

3050 Spruce Street, St. Louis, MO 63103 USA
Tel: (800) 521-8956 (314) 771-5765 Fax: (800) 325-5052 (314) 771-5757
email: techservice@sial.com sigma-aldrich.com

# **Product Information**

#### **Bovine Serum Albumin**

Catalog Number **A3733** Store at 2-8° C

Molecular Weight: 66,430 Daltons (calculated)1

CAS Number: 9048-46-8

Synonyms: BSA, albumin from bovine serum, bovine

plasma albumin

Purification: heat-shock fractionation

Origin: New Zealand

# **Product Description**

Albumins are a group of acidic proteins which occur plentifully in the body fluids and tissues of mammals and in some plant seeds. Unlike globulins, albumins have comparatively low molecular weights, are soluble in water, are easily crystallized, and contain an excess of acidic amino acids. Serum and plasma albumin is carbohydrate-free and comprises 55-62% of the protein present.<sup>2</sup>

Bovine serum albumin (BSA) is a single polypeptide chain consisting of 583 amino acid residues, without carbohydrates. At pH 5-7, BSA contains 17 intrachain disulfide bridges and 1 sulfhydryl group.<sup>1,3</sup>

Albumin binds water, Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Na<sup>+</sup>, and K<sup>+</sup>. Because of a hydrophobic cleft, albumin binds fatty acids, bilirubin, hormones and drugs. The main biological function of albumin is to regulate the colloidal osmotic pressure of blood.<sup>2</sup> Bovine and human albumins contain 16% nitrogen and are often used as standards in protein calibration studies. Albumin is used to solubilize lipids and is also used as a blocking agent in Western blotting or ELISA applications.

While we have not performed application testing on this product, several publications cite use of this particular BSA product in various applications, including as a:

- Blocking buffer component in immunofluorescence<sup>4</sup>
- Buffer component for cell resuspension<sup>5</sup>
- Component of cryopreservation media<sup>6</sup>

#### **Preparation Instructions**

This product is tested for solubility at 40 mg/mL in water.

## Storage/Stability

Albumins are readily soluble in water and can only be precipitated by high concentrations of neutral salts such as ammonium sulfate. The solution stability of BSA is very good, especially if the solutions are stored as frozen aliquots. In fact, albumins are frequently used as stabilizers for other solubilized proteins (e.g. labile enzymes). However, albumin is readily coagulated by heat. When heated to 50 °C or above, albumin quite rapidly forms hydrophobic aggregates which do not revert to monomers upon cooling. At somewhat lower temperatures, aggregation is also expected to occur, but at relatively slower rates.

### **Precautions and Disclaimer**

For R&D use only. Not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

## References

- 1. Hirayama, K. et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm., **173(2)**, 639-646 (1990).
- Scott, T. and Eagleson, M., Concise Encyclopedia: Biochemistry, 2nd ed.. Walter de Gruyter (New York), pp. 19-20 (1988).
- The Plasma Proteins: Structure, Function and Genetic Control, 2nd ed. (F.W. Putnam, ed.). Academic Press (New York), Vol. 1, pp. 141, 147 (1975).
- 4. Mohr, M.A. et al., Endocrinology, **157(6)**, 2393-2402 (2016).
- 5. Prusinski Ferring, L.E. *et al.*, *Am. J. Pathol.*, **188(10)**, 2293-2306 (2018).
- Franěk, R. et al., PLoS One, 14(4), e0205481 (2019).
- 7. Lewis, R.J., Sr., *Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary*, 12th ed.. Van Nostrand Reinhold Co. (New York), p. 30 (1993).

MAC,GCY,SBC 12/20-01