

**Transferrin Antibody**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP22129a****Specification**

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**Transferrin Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IF, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P02787</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">A5A6I6</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	77064

**Transferrin Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 7018**Other Names**

Serotransferrin, Transferrin, Beta-1 metal-binding globulin, Siderophilin, TF

**Target/Specificity**

This Transferrin antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 101-135 amino acids from human Transferrin.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:2000

IF~~1:25

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Transferrin Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Transferrin Antibody - Protein Information****Name** TF ([HGNC:11740](#))**Function** Transferrins are iron binding transport proteins which can bind two Fe(3+) ions in

association with the binding of an anion, usually bicarbonate. It is responsible for the transport of iron from sites of absorption and heme degradation to those of storage and utilization. Serum transferrin may also have a further role in stimulating cell proliferation. (Microbial infection) Serves as an iron source for parasite *T.brucei* (strain 427), which capture TF via its own transferrin receptor ESAG6:ESAG7 and extract its iron for its own use.

**Cellular Location**

Secreted.

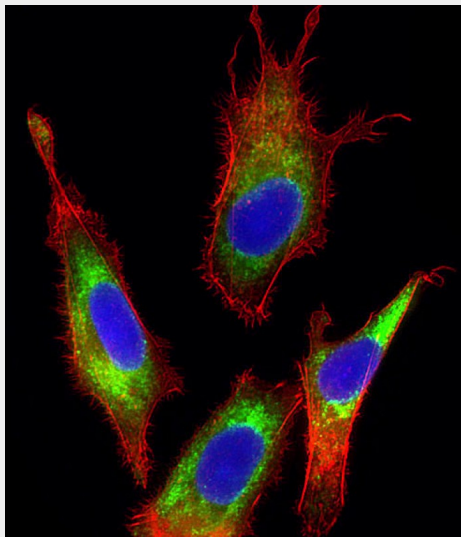
**Tissue Location**

Expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma.

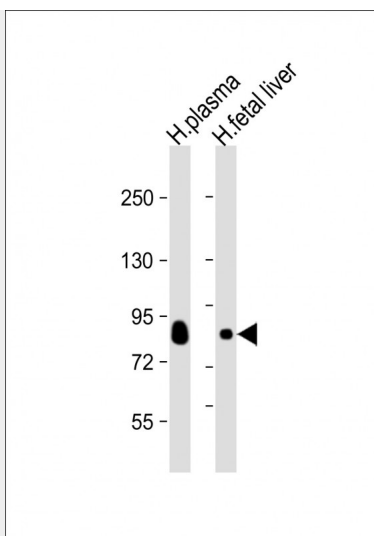
**Transferrin Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

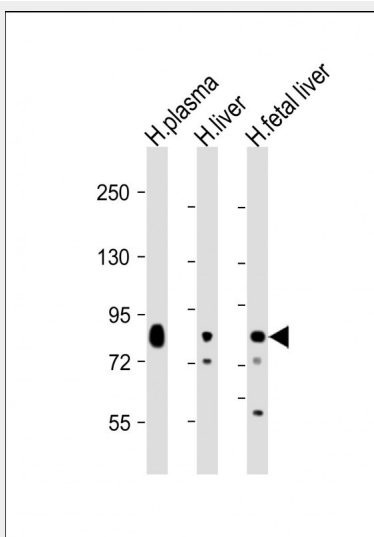
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Transferrin Antibody - Images**

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized HepG2 (human liver hepatocellular carcinoma cell line) cells labeling Transferrin with AP22119a at 1/25 dilution, followed by Dylight® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (NK179883) secondary antibody at 1/200 dilution (green). Immunofluorescence image showing cytoplasm staining on HepG2 cell line. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).



All lanes : Anti-Transferrin Antibody at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: human plasma lysate Lane 2: human fetal liver lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 77kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



All lanes : Anti-Transferrin Antibody at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: human plasma lysate Lane 2: human liver lysate Lane 3: human fetal liver lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 77 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

### Transferrin Antibody - Background

Transferrins are iron binding transport proteins which can bind two Fe(3+) ions in association with the binding of an anion, usually bicarbonate. It is responsible for the transport of iron from sites of absorption and heme degradation to those of storage and utilization. Serum transferrin may also have a further role in stimulating cell proliferation.

### Transferrin Antibody - References

Yang F.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 81:2752-2756(1984).  
Schaeffer E.,et al.Gene 56:109-116(1987).  
Hershberger C.L.,et al.Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 646:140-154(1991).

Beutler E.,et al.Blood 96:4071-4074(2000).  
Muzny D.M.,et al.Nature 440:1194-1198(2006).