



Rabbit Anti-alpha Lactalbumin antibody

SL11131R

Product Name:	alpha Lactalbumin
Chinese Name:	乳清蛋白 α 抗体
Alias:	a-LACTA; alfaLA; Alpha-lactalbumin; Lactalbumin alpha; Lactose synthase B protein; LALBA; LALBA HUMAN; Lysozyme-like protein 7; LYZL7.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	14kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human LALBA/alpha Lactalbumin:61-142/142
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 癆 for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20癆. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 癆.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Alpha-lactalbumin is the B protein of lactose synthetase secreted by the mammary epithelial cells. It is a potent Ca ²⁺ -elevating and apoptosis-inducing agent with broad, yet selective, cytotoxic activity. Multimeric ?lactalbumin has been shown to kill all transformed, embryonic and lymphoid cells tested, but not mature epithelial elements.

This suggests that milk contributes to mucosal immunity not only by furnishing antimicrobial molecules but also by policing the function of lymphocytes and epithelium. α -lactalbumin may be helpful in discovering the site of origin of metastatic breast tumors. Human lactalbumin contains 123 amino acid residues. Comparison of the 5' flanking sequences of the two Alpha-lactalbumin genes with those of five casein genes reveals the presence of a highly conserved region extending from position -140 to -110 in all seven sequences examined, suggesting a possible regulatory role in the hormonal control or tissue-specific expression of milk protein genes in the mammary gland.

Function:

Regulatory subunit of lactose synthase, changes the substrate specificity of galactosyltransferase in the mammary gland making glucose a good acceptor substrate for this enzyme. This enables LS to synthesize lactose, the major carbohydrate component of milk. In other tissues, galactosyltransferase transfers galactose onto the N-acetylglucosamine of the oligosaccharide chains in glycoproteins.

Subunit:

Lactose synthase (LS) is a heterodimer of a catalytic component, beta1,4-galactosyltransferase (beta4Gal-T1) and a regulatory component, alpha-lactalbumin (LA).

Subcellular Location:

Secreted.

Tissue Specificity:

Mammary gland specific. Secreted in milk.

Similarity:

Belongs to the glycosyl hydrolase 22 family.

SWISS:

P00709

Gene ID:

3906

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 3906](#) Human

[Omim: 149750](#) Human

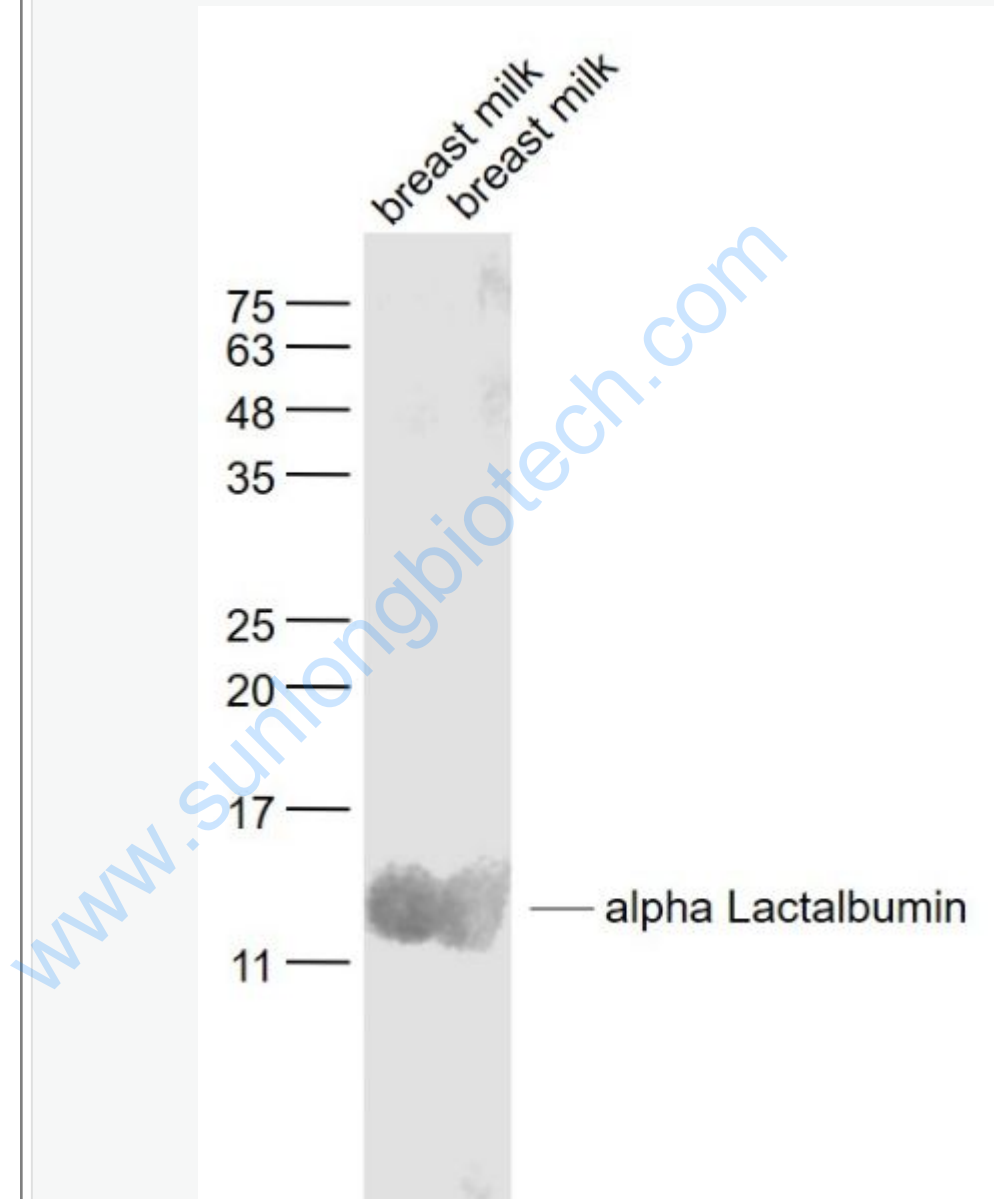
[SwissProt: P00709](#) Human

[Unigene: 72938](#) Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Sample:

Breast milk Lysate at 40 ug

Breast milk Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- alpha Lactalbumin (SL11131R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 14 kD

Observed band size: 14 kD

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