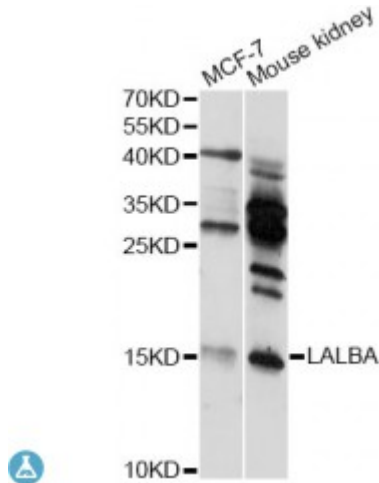


Anti-LALBA Antibody



Description

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.

Model	STJ114563
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 20-142 of human LALBA (NP_002280.1).
Gene ID	3906
Gene Symbol	LALBA
Dilution range	WB 1:1000 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Mammary gland specific, Secreted in milk
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Alpha-lactalbumin Lactose synthase B protein Lysozyme-like protein 7

Molecular Weight	16.225 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:64800MIM:149750Reactome:R-HSA-5653890
Alternative Names	Alpha-lactalbumin Lactose synthase B protein Lysozyme-like protein 7
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
Cellular Localization	Secreted

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