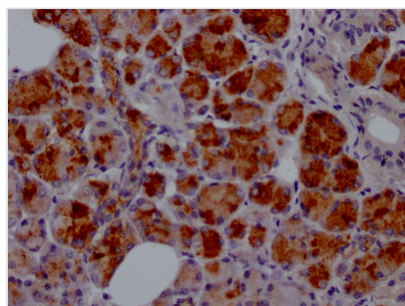




LTF Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA950380A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P02788
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Lactoferrin
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, IHC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:50-1:200
Relevance	Transferrins are iron binding transport proteins which can bind two Fe(3+) ions in association with the binding of an anion, usually bicarbonate.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Cancer; Cardiovascular
Gene Names	LTF
Clone No.	6B6

Image



IHC image of CSB-RA950380A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human salivary gland tissue performed on a Leica Bond™ system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4? overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

Description

LTF is an iron-binding glycoprotein found in most mammalian exocrine secretions, such as milk, saliva, and tears. LTF is examined as a first-line mediator in immune defense and response to pathogenic and non-pathogenic injury, as well as a molecule critical for the control of oxidative cell function. It plays a key role in the normalization of insult-induced reactions that disrupt immune homeostasis. In many cases, LTF fulfills its anti-inflammatory roles via



different cell receptors and activation of various cell signaling pathways, often through iron-dependent mechanisms.

The production of this recombinant LTF antibody was carried out in vitro. It began with immunization of animals so that the B cells could be obtained. The next step was selection of B cells. The positive cells would be screened out for the next step, single B cell antibody sequencing and cloning. Once the LTF antibody sequence was obtained, it would be inserted into a plasmid, which could be transfected into mammalian cells for the expression of LTF antibody.