10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Transferrin Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22124a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC, E
Primary Accession	P02787
Other Accession	A5A6I6
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB55980
Calculated MW	77064

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 432-466 amino acids from human Transferrin.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~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.

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.

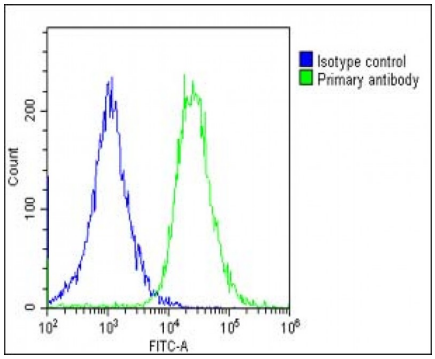
Background

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.

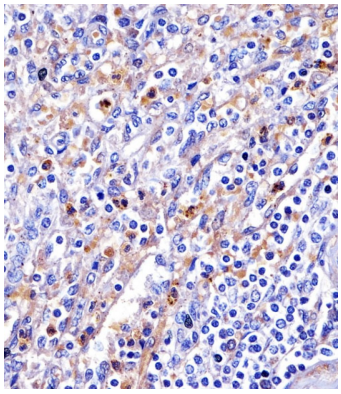
References

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).

Images



Overlay histogram showing HepG2 cells stained with AP22124a(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then icubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP22124a, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37ºC. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OE188374) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37ºC. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.



AP22124a staining Transferrin in human spleen tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0. 5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hours at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.