

**Anti-HUMAN TRANSFERRIN (RABBIT) Antibody**  
**Transferrin Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASR5136**

**Specification**

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**Anti-HUMAN TRANSFERRIN (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information**

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, IHC, E, I, LCI
Application Note	Anti-Human transferrin has been tested by ELISA and is assayed against 1.0 µg of Human Transferrin in a standard sandwich ELISA using Peroxidase conjugated Affinity Purified Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG [H&L] MX code #611-703-127 and TMB as a substrate for 30 minutes at room temperature. A working dilution of 1:12,000 to 1:43,000 is suggested for this product.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Human Transferrin
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

**Anti-HUMAN TRANSFERRIN (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 7018

**Other Names**  
7018

**Purity**

This product was prepared from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity chromatography using antigen resins. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Rabbit Serum. Analysis by SDS-PAGE was used to determine that this preparation is substantially free of aggregates and shows a banding pattern consistent with purified Rabbit IgG.

**Storage Condition**

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

**Precautions Note**

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

**Anti-HUMAN TRANSFERRIN (RABBIT) Antibody - 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.

### **Anti-HUMAN TRANSFERRIN (RABBIT) Antibody - 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](#)

### **Anti-HUMAN TRANSFERRIN (RABBIT) Antibody - Images**

### **Anti-HUMAN TRANSFERRIN (RABBIT) Antibody - 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. Human Transferrin also plays a role in the immune system, creating environments low in iron for which many pathogenic bacteria are unable to thrive.