Product datasheet PS286

Polyclonal Bovine anti-Lactoferrin
Clone no. -

MONOSAN

Product name	Polyclonal Bovine anti-Lactoferrin
Host	Bovine
Applications	ELISA,IP,WB
Species reactivity	human
Conjugate	-
Immunogen	Unknown or proprietery to MONOSAN and/or its suppliers
Isotype	Ig
Clonality	Polyclonal
Clone number	-
Size	1 ml
Concentration	100 ug/ ml
Format	-
Storage buffer	PBS with 0.1% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide
Storage until expiry date	2-8°C

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Additional info

Human lactoferrin (LF) is an 80 kDa glycoprotein which was first isolated from human milk. It plays an important part in the immune system and helps to fight infections. Lactoferrin promotes the health of the gastro-intestinal system by improving the intestinal microbial balance. In addition, LF can be found in epithelia and most body fluids and secretions. Lactoferrin is secreted in plasma by neutrophils. Its plasma concentration also represents a positive relation to the total pool of neutrophils and the rate of neutrophil turnover. In inflammation lactoferrin is released from secondary granules of neutrophilic leukocytes into the extracellular medium. Therefore the extracellular lactoferrin concentration can be used as an index for neutrophil activation. Lactoferrin strongly binds to iron and this iron binding property is considered to be an important antimicrobial. Human lactoferrin binds to bacterial products through its highly positively charged N-terminus, it kills various bacteria, most probably by inducing intracellular changes in these bacteria without affecting the membrane permeability. Cleavage by pepsin of lactoferrin leads to the release of lactoferricin H. This 47 amino acid peptide has more antimicrobial activity than its precursor and it can inhibit the classical but not the alternative complement pathway. Lactoferrin also plays a role in signal transduction, immunomodulation and has antiadhesive, anticancer, antiviral activity.

References

1. Nuijens; J et al. J Biol Chem 1997; 272: 8802
2. Nibbering, P et al Infect Immun 2001, 69: 1469
3. Veen; van H et al. Anal Biochem 2002; 309: 60
4. -
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