

## alpha Lactalbumin Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-22042

*Note:* Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

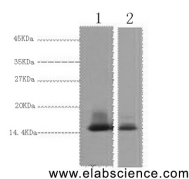
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic Peptide
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.4.

### Applications Recommended Dilution

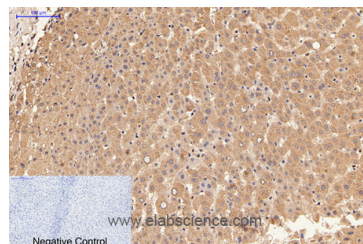
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IHC</b>	1:50-300
<b>IF</b>	1:100-1:300

### Data

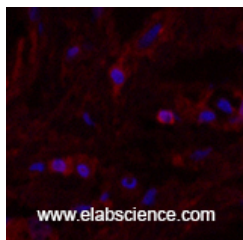


Western Blot analysis of 1) Human Milk, 2) Milk using alpha Lactalbumin Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:3000.

**Observed Mw:16kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver tissue using alpha Lactalbumin Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Human breast tissue using alpha Lactalbumin Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

### Preparation & Storage

#### For Research Use Only

**Storage**                      Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

## Background

This gene encodes alpha-lactalbumin, a principal protein of milk. Alpha-lactalbumin forms the regulatory subunit of the lactose synthase (LS) heterodimer and beta 1,4-galactosyltransferase (beta4Gal-T1) forms the catalytic component. Together, these proteins enable LS to produce lactose by transferring galactose moieties to glucose. As a monomer, alpha-lactalbumin strongly binds calcium and zinc ions and may possess bactericidal or antitumor activity. A folding variant of alpha-lactalbumin, called HAMLET, likely induces apoptosis in tumor and immature cells.