

Transferrin Monoclonal Antibody(3A5)
Catalog # AP63656

Specification

Transferrin Monoclonal Antibody(3A5) - Product Information

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	P02787
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal

Transferrin Monoclonal Antibody(3A5) - Additional Information

Gene ID 7018

Other Names

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

Dilution

IHC~~IHC 1:100-200

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

Transferrin Monoclonal Antibody(3A5) - 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

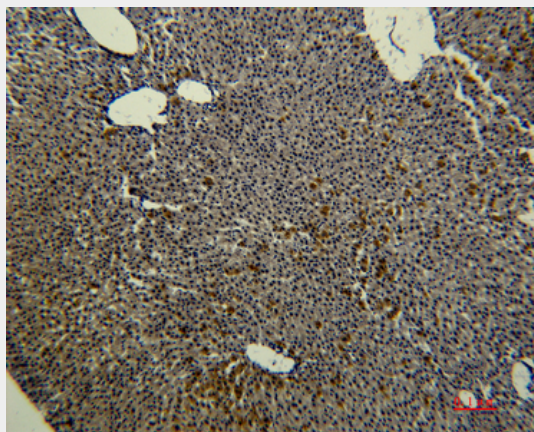
Expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma.

Transferrin Monoclonal Antibody(3A5) - 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](#)

Transferrin Monoclonal Antibody(3A5) - Images



Transferrin Monoclonal Antibody(3A5) - 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.