

Lactoferrin (LTF) Antibody (Center)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7647c

Specification

Lactoferrin (LTF) Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	P02788
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	219-248

Lactoferrin (LTF) Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 4057

Other Names

Lactotransferrin, Lactoferrin, 3421-, Growth-inhibiting protein 12, Talalactoferrin, Lactoferricin-H, Lfcin-H, Kaliocin-1, Lactoferroxin-A, Lactoferroxin-B, Lactoferroxin-C, LTF, GIG12, LF

Target/Specificity

This Lactoferrin (LTF) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 219-248 amino acids from the Central region of human Lactoferrin (LTF).

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Lactoferrin (LTF) Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Lactoferrin (LTF) Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name LTF ([HGNC:6720](#))

Synonyms GIG12, LF

Function Transferrins are iron binding transport proteins which can bind two Fe(3+) ions in association with the binding of an anion, usually bicarbonate.

Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Secreted. Cytoplasmic granule. Note=Secreted into most exocrine fluids by various endothelial cells Stored in the secondary granules of neutrophils

Tissue Location

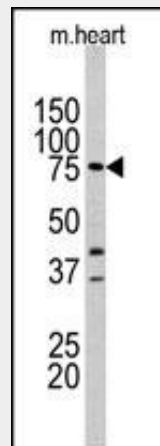
High levels are found in saliva and tears, intermediate levels in serum and plasma, and low levels in urine. In kidney, detected in the distal collecting tubules in the medulla but not in the cortical region or in blood vessels. Detected in peripheral blood neutrophils (at protein level). Isoform 1 and isoform DeltaLf are expressed in breast, prostate, spleen, pancreas, kidney, small intestine, lung, skeletal muscle, uterus, thymus and fetal liver Isoform 1 is expressed in brain, testis and peripheral blood leukocytes; isoform DeltaLf is barely detectable in these tissues Isoform DeltaLf is expressed in placenta, liver and ovary; isoform 1 is barely detectable in these tissues. In kidney, isoform 1 is expressed at high levels in the collecting tubules of the medulla but at very low levels in the cortex.

Lactoferrin (LTF) Antibody (Center) - Protocols

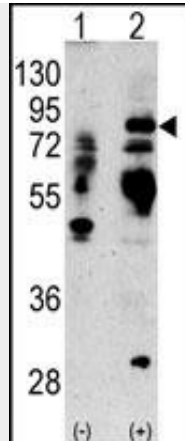
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

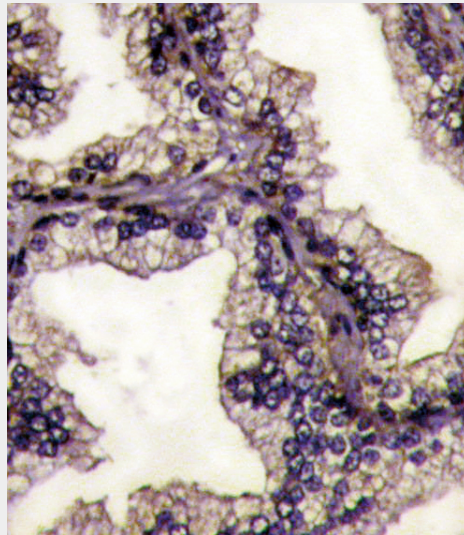
Lactoferrin (LTF) Antibody (Center) - Images



Western blot analysis of anti-LTF Antibody (Center) Pab (Cat.#AP7647c) in mouse heart tissue lysates (35ug/lane). LTF(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab (1:60 dilution).



Western blot analysis of anti-LTF Antibody (Center) Pab (Cat.#AP7647c) in 293 cell line lysates transiently transfected with the LTF gene (2ug/lane). LTF(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab (1:60 dilution).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded prostata carcinoma tissue reacted with LTF Antibody (Center)(Cat.#AP7647c), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

Lactoferrin (LTF) Antibody (Center) - Background

This protein is a member of the transferrin family of metal-binding proteins found in milk and other secretory fluids and also in blood. It shows multifunctional properties of which the bacteriostatic and bactericidal effects are the best known.

Lactoferrin (LTF) Antibody (Center) - Citations

- [Tumor microenvironment-derived proteins dominate the plasma proteome response during breast cancer induction and progression.](#)