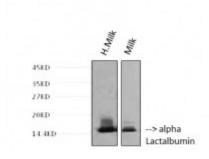


Anti-alpha Lactalbumin antibody



Western Blot (WB) analysis of 1. Human milk 2. Milk cells using alpha Lactalbumin Monoclonal Antibody. (STJ96986)



Description Alpha Lactalbumin is a protein encoded by the LALBA gene which is

approximately 16,2 kDa. Alpha Lactalbumin is secreted into the extracellular space. It is involved in galactose metabolism, lactose synthesis and glycosaminoglycan metabolism. It is a regulatory subunit of

lactose synthase, it changes the substrate specificity of

galactosyltransferase in the mammary gland which enables LS to synthesize lactose, the major carbohydrate component of milk. Alpha Lactalbumin is expressed specifically in mammary glands. Mutations in the LALBA gene may result in milk allergy. STJ96986 was developed from clone 9E9 and was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinitychromatography using specific immunogen. The antibody detects endogenous alpha Lactalbumin proteins.

Model STJ96986

Host Mouse

Reactivity Human

WB **Applications**

Synthetic Peptide **Immunogen**

Gene ID 3906

Gene Symbol LALBA

Dilution range WB 1:1000

Specificity The antibody detects endogenous alpha Lactalbumin proteins.

Tissue Specificity Mammary gland specific. Secreted in milk.

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinitychromatography using specific immunogen.

Clone ID 9000000000

Note For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name Alpha-lactalbumin Lactose synthase B protein Lysozyme-like protein 7

Clonality Monoclonal

Conjugation Unconjugated

Isotype IgG1

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Storage Instruction Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Database Links <u>HGNC:6480OMIM:149750</u>

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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