

ARG65462 anti-Transferrin antibody [HTF-14] (low endotoxin)

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Azide free and low endotoxin Mouse Monoclonal antibody [HTF-14] recognizes Transferrin
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Pig, Rb
Species Does Not React With	Cow, Dog, Hrs, Sheep
Tested Application	ELISA, FuncSt, ICC/IF, IHC-P, RIA, WB
Specificity	The antibody HTF-14 recognizes an epitope located in the N-terminal domain of human serum transferrin, a 77 kDa single polypeptide chain glycoprotein (member of the iron binding family of proteins). It is synthesised in the liver and consists of two domains each having a high affinity reversible binding site for Fe ³⁺ .
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	HTF-14
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	Transferrin
Species	Pig
Immunogen	Purified porcine transferrin.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Beta-1 metal-binding globulin; Siderophilin; Transferrin; PRO1557; TFQTL1; Serotransferrin; PRO2086

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ELISA	Assay-dependent
	FuncSt	Assay-dependent
	ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
	IHC-P	10 µg/ml
	RIA	Assay-dependent
	WB	1 - 2 µg/ml
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

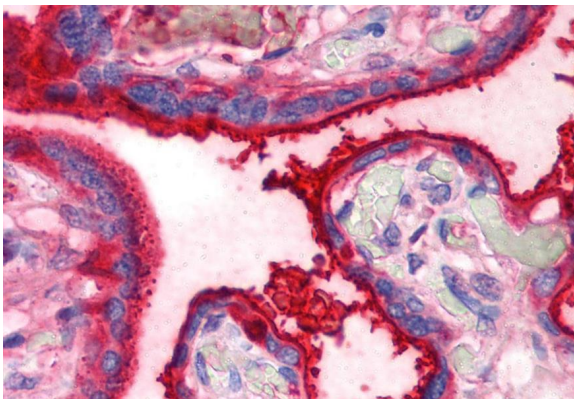
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified by precipitation and chromatography.

Purification Note	0.2 µm filter sterilized. Endotoxin level is less than 0.01 EU/µg of the protein.
Buffer	PBS
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

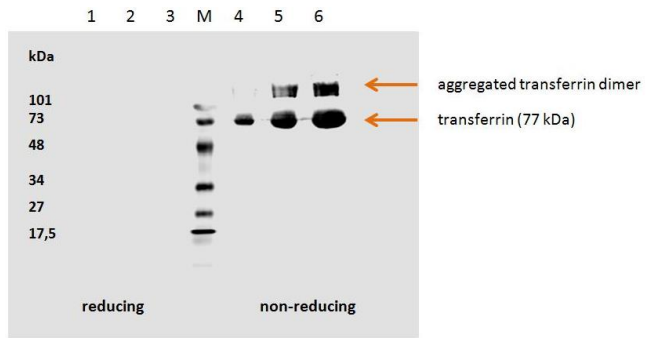
Gene Symbol	TF
Gene Full Name	transferrin
Background	This gene encodes a glycoprotein with an approximate molecular weight of 76.5 kDa. It is thought to have been created as a result of an ancient gene duplication event that led to generation of homologous C and N-terminal domains each of which binds one ion of ferric iron. The function of this protein is to transport iron from the intestine, reticuloendothelial system, and liver parenchymal cells to all proliferating cells in the body. This protein may also have a physiologic role as granulocyte/pollen-binding protein (GPBP) involved in the removal of certain organic matter and allergens from serum. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009]
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. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	77 kDa
Cellular Localization	Secreted. [UniProt]

Images



ARG65462 anti-Transferrin antibody [HTF-14] (low endotoxin) IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human placenta tissue stained with ARG65462 anti-Transferrin antibody [HTF-14] (low endotoxin).



ARG65462 anti-Transferrin antibody [HTF-14] (low endotoxin) WB image

Western blot: Human Transferrin with different lodings. 1) 5 µg, 2) 3 µg, 3) 1 µg, M) marker, 4) 1 µg, 5) 3 µg, and 6) 5 µg stained with ARG65462 anti-Transferrin antibody [HTF-14] (low endotoxin).

Lane 1-3: Reducing condition. Lane 4-6: Non-reducing condition.