

Produktinformation



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Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

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Product datasheet

Mouse anti Lactoferrin

mordicmubio.com/products/Mouse-anti-Lactoferrin/GM-4111-CE slash IVD

Catalog number: GM-4111-CE/IVD

Clone	4C5
Isotype	lgG1
Product Type	Primary Antibodies
Units	0,2mg
Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Application	Flow Cytometry Immunofluoresence

Background

Lactoferrin (LF) is an iron-binding protein with bactericidal and bacteriostatic activity, which is stored within the secondary granules of granulocytes. LF expression is restricted to the post-mitotic maturation compartment of the granulocytic lineage, starting from the myelocyte stage. Normal and malignant myeloblasts are LF negative. The 4C5 antibody permits the identification and enumeration of human granulocytes using flow cytometry. Results must be put within the context of other diagnostic tests as well as the clinical history of the patient by a certified professional before final interpretation. Analyses performed with this antibody should be paralleled by positive and negative controls. If unexpected results are obtained which cannot be attributed to differences in laboratory procedures, please contact us.

Product

Purified by Chromatography, Storage buffer: PBS pH 7.2, 1% BSA, 0.05% NaN3

Formulation: PBS pH 7.2, 1% BSA, 0.05% NaN3

Purification Method: Purified by Chromatography

Specificity

The LF mAb (clone 4C5) recognizes Lactoferrin stored within secondary granules of postmitotic granulocyte-committed cells. The sensitivity of 4C5 mAb is determined by staining well-defined blood samples from representative donors with serial-fold mAb dilutions to obtain a titration curve that allows relating the mAb concentration to the percentage of stained cells and geometric MFI (mean fluorescence intensity). For this purpose, a mAb concentration range is selected to include both the saturation point (i.e. the mAb dilution expected to bind all epitopes on the target cell) and the detection threshold (i.e. the mAb dilution expected to represent the least amount of mAb needed to detect an identical percentage of cells). In practice, 50 μ I of leukocytes containing 10^7 cells/mI are stained with 20 μ I mAb of various dilutions to obtain a titration curve and to identify the saturation point and detection threshold. The final concentration of the product is then adjusted to be at least 3-fold above the detection threshold. In addition and to control lot-to-lot variation, the given lot is compared and adjusted to fluorescence standards with defined intensity.

Applications

GM-4111 can be applied in immunohistochemistry on frozen and paraffin embedded tissues. For flow cytometric applications the following protocol is advised. Permeabilization and Staining Procedure - In combination with our Permeabilization Kit FIX&PERM® (Cat. NoGAS-002) intracellular Lactoferrin can be easily stained in cell suspensions. - For each sample to be analyzed add 50 µl of whole blood, bone marrow or mononuclear cell suspension in a 5ml tube - Add 100 µl of Reagent A (Fixation Medium, stored and used at room temperature) - Incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature - Add 5ml phosphate buffered saline and centrifuge cells for 5 minutes at 300 g - Remove supernatant and add to cell pellet 100 µl Reagent B (Permeabilization Medium) and 20 µl of the Lactoferrin monoclonal antibody conjugate - Vortex at low speed for 1-2 seconds - Incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature - Wash cells with phosphate buffered saline as described above - Remove supernatant and resuspend cells in sheath fluid for immediate analysis or resuspend cells in 0.5 ml 1.0 % formaldehyde and store them at 2-8°C in the dark. Analyze fixed cells within 24 hours. Conventional Staining for Microscopic Evaluations LF-Antibody 4C5 can also be used to demonstrate lactoferrin molecules by conventional immunofluorescence or immunoenzyme staining techniques on cell smears, cytospin preparations or tissue sections. Acetone or paraformaldehyde are suitable fixatives for these purposes.

Storage

Nordic-MUbio monoclonal antibody reagents contain optimal concentrations of affinity-purified antibody. For stability reasons this monoclonal antibody solution contains sodium azide. These reagents should be stored at 2-8°C (DO NOT FREEZE!) and protected from prolonged exposure to light. If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation. It will not affect the performance or the concentration of the product. Stability of the reagent: Please refer to the expiry date printed onto the vial. The use of the reagent after the expiration date is not recommended.

Caution

When used for in vitro diagnostic purposes results must be put within the context of other diagnostic tests as well as the clinical history of the patient by a certified professional before final interpretation. Analyses performed with this antibody should be paralleled by positive and negative controls. If unexpected results are obtained which cannot be attributed to differences in laboratory procedures, please contact us. This product may contain hazardous ingredients. Please refer to the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for additional information and proper handling procedures. Dispose product remainders according to local regulations. This datasheet is as accurate as reasonably achievable, but Exalpha Biologicals accepts no liability for any inaccuracies or omissions in this information.

References

1. Braylan, R. C., Orfao, A., Borowitz, M. J. & Davis, B. H. (2001) Cytometry 46, 23-7. 2. Catovsky, D., Matutes, E., Buccheri, V., Shetty, V., Hanslip, J., Yoshida, N. & Morilla, R. (1991) Ann Hematol 62, 16-21. 3. Cowland, J. B. & Borregaard, N. (1999) J Leukoc Biol 66, 989-95 4. Cramer, E., Pryzwansky, K. B., Villeval, J. L., Testa, U. & Breton-Gorius, J. (1985) Blood 65, 423-32. 5. Groeneveld, K., te Marvelde, J. G., van den Beemd, M. WHooijkaas, H. & van Dongen, J. J. (1996) Leukemia 10, 1383-9. 6. Gullberg, U., Andersson, E., Garwicz, D., Lindmark, A. & Olsson, I. (1997) Eur J Haematol 58, 137-53. 7. He, J. & Furmanski, P. (1995) Nature 373, 721-4 8. Knapp, W., Majdic, O. & Strobl, H. (1993) Recent Results Cancer Res 131, 31-40. 9. Konikova, E., Glasova, M., Kusenda, J. & Babusikova, O. (1998) Neoplasma 45, 282-91. 10. Oehler, L., Majdic, O., Pickl, W. F., Stockl, J., Riedl, E., Drach, J., Rappersberger, K., Geissler, K. & Knapp, W. (1998) J Exp. Med 187, 1019-28. 11. Paietta, E. (2003) Best Pract Res Clin Haematol 16, 671-83. 12. Rado, T. A., Bollekens, J., St Laurent, G., Parker, L. & Benz, E. J., Jr. (1984) Blood 64, 1103-9. 13. Rado, T. A., Wei, X. P. & Benz, E. J., Jr. (1987) Blood 70, 989-93. 14. Srivastava, C. H., Rado, T. A., Bauerle, D. & Broxmeyer, H. E. (1991) J Immunol 146, 1014-9. 15. Strobl, H. & Knapp, W. (2004) J Biol Regul Homeost Agents 18, 335-9. 16. Teng, C. T., Gladwell, W., Beard, C., Walmer, D., Teng, C. S. & Brenner, R. (2002) Mol Hum Reprod 8, 58-67.

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