



Mouse Anti-Transferrin

SLM2052M-FITC

Product Name:	Anti-Transferrin(1F10)/FITC
Chinese Name:	FITC标记的转铁蛋白单克隆抗体
Alias:	Apotransferrin; Beta 1 metal binding globulin; DKFZp781D0156; PRO1400; PRO1557; PRO2086; Serotransferrin precursor; Siderophilin; TF; Transferin; Transferrin.
Organism Species:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Clone NO:	1F10
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	77kDa
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	Full length native Transferrin protein purified from human plasma
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail:	background: This gene encodes 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.

Subunit:

Monomer.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma.

DISEASE:

Defects in TF are the cause of atransferrinemia (ATRAF) [MIM:209300].

Atransferrinemia is rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by iron overload and hypochromic anemia.

Similarity:

Belongs to the transferrin family.

Contains 2 transferrin-like domains.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 7018](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 22041](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 24825](#)Rat

[Omir: 190000](#)Human

[SwissProt: P02787](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q92111](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P12346](#)Rat

[Unigene: 518267](#)Human

[Unigene: 37214](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 91296](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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