

TF Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6804b**Specification**

TF Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P02787](#)**TF Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 7018**Other Names**

Serotransferrin, Transferrin, Beta-1 metal-binding globulin, Siderophilin, TF

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6804b](/products/AP6804b) was selected from the C-term region of human TF. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TF Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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.

TF Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

TF Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

TF Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

TF 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.

TF Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Mason,A.B., et.al., Biochemistry 32 (20), 5472-5479 (1993)