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Datasheet for BSA-10**Bovine Serum Albumin - Fraction V****Overview**

Description:	Bovine Serum Albumin - Fraction V (Immunoglobulin and Protease Free) - BSA-10
Item No.:	BSA-10
Size:	10 g
Applications:	ELISA, FC, Functional Assay, IF, IHC, LFA, WB
Origin:	Bovine

Product Details

Background:	Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) is used for various biochemical applications including ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay), high content screening assays, western blotting, FACS Buffer and immunohistochemistry. BSA as a blocking reagent is particularly useful with casein-sensitive antibodies, such as phospho-specific antibodies. Also used as a nutrient in cell and microbial culture. In restriction digests, BSA is used to stabilize some enzymes during digestion of DNA and to prevent adhesion of the enzyme to reaction tubes and other vessels. Bovine Serum Albumin can also be used to determine the quantity of other proteins, by comparing an unknown quantity of protein to known amounts of BSA.
Synonyms:	Bovine serum albumin fraction V, Bovine Albumin, BSA, BSA Blocker, BSA Blocking
Species of Origin:	Bovine

Target Details

Purity/Specificity:	Purity (%): 100% by Agarose Zone electrophoresis Moisture (%) 5% Loss on Drying pH: 7.0 Ash: <2.0% Protein (%): 98% by nitrogen analysis Protease: <0.005 Units/mg Heavy Metals: (Pb) < 10 ppm by ICP Endotoxin: < 3 EU/mg by LAL IgG: Not Detected NEFA: N/A
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Relevant Links:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">BSA-10 SDS
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Application Details

Suggested Applications:	ELISA, FC, Functional Assay, IF, IHC, LFA, WB (Based on references)
Application Note:	Bovine Serum Albumin - Fraction V is suitable for use in lateral flow, in protease sensitive assays such as RIA, EIA and nucleic acid hybridization, use as a stabilizing agent for proteins and enzymes including dilute solutions of antibody, use as a blocking agent to reduce non-specific binding for FACS, IF, IHC, and WB.
Assay Dilutions:	All assays should be optimized by the user. Recommended dilutions (if any) may be listed below.
ELISA:	User Optimized
FC:	User Optimized
FLISA:	User Optimized
IF:	User Optimized
IHC:	User Optimized
IP:	User Optimized
WB:	User Optimized
Other:	Purity (%): 100% by Agarose Zone electrophoresis Moisture (%) 0.9 % Loss on Drying pH: 7.0 Protein (%): 100.5 % by nitrogen analysis. Protease: <0.005 Units/mg Heavy Metals: < 0.49 ppm by ICP Endotoxin: < 0.1 EU/mg by LAL

Formulation

Physical State:	Lyophilized
Buffer:	None
Preservative:	None
Stabilizer:	None

Reconstitution Buffer: Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)

Shipping & Handling

Shipping Condition: Ambient

Storage Condition: Store container at 4° C prior to opening.

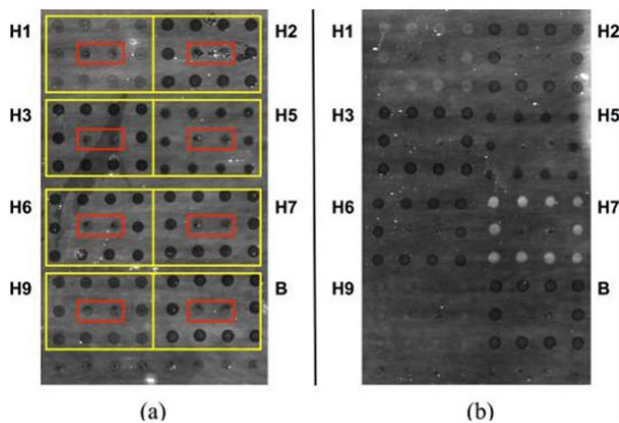
Expiration: Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.

Images



Bottle

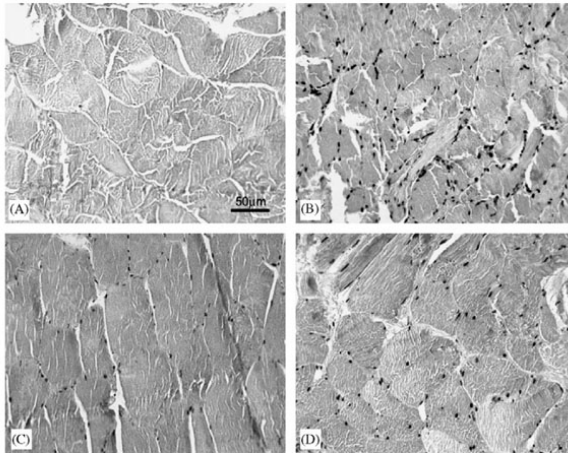
Bovine Serum Albumin - Fraction V



Dot Blot

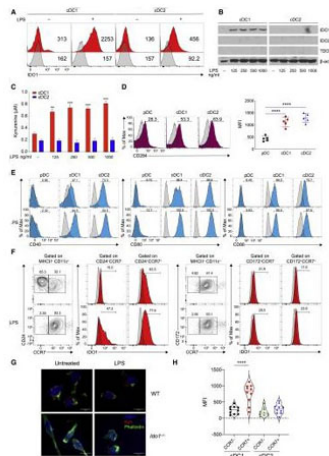
Strong responses to polyclonal anti-HA antiserum are readily observable on an AIR hemagglutinin microarray. (a) 1% BSA control (p/n BSA-10). (b) Anti-H7 polyclonal antiserum (A/Netherlands/219/2003, H7N7), 1:80 dilution (1.3%) in 1% BSA. Spots showing substantially increased brightness indicate binding to immobilized H7. In both cases, antigens were arrayed in square patterns as indicated by the yellow boxes in (a); a mouse IgG Fc domain (p/n 010-0103) was included as negative control (red boxes). Slight differences in spot intensity in the control (a) are due to differences in deposition efficiency for different antigens or controls. Specific antigens used in these experiments are indicated in Table 2. Goat anti-fluorescein, (p/n 600-101-096) used as an internal negative control.

Fig 1. PMID: 26241048.



Immunohistochemistry

(I) Immunostaining for 8OHdG: (A) negative control, (B) muscle from subject 465 yr (positive control), (C) muscle from weight maintainer, and (D) muscle from weight gainer. For the 8OHdG assay, samples were treated with 10 mg/ml Proteinase K in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) (0.05 M phosphate, 0.15 M NaCl, pH 7.4) with 1% bovine serum albumin (p/n BSA-50) for 40 min at 37 °C, and incubated in 5% skim milk in PBS for 2 h. Figure 1. PMID: 16687193.



Flow Cytometry

IDO1 is selectively induced in cDC1 cells following LPS stimulation

(A) IDO1 expression was analyzed by IS in BMDCs (n = 5).

(B) Immunoblot analysis was carried out for IDO1, IDO2, TDO2, and β -actin expression (n = 3).

(C) Supernatants from cells prepared as in (B) were analyzed for I-kynurenine content by HPLC.

(D and E) Flow plot (left) and quantification (right) of CD284 (D), and flow plot of CD40, CD80, and CD86 (E) on DC subsets (n = 3).

(F) BM-derived cDC1 and cDC2 were treated as in (B) and IDO1 expression evaluated in CCR7⁻ and CCR7⁺ populations treated as in (B), pre-gated on cDC1 and cDC2 (n = 3).

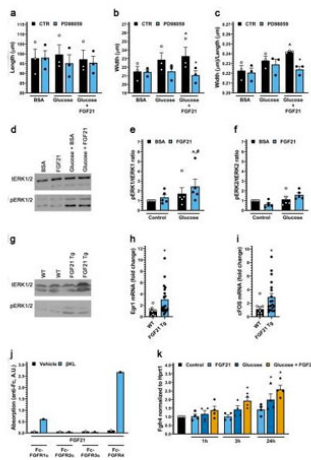
(G) Immunofluorescence analysis of I-kynurenine expression in sorted CCR7⁺ cDC1 of different genotypes treated as in (B) (n = 3).

(H) IDO1 expression (MFI) in thymic CCR7⁻ and CCR7⁺ dendritic cell subsets, gated on CD11c⁺MHCII⁺XCR1⁺CD117⁻ and CD11c⁺MCHII⁺CD172⁺CD117⁻ (n = 3).

Data are shown as mean \pm

SD. $p < 0.01$, $p < 0.001$, $p < 0.0001$, one-way (D and H) or two-way (C) ANOVA followed by Bonferroni multiple comparison test. Isotype control as gray histogram.

Figure 1. PMID: 35704993.



Western Blot

FGF21 activates ERK1/2 in cultured cardiac myocytes in the presence of high glucose and in heart tissue of mice. (a–c) Length, width and width to length ratio for ARVMs treated with BSA (control), FGF21 (25 ng/ml), increased glucose and/or the MEK inhibitor PD98059 (20 μ M) for 48 h. Bars and colored symbols indicate average mean and means of independent experiments using different myocyte preparations, respectively. (d–f) Western blot analysis of ARVMs treated with BSA (control) or mouse recombinant FGF21 (25 ng/ml) with or without 10 mM glucose for 6 h. ERK1 is p44 and ERK2 is p42. (g) Analysis of cardiac tissue from FGF21 Tg mice and wild-type littermates at 8–12 weeks of age by Western blotting. (h, i) qRT-PCR for *Egr-1* and *c-Fos* mRNA using total RNA from heart tissue of FGF21 Tg mice and wild-type littermates at 8–12 weeks of age. (j) Binding of 1 μ g of soluble β -klotho (β KL) or PBS, 500 ng of Fc-tagged FGFR 1c, 2c, 3c, or 4 to 96-well plates coated with 200 ng of FGF21. (k) qRT-PCR for *FGFR4* mRNA using total RNA isolated from ARVMs treated with BSA (control), FGF21 (25 ng/ml), and/or increased glucose (15.6 mM total). Comparison between groups was performed in form of a one-way (a–c, k) or two-way (e–f) ANOVA followed by post-hoc Tukey test or a two tailed t-test (h, i). All values are expressed as mean \pm SEM. (a–c) N = 3, $^{\wedge}p \leq 0.05$ vs. BSA CTR, $^*p \leq 0.05$ vs. Glucose + FGF21 CTR; (e, f) N = 5, $^{\wedge}p \leq 0.05$ vs. BSA CTR, $^{\#}p \leq 0.05$ vs. FGF21 CTR; (h, i) N = 9–19, $^*p \leq 0.05$ vs. WT; (k) N = 4, $^*p \leq 0.05$ vs. CTR. All Western blots are cropped, and original blots are presented in Supplementary Fig. 3. Figure 3. PMID: 35513431.

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