

Transferrin Human

Description: Recombinant Human Transferrin produced in Plant is a non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 679 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 76 kDa. The Recombinant Human Transferrin is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Serotransferrin, Transferrin, Siderophilin, Beta-1-metal-binding globulin, TF, PRO1557, PRO2086, DKFZp781D0156, HTF.

Source: *Oryza sativa* (rice).

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Purity: Purity as determined by SDS-PAGE is 95%.

Formulation:

The protein (1mg/ml) was lyophilized with no additives.

Stability:

Lyophilized Transferrin although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Transferrin Human Recombinant should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Applications:

Recombinant Human Transferrin has increased the growth of numerous cell types including hybridoma and primary cell lines. The optimal concentration of Recombinant Human Transferrin for cell culture differs with the cell line. In CHO, effective concentrations range from 10-50 mg/liter. The reported effective concentrations for hybridoma and Vero cell lines range from 5mg/liter to 20mg/liter. Effective concentrations for primary cells range between 5mg/liter to 100mg/liter.

Solubility:

Stock solutions can be prepared by dissolving gently into PBS for several minutes. Recommended stock concentrations are 5mg/ml to 20 mg/ml in PBS, though others can be used as well. Please try to avoid the formation of bubbles when dissolving the protein. Sterile filter through 0.2

Introduction:

Transferrin is the iron-transport protein of vertebrate serum and donates iron to cells through interaction with a specific membrane receptor, CD71. Transferrin appears to be indispensable for most cells growing in tissue culture. It is referred to frequently as a growth factor because, in analogy to other growth factor-receptor interactions, proliferating cells express high numbers of transferrin receptors, and the binding of transferrin to their receptors is needed for cells to initiate and maintain their DNA synthesis. Apart from its role as an iron transport protein transferrin acts as a cytokine and has functions that may not be related to its iron-carrying capacity.

Biological Activity:

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One mg of Recombinant Human Transferrin will bind to approximately 2 micrograms of Fe.



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