

## Anti-Lactoferrin Antibody [LTF/4073] - BSA and Azide free (A278282)

### Specifications:

Name:	Anti-Lactoferrin Antibody [LTF/4073] - BSA and Azide free
Description:	Mouse monoclonal [LTF/4073] antibody to Lactoferrin.
Specificity:	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 IgA1 antibody 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 leukemia virus 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.
Applications:	Flow Cytometry, IF, IHC-P
Recommended Dilutions:	Flow Cytometry: 1-2 µg/million cells, IF: 1-2 µg/ml, IHC-P: 1-2 µg/ml
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	Recombinant fragment, around amino acids 614-645, of human Lactoferrin protein. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Clone ID:	LTF/4073
Isotype:	IgG2a
Light Chains:	kappa
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Purification:	Protein A/G chromatography.
Concentration:	1 mg/ml
Product Form:	Liquid
Formulation:	Supplied in 10mM Phosphate Buffered Saline; without Sodium Azide and carrier free.
Storage:	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

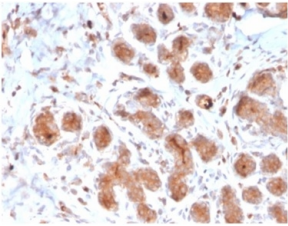
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### Specifications continued:

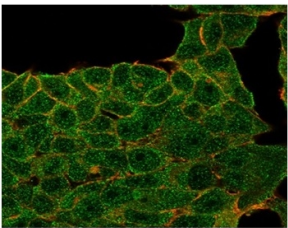
**General Notes:** This monoclonal antibody is also available in a different formulation with BSA and Sodium Azide - Anti-Lactoferrin Antibody [LTF/4073] (A277694).

**Disclaimer:** This product is for research use only. It is not intended for diagnostic or therapeutic use.

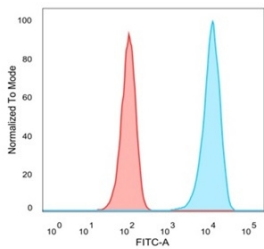
### Images:



Immunohistochemical analysis of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human breast tissue using Anti-Lactoferrin Antibody [LTF/4073].



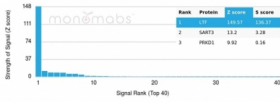
Immunofluorescent analysis of PFA-fixed MCF-7 cells stained with Anti-Lactoferrin Antibody [LTF/4073] followed by Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (CF® 488) (Green). CF® 640A Phalloidin (Red).



Flow cytometric analysis of PFA-fixed MCF-7 cells using Anti-Lactoferrin Antibody [LTF/4073] followed by Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (CF® 488) (Blue). Isotype Control (Red).

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Images continued:



Analysis of protein array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Anti-Lactoferrin Antibody [LTF/4073]. Z-Score and S-Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target; a MAb is considered to be specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.