

HUMAN TRANSFERRIN

Catalog # ASR2129

Specification

HUMAN TRANSFERRIN - Product Information

Description HUMAN TRANSFERRIN

Conjugate
Physical State
Host Isotype
Buffer
Species of Origin

Unconjugated
Lyophilized
Transferrin
None
Human

Reconstitution Volume
Reconstitution Buffer

1.0 mL
Restore with deionized water (or

equivalent)

Stabilizer None Preservative None

HUMAN TRANSFERRIN - Additional Information

Shipping Condition

Ambient

Purity

Human transferrin was prepared from normal serum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation and selective precipitation followed by extensive dialysis. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Human Transferrin and anti-Human Serum.

Storage Condition

Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

HUMAN TRANSFERRIN - Protein Information

HUMAN TRANSFERRIN - Protocols

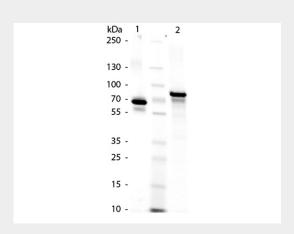
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot



- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

HUMAN TRANSFERRIN - Images



SDS-Page of Human Transferrin. Lane 1: Human Transferrin – Reduced. Lane 2: Human Transferrin – Non-Reduced. Load: 1.0 μ g per lane. Observed/Predicted Size: ~70 kDa for Reduced, ~80 kDa for Non-Reduced Transferrin.

HUMAN TRANSFERRIN - Background

Human transferrin is encoded by the TF gene and is an iron-binding blood plasma glycoprotein that controls the level of free iron in biological fluids. Human transferrin binds iron very tightly but reversibly. Human transferrin is the most important iron pool in mammals. Human transferrin has a molecular weight of around 80 kDa and contains 2 specific high-affinity Fe(III) binding sites. The affinity of Human transferrin for Fe(III) is extremely high but decreases progressively with decreasing pH below neutrality.