

Product datasheet for **BP2121B**

Lactoferrin (LTF) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA
Recommended Dilution:	A dilution range of 1:20,000 - 1:400,000 is suggested for ELISA and Western blotting using enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, 1:500 - 1:5,000 for enzyme immunohistochemistry on tissue sections and 1:200 - 1:1,000 for flow cytometry and fluorescence immunohisto/cytochemistry.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Specificity:	Based on immunoelectrophoresis, the antibody reacts with the human lactoferrin found in human milk. No antibody was detected against other milk or serum proteins, but antibodies may cross-react with lactoferrin from other species.
Formulation:	0.01 M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25 M NaCl, pH 7.6 containing 0.01% Thimerosal, 0.05% Sodium Azide as preservative and 15 mg/ml BSA as stabilizer. Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction.
Reconstitution Method:	Reconstitute to 1.5 ml with distilled water. Centrifuge product if it is not completely clear after standing for 1-2 hours at room temp. To judge clarity by drawing product into a Pasteur pipette.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Immunoaffinity chromatography using antigens coupled to agarose beads.
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store lyophilized product at 2-8°C. After reconstitution, product is stable for several weeks at 2-8°C as an undiluted liquid. Prepare working dilution only prior to immediate use. For extended storage after reconstitution, add an equal volume of glycerol to make a final concentration of 50% glycerol and store at -20°C. Please remember that the concentration of protein (and buffer salts) will decrease to one-half of the original after addition of glycerol. Expiration date is one year from date of reconstitution.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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Gene Name: lactotransferrin

Database Link: [Entrez Gene 4057 Human P02788](#)

Background: Lactoferrin belongs to a family of iron-binding proteins that modulate iron metabolism, hemopoiesis, and immunologic reactions, together with transferrin and melanoma tumor antigen p97. They are evolutionary products of gene duplication and all 3 are encoded by genes on 3q. 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 2.2Å 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 epithelium, kidney, and various regions of the brain.

Synonyms: LTF, LF, Lactoferrin, EC=3.4.21, Talalactoferrin