

乳清蛋白 α 抗体

产品货号： mlR11131

英文名称： alpha Lactalbumin

中文名称： 乳清蛋白 α 抗体

别名： a-LACTA; alfaLA; Alpha-lactalbumin; Lactalbumin alpha; Lactose synthase B protein; LALBA; LALBA_HUMAN; Lysozyme-like protein 7; LYZL7.

研究领域： 肿瘤 细胞生物 肿瘤细胞生物标志物

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500

（石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 14kDa

细胞定位： 分泌型蛋白

性状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度： 1mg/ml

免疫原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human LALBA/alpha Lactalbumin:61-142/142

亚 型 : IgG

纯化方法 : affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液 : 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件 : Store at -20 癯 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 癯. 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 癯.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 : 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 β -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. β -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

Important Note:

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

产品图片

