

ARG10445
anti-Transferrin antibody [11D3]Package: 250 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [11D3] recognizes Transferrin
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	11D3
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	Transferrin
Antigen Species	Human
Immunogen	Placental transferrin receptor or 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
	WB	1/500
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Calculated Mw	77 kDa	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A affinity purified
Buffer	PBS and 0.1 % Sodium azide
Preservative	0.1 % Sodium azide
Concentration	1.0-2.0 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

Database links	GeneID: 7018 Human Swiss-port # P02787 Human
Gene Symbol	TF
Gene Full Name	transferrin
Background	Transferrin is 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]
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Controls and Markers antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody