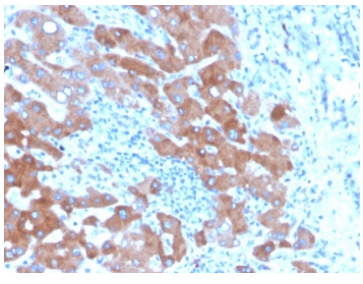
Transferrin Antibody / TF [clone TF/4796] (V4998)

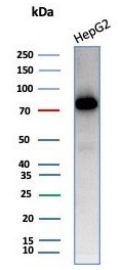
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V4998-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V4998-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V4998SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

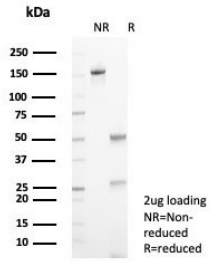
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2, kappa
Clone Name	TF/4796
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P02787
Localization	Secreted
Applications	ELISA: 2-4ug/ml for coating (order BSA-free format) Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT Western blot: 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This Transferrin antibody is available for research use only.



IHC staining of FFPE human liver tissue with Transferrin antibody (clone TF/4796). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Western blot testing of human HepG2 cell lysate with Transferrin antibody (clone TF/4796). Predicted molecular weight ~77 kDa.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free Transferrin antibody (clone TF/4796) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Iron (Fe) is a tightly metabolically controlled mineral and growth factor present in all living cells. Iron not bound in erythrocyte hemoglobin is transported by transferrin (Tf), the iron transport protein of vertebrate serum. The transferrin protein contains two homologous domains, each of which contain an Fe-binding site. The majority of transferrin is synthesized in the liver and secreted into the blood, but it is also produced in lower amounts in testis and brain as well as in oligodendrocytes, where transferrin is an early marker of oligodendrocyte differentiation. From the blood, transferrin is internalized by erythroblasts and reticulocytes upon binding the transferrin receptor (TfR), also designated CD71, through a system of coated pits and vesicles. After Fe release, transferrin is returned to the extracellular medium, where it can be reused. Defects in the transferrin gene results in atransferrinemia, a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by microcytic anemia and iron loading.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Transferrin antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant partial protein sequence (within amino acids 311-445) from the human protein was used as the immunogen for the Transferrin antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the Transferrin antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Ordering: Phone: 858.663.9055 | Fax: 1.267.821.0800 | Email: info@nsjbio.com
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