

Recombinant Human Serum Albumin (rHSA) Protein



RPES7198

Product Information

SKU: RPES7198

Source: *Oryza sativa*

Species: Human

Background

rHSA is a high-purity, excipient-grade recombinant human serum albumin (rHSA) produced in *Oryza sativa* (rice endosperm). Developed as a superior alternative to bovine serum albumin (BSA), rHSA is animal-free, virus-free, and engineered for unmatched quality and consistency sensitive applications. Compared with fetal bovine serum (FBS), bovine serum albumin (BSA), and plasma-derived albumin (pHSA), plant-derived HSA has higher purity and better batch stability.

Our Research Use Only (RUO) excipient-grade recombinant human serum albumin (rHSA) is manufactured with significantly tighter impurity controls and higher purity standards than typical cell culture-grade products. It offers >99.99% purity in a 20% solution format, with endotoxin levels <1.67 EU/mL, host cell protein (HCP) <5 µg/g, host cell DNA (HCD) <0.5 ng/g, aluminum ≤200 µg/L, and ammonium sulfate ≤0.5 g/L. These attributes make it ideal for sensitive applications such as drug delivery research, vaccine stabilization, and as a component in medical device embedding studies where lot-to-lot consistency and minimized contaminants are critical.

Protein Properties

Shipping conditions: It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs.

Storage: For unopened vial store at 2-8°C.

Mol mass: 66.5 kDa

Accession: P02768

Excipient grade	
Specification	50 ml/bottle. Purity: 20%
Endotoxin	>99.99%
pH	6.4-7.4
Host cell protein (HCP)	<5 µg/g
Host cell DNA (HCD)	<0.5 ng/g
Aluminum residue	≤200 µg/L
Ammonium sulfate residue	≤0.5 g/L
Recommended Application	Vaccine protective agent, drug carrier, fusion drug cell protective agent, medical device embedding agent, cell culture

Validation Data

SDS-page: The protein appears at around 55 kDa on the gel, though its predicted molecular weight is 66.5 kDa. This variation is common, as SDS-PAGE migration can be influenced by protein folding, modifications, or other factors, leading to differences between the experimental and theoretical sizes.

