

Apotransferrin, Mouse Plasma recombinant protein
Transferrin, TF, DKFZp781D0156, PRO1557, PRO2086
Catalog # PBV11149r

Specification

Apotransferrin, Mouse Plasma recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession [O92111](#)
Calculated MW **80.0 kDa**

Apotransferrin, Mouse Plasma recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID **22041**
Gene Symbol **TF**
Other Names
Transferrin, TF, DKFZp781D0156, PRO1557, PRO2086

Gene Source **Mouse**
Source **Mouse Plasma**
Assay&Purity **SDS-PAGE; ≥98%**
Assay2&Purity2 **N/A;**
Recombinant **No**
Target/Specificity
Apotransferrin

Format
Lyophilized

Storage
-20°C; Lyophilized from 20 mM Na phosphate, pH 7.4 and 150 mM NaCl.

Apotransferrin, Mouse Plasma recombinant protein - 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](#)

Apotransferrin, Mouse Plasma recombinant protein - Images

Apotransferrin, Mouse Plasma recombinant protein - Background

Transferrin is a monomeric glycoprotein found in plasma at an average concentration of 250 mg/100ml. The specific iron-binding protein in plasma, it has a role in the transportation and

distribution of iron among the body organs, in iron metabolism and in prevention of iron loss via the kidney. Stored in bone marrow as TF-bound iron, it also possesses bacteriostatic and fungistatic activity. Clinically, decreases in transferrin are observed in congenital disorders, newborns, inflammatory diseases, hypo-proteinemias and nephritic syndrome; increases are found in pregnancy, iron-deficiency anemias and inoculation hepatitis. Transferrin is required by all types of cells in cultures for maximal growth. It is, therefore, an important factor used in defined culture media.

Apotransferrin, Mouse Plasma recombinant protein - References

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Carninci P.,et al.Science 309:1559-1563(2005).
Chaudhary J.,et al.Mol. Reprod. Dev. 50:273-283(1998).
Chen L.-H.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 262:17247-17250(1987).
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