OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for AP31449BT-N

Lactoferrin (LTF) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	In immunocytochemical and immunohistochemical techniques for the detection of monkey lactoferrin at the cellular and subcellular level in appropriately treated cell and tissue substrates; as detection reagent in nonisotopic methodology and solid phase immunochemistry (e.g. ELISA, Western blotting). As a second step an avidin or streptavidin conjugate of the user's choice has to be used. This immunoconjugate is not pre-diluted. The optimum working dilution of each conjugate should be established by titration before being used. Excess labelled antibody must be avoided because it may cause high unspecific background staining and interfere with the specific signal. Working dilutions: **Histochemical and cytochemical:** 1/100 - 1/500. **ELISA and comparable non-precipitating antibody-binding assays:** 1/1000 - 1/7000.
Reactivity:	Monkey
Host:	Goat
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Exocrine organs produce various secretions, each with its characteristic function. Proteins found in secretions may be divided into two groups: those specific for the particular secretion, and plasma proteins independent of the type of exocrine cells. Lactoferrin belongs to the first group. It is an iron containing protein with a molecular weight of 75,000 and it is antigenically different from transferrin. Lactoferrin has a slight anti-microbial action. Originally identified in milk, its presence has also been demonstrated in other secretions as saliva, semen and tears. The immunogen has been isolated from rhesus monkey milk. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.

View online »

Specificity:	In immunoelectrophoresis against rhesus monkey milk a single precipitin line is obtained. The antiserum does not react with any other protein component of monkey serum or plasma. Cross-reactivity: The antiserum does not cross-react with any other monkey plasma proteins as tested in gel-diffusion techniques. Inter-species cross-reactivity is a normal feature of antibodies to plasma or milk proteins, since homologous proteins of different species frequently share antigenic determinants. Cross-reactivity of this antiserum has not been tested in detail, however a strong cross-reaction with lactoferrin in human milk has been observed.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 No preservative added, as it may interfere with the antibody activity. No foreign proteins added. Label: Biotin State: Lyophilised hyperimmune Ig fraction Molar radio: 6,2
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 1 ml sterile distilled water
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	DEAE-column Chromatography
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Prior to reconstitution store at 2-8°C. Following reconstitution store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	lactotransferrin
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 4057 Human P02788
Background:	Lactoferrin is an iron binding glycoprotein with an approximate molecular weight of 80 kDa. The protein has two iron binding domains each housing one Fe3+ and the synergistic CO32- ion. The crystal structure form of human lactoferrin at 2.2A resolution exhibits 5330 protein atoms, 2Fe2+, 2CO32- and 98 carbohydrate atoms. Lactoferrin is absorbed from intestine by apical side of the membrane and localized to the nuclei. Intravenous infusion of lactoferrin is protective against lethal doses of E coli and induce bacterimia by a mechanism that downregulates neutrophil TNF alfa secretion. Recombinant human lactoferrin (rhLF), expressed and extracted from rice seed, is being evaluated for use as a dietary supplement to treat iron deficiency and/or iron deficiency induced anemia. Lactoferrin has been shown to have a role in the immune system and in early development of the embryo. A specific receptor for lactoferrin binding has been implicated in the human fetal intestine. Early embryonic localisation of lactoferrin by IHC has suggested its presence in various tissues including intestinal epitheliuem, kiney, and various regions of the brain.

Synonyms:	LTF, LF, Lactoferrin, EC=3.4.21, Talalactoferrin
Note:	**Adsorption:** Immunoaffinity adsorbed using insolubilized fractions of monkey serum and lactoferrin-depleted monkey milk as required, to eliminate antibodies reacting with other monkey serum or milk proteins. The use of insolubilized adsorption antigens prevents the presence of excess adsorbent protein or immune complexes in the antiserum.
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Protease, Secreted Protein