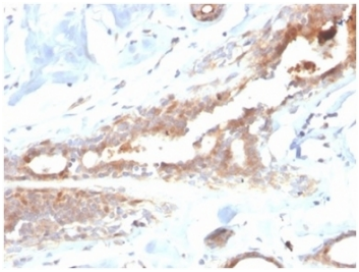
Lactoferrin Antibody / LTF / Lactotransferrin [clone LTF/4082] (V9145)

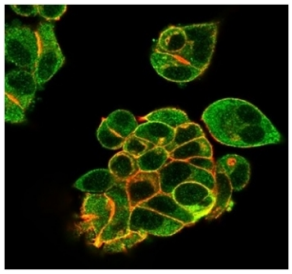
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V9145-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V9145-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V9145SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

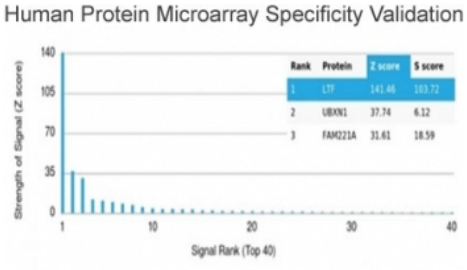
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
Clone Name	LTF/4082
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P02788
Localization	Cytoplasm, Nuclear, Secreted
Applications	Flow Cytometry : 1-2ug/million cells Immunofluorescence : 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This Lactoferrin antibody is available for research use only.



IHC staining of FFPE human breast carcinoma tissue with Lactoferrin antibody (clone LTF/4082). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Immunofluorescent staining of PFA-fixed human MCF-7 cells using Lactoferrin antibody (green, clone LTF/4082) and phalloidin (red).



Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Lactoferrin antibody (clone LTF/4082). These results demonstrate the foremost specificity of the LTF/4082 mAb. Z- and S- score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that an antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary Ab) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If the targets on the HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-scores. The S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of an Ab to its intended target.

Description

Ferritin and transferrins manage necessary iron-binding functions for iron metabolism. Transferrins comprise a class of single-chain, two-sited, metal-binding proteins expressed throughout the fluid and cells of vertebrates. The three major types of transferrin include serotransferrin, lactotransferrin (lactoferrin) and ovotransferrin. Lactoferrin is found in milk, tears and leukocytes. It degrades an IgA1 protease secreted by Haemophilus influenzae and, consequently, allows the human IgA1antibody to effectively abolish Haemophilus influenzae colonization. Lactoferrin also attenuates the pathogenic potential of Haemophilus influenzae by proteolytic degradation of the Hap adhesin. While lactoferrin may aid in the transmission of human T cell leukemiavirus type 1, it inhibits HIV-1 replication at the level of viral fusion and entry into cells. The inhibitory effects of lactoferrin on mixed lymphocyte reactions suggest that it may have the ability to sense the activation status of lymphocytes.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Lactoferrin antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 614-645 was used as the immunogen for the Lactoferrin antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the Lactoferrin antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.