

## HTF Bovine

**Description:** Bovine Holo Transferrin is a glycoprotein of approximately 80 kDa.

**Catalog #:** PRPS-517

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

For research use only.

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

**Purity:** Greater than 97.0% as determined by Cellulose Acetate.

**Formulation:**

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

**Stability:**

Lyophilized Bovine HTF although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Bovine HTF should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Usage:**

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

**Applications:**

Bovine Transferrin is a crucial component for the cultivation of mammalian cells in-vitro. Bovine Transferrin is Critical for long-term cells growth in-vitro. Bovine Transferrin is used as detoxificant in media by binding contaminating metal ions. Bovine Transferrin is often used as a nutrient in fermentation media for recombinant protein and biopharmaceutical production. Additional common uses of Bovine Transferrin are Molecular weight, Affinity purification of anti-human transferrin antibodies and also as receptor mediated transfection of molecules such as DNA, into cells.

**Solubility:**

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Bovine HTF in sterile 18M-cm H<sub>2</sub>O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

**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.

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