



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human Transferrin Protein (His Tag)(Active)
RPES2267

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES2267

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_001054.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 76.6 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 74 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity: 1. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human CD71 at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind human Transferrin. The EC50 of human Transferrin is 5.6 ng/mL. 2. Measured in a serum-free cell proliferation assay using MCF-7 human breast cancer cells. Karey, K. P. et al. (1988) Cancer Research 48:4083. The ED50 for this effect is typically 0.01-0.04 µg/mL.

Purity: > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application: Cell Culture, Functional ELISA

Synonyms: Serotransferrin;Transferrin;Beta metal-binding globulin;Siderophilin;TF;HEL-S-71p;PRO1557;PRO2086;TFQTL1

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Pro 698

Background:

Transferrin is a glycoprotein with an approximate molecular weight of 76.5 kDa. This glycoprotein 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 Transferrin 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. Transferrins are iron binding transport proteins which bind Fe^{3+} ion in association with the binding of an anion, usually bicarbonate. This transferrin binds only one Fe^{3+} ion per protein molecule. Transports iron ions from the hemolymph into the eggs during the vitellogenic stage. 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. When a transferrin loaded with iron encounters with a transferrin receptor on cell surface, transferrin binds to it and, as a consequence, is transported into the cell in a vesicle by receptor-mediated endocytosis. The pH is reduced by hydrogen ion pumps. The lower pH causes transferrin to release its iron ions. The receptor is then transported through the endocytic cycle back to the cell surface, ready for another round of iron uptake. Each transferrin molecule has the ability to carry two iron ions in the ferric form.