

HUMAN TRANSFERRIN
Catalog # ASR2129**Specification**

HUMAN TRANSFERRIN - Product Information

Description	HUMAN TRANSFERRIN
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Physical State	Lyophilized
Host Isotype	Transferrin
Buffer	None
Species of Origin	Human
Reconstitution Volume	1.0 mL
Reconstitution Buffer	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
Stabilizer	None
Preservative	None

HUMAN TRANSFERRIN - Additional Information**Shipping Condition**

Ambient

Purity

Human transferrin was prepared from normal serum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation and selective precipitation followed by extensive dialysis. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Human Transferrin and anti-Human Serum.

Storage Condition

Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

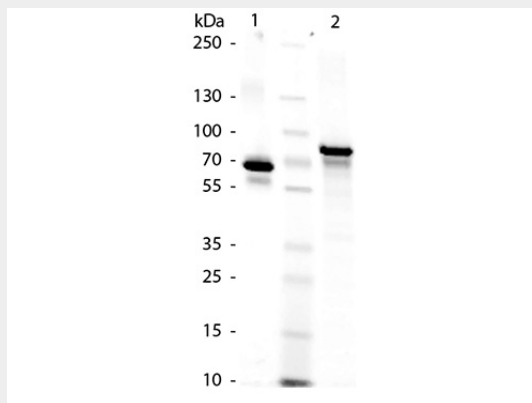
HUMAN TRANSFERRIN - Protein Information**HUMAN TRANSFERRIN - Protocols**

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](#)

HUMAN TRANSFERRIN - Images



SDS-Page of Human Transferrin. Lane 1: Human Transferrin - Reduced. Lane 2: Human Transferrin - Non-Reduced. Load: 1.0 μ g per lane. Observed/Predicted Size: ~70 kDa for Reduced, ~80 kDa for Non-Reduced Transferrin.

HUMAN TRANSFERRIN - Background

Human transferrin is encoded by the TF gene and is an iron-binding blood plasma glycoprotein that controls the level of free iron in biological fluids. Human transferrin binds iron very tightly but reversibly. Human transferrin is the most important iron pool in mammals. Human transferrin has a molecular weight of around 80 kDa and contains 2 specific high-affinity Fe(III) binding sites. The affinity of Human transferrin for Fe(III) is extremely high but decreases progressively with decreasing pH below neutrality.