

Specification

**Albumin Fraction V (pH 7.0)**

**A1391**

<b>Physical Description:</b>	Solid
<b>Product Code:</b>	A1391
<b>Product Name:</b>	Albumin Fraction V (pH 7.0)
<b>Specifications:</b>	Assay (Protein): min. 98 % pH (2 %; H <sub>2</sub> O; 20°C): 6.6 - 7.5 Heavy metals: max. 0.001 % Sulfated ash: max. 3 % Loss on drying (105°C; 4 h): max. 3 % Fat: max. 1.0 %
<b>WGK:</b>	1
<b>Storage:</b>	2-8°C
<b>Origin:</b>	from bovine serum
<b>M:</b>	approx. 68000 g/mol
<b>CAS:</b>	9048-46-8
<b>EINECS:</b>	232-936-2
<b>CS:</b>	35029070
<b>Comment</b>	<p>Bovine serum albumin (BSA) is added as a stabilizing component for proteins / enzymes to several enzyme reaction and storage buffers. The concentration usually ranges from 0.01 % (0.1 mg/ml; e. g. ref. 2) to 3 % (30 mg/ml; e. g. ref. 1, 2). BSA is added to the 10X concentrated buffers of DNA-modifying enzymes or restriction enzymes in a concentration of 0.5 mg/ml (see e. g. ref. 6, 8). Alternatively, BSA can be substituted by gelatin for such purposes at the same concentration. Besides, albumin is applied as a blocking agent for blocking unbound surfaces of blotting membranes in immunoblots (3 %; ref. 1, 2, 7) or ELISAs (3 % in PBS, ref. 2) or for the dilution of antisera and antibody-stock solutions, respectively. In ELISAs, BSA is frequently replaced by non-fat dried milk (A0830). As standard for protein determinations see ref. 9. This fraction of albumin has been manufactured by a combination of the heat-shock method and alcohol precipitation. Albumin is stable as powder (3 years) or in solution (biological buffers like PBS; one year at +4°C to -20°C). Stock solutions are prepared in concentrations up to 20 %. If crystals are formed during storage of the solutions, they can be redissolved by warming up to 37°C and mixing. Usually, sodium azide is added at a final concentration of 2 mM (or 0.02 - 0.2 %) to prevent microbial contaminations.</p>

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**Bibliography**

(1) Taylor, J.A. *et al.* (1995) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* **15**, 4149-4157 Application\): Blocking of free surfaces of immuno blots. (2) Reinhard, M. *et al.* (1995) *EMBO J.* **14**, 1583-1589 Application\): Blocking of free surfaces of immuno blots. (3) O'Neill, S.D. & Spanswick, R.M. (1984) *J. Membrane Biol.* **79**, 231-243 Stabilization of proteins during homogenization of plant tissue. (4) Fazekas de St. Groth, S. *et al.* (1963) *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* **71**, 377-391 Standard for calibration curves for the determination of the protein concentration. (5) Peters, T.A. & Sjöholm, I. eds. (1977) Albumin\): Structure, Biosynthesis, Function. FEBS 11th Meeting Copenhagen 1977 Vol. 50 Colloquium B9 [Pergamon Press]. (6) Cobianchi, F. & Wilson, S.H. (1987) *Methods Enzymol.* **152**, 94-110. Enzyme for the modification and labeling of DNA and RNA. (7) Harlow, E. & Lane, D. eds. (1988) *Antibodies\): A Laboratory Manual*. Cold Spring Harbour (Seite 496\)+684). (8) Ausubel, F.A., Brent, R., Kingston, R.E., Moore, D.D., Seidman, J.G., Smith, J.A. & Struhl, K. eds. (2001) *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*. Supplement 21, Page 3.4.2, Greene Publishing & Wiley-Interscience, New York. (9) Bradford, M.M. (1976) *Anal. Biochem.* **72**, 248-254 Quantification of protein concentration in microgram-quantities.