

Human Transferrin Protein, Fc Tag (MALS verified)

Catalog # TRN-H5253



Synonyms

Transferrin, TF, DKFZp781D0156, PRO1557, PRO2086

Source

Human Transferrin Protein, Fc Tag (TRN-H5253) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Val 20 - Pro 698 (Accession # [AAH59367.1](#)).

Predicted N-terminus: Val 20

Molecular Characterization

Transferrin(Val 20 - Pro 698) AAH59367.1	Fc(Pro 100 - Lys 330) P01857-1
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This protein carries a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 101.6 kDa. The protein migrates as 95-120 kDa when calibrated against [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#) under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method / rFC method.

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

>95% as determined by SEC-MALS.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Shipping and Storage

This product is shipped at ambient temperature.

For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

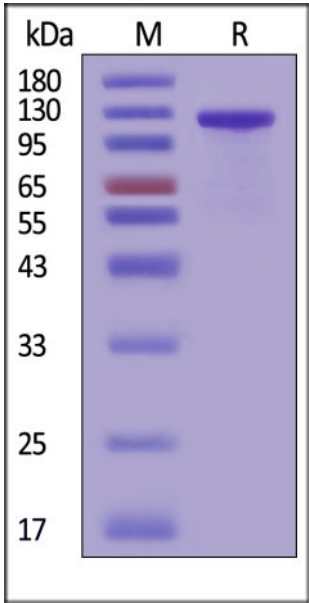
This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

ACRO Quality Management System

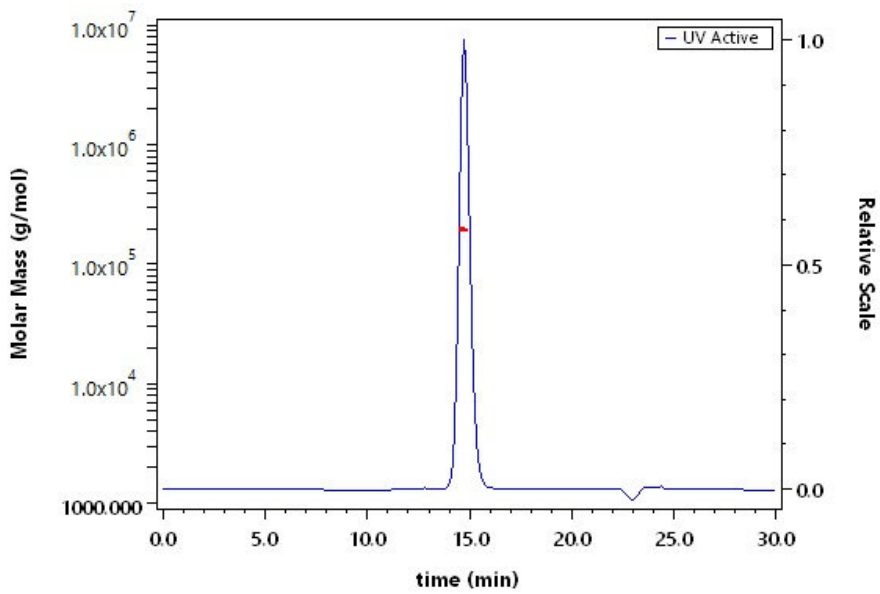
- [QMS\(ISO, GMP\)](#).
- [Quality Advantages](#)
- [Quality Control Process](#)

SDS-PAGE



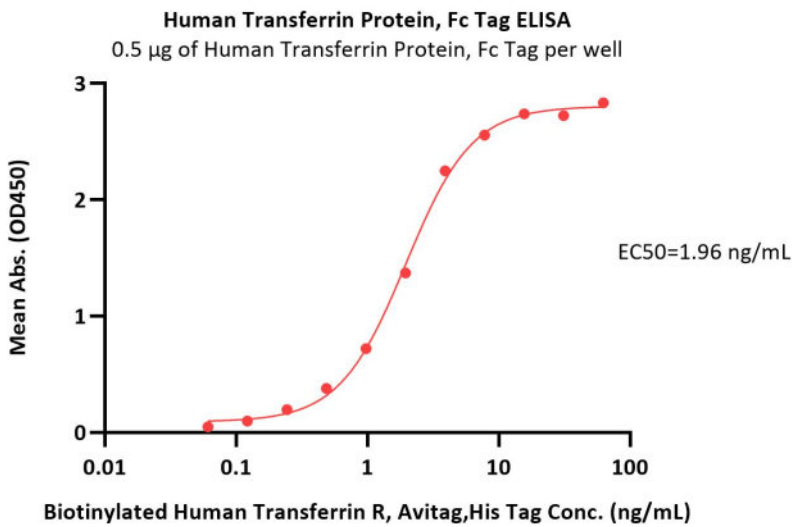
Human Transferrin Protein, Fc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#)).

SEC-MALS

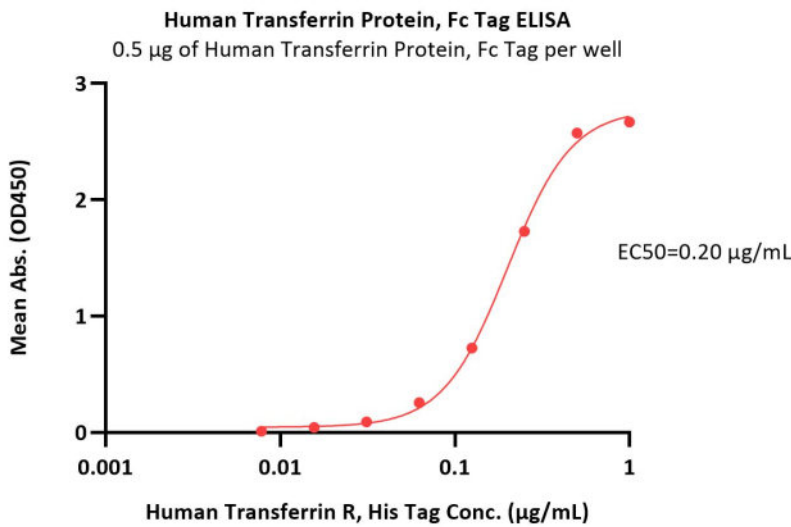


The purity of Human Transferrin Protein, Fc Tag (Cat. No. TRN-H5253) is more than 95% and the molecular weight of this protein is around 185-240 kDa verified by SEC-MALS.

Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized Human Transferrin Protein, Fc Tag (Cat. No. TRN-H5253) at 5 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Biotinylated Human Transferrin R, Avitag,His Tag (Cat. No. TFR-H82E5) with a linear range of 0.06-4 ng/mL (QC tested).



Immobilized Human Transferrin Protein, Fc Tag (Cat. No. TRN-H5253) at 5 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Human Transferrin R, His Tag (Cat. No. CD1-H5243) with a linear range of 0.008-0.5 µg/mL (Routinely tested).

Background

Transferrin is also known as Serotransferrin, Beta-1 metal-binding globulin, TF, and is iron-binding blood plasma glycoproteins that control the level of free iron in biological fluids. Although iron bound to transferrin is less than 0.1% (4 mg) of the total body iron, it is the most important iron pool, with the highest rate of turnover (25 mg/24 h). The affinity of transferrin for Fe(III) is extremely high (1023 M⁻¹ at pH 7.4) but decreases progressively with decreasing pH below neutrality. When not bound to iron, it is known as "apo-transferrin". In humans, transferrin consists of a polypeptide chain containing 679 amino acids. It is a complex composed of alpha helices and beta sheets to form two domains (the first situated in the N-terminus and the second in the C-terminus). The N- and C- terminal sequences are represented by globular lobes and between the two lobes is an iron-binding site. The liver is the main source of manufacturing transferrin, but other sources such as the brain also produce this molecule . Transferrin is also associated with the innate immune system. Transferrin is found in the mucosa and binds iron, thus creating an environment low in free iron that impedes bacteria survival in a process called iron withholding. The level of transferrin decreases in inflammation. The metal binding properties of transferrin have a great influence on the biochemistry of plutonium in humans. Transferrin has a bacteriocidal effect on bacteria, in that it makes Fe3+ unavailable to the bacteria. Carbohydrate deficient transferrin increases in the blood with heavy ethanol consumption and can be monitored via laboratory testing.

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