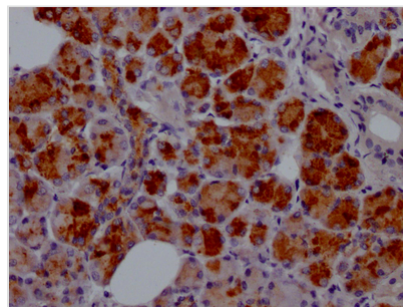




# LTF Antibody

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