

Mouse anti-Human Aldosterone-3 Monoclonal Antibody

Anti-Aldosterone-3 Antibody

CATALOG # AAA60806	HOST Mouse	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS immunoassay, Radioimmunoassay
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Aldosterone-3; Monoclonal Antibody; Anti-Aldosterone-3 Antibody; anti-Aldosterone-3 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Specificity	The antibody is highly specific for aldosterone and does not cross-react significantly with other steroids. The antibody displays low cross-reactivity with 18-hydroxycorticosterone and 18-hydroxydeoxycorticosterone and showed no detectable displacement of tritiated aldosterone from the antibodies with cortisol, corticosterone, and related steroids. The only steroid that showed moderate cross-reactivity was 3 alpha,5 beta-tetrahydroaldosterone (around 3%).
Purity/Purification	Affinity Purified
Form/Format	Liquid
Concentration	100ug/100ul (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-Aldosterone-3 antibody	RIA (Radioimmunoassay)
Immunogen	BSA conjugate of the 3-O carboxylmethyl oxime of aldosterone.
Storage Buffer	PBS, pH 7.4 with 0.02% sodium azide.
Preparation and Storage	This product is stable for several weeks at 4°C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use. For extended storage, aliquot contents and freeze at -20°C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Aldosterone-3 antibody	Aldosterone-3 is a The major mineralcorticoid, which is secreted almost independently of ACTH from the pituitary, is aldosterone. Aldosterone secretion is controlled mostly by the levels of potassium and sodium in serum and a blood pressure control system called the renin-angiotensin system. The principle action of aldosterone is the retention of sodium. Where sodium goes, so goes associated ions and water. Therefore, aldosterone profoundly effects fluid balance by effecting intracellular and extracellular fluid volume. Aldosterone has the opposite effect on serum levels of potassium as it is lost in the urine in exchange for sodium in the renal tubules. Salivary and sweat glands are also influenced by aldosterone to save sodium and the intestine increases the absorption of sodium in response to aldosterone. Aldosterone levels increase and cause fluid retention in diseases such as congestive heart failure and liver cirrhosis. Certain diuretics act by antagonizing aldosterone. In contrast to most diuretics that cause potassium loss, the aldosterone antagonists increase blood potassium and are sometimes used for this effect.
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For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

