from donors but the fear of contamination such as HIV & Hepatitis has enticed great interest in the recombinant form which is identical to the natural blood.

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