

Anti-Transferrin Receptor/TFRC Antibody (4M349)

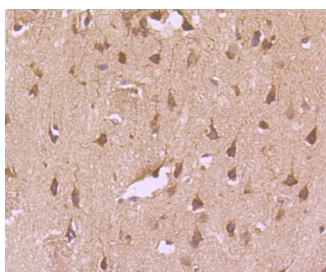
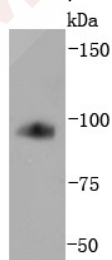
Product Details

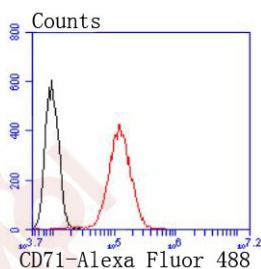
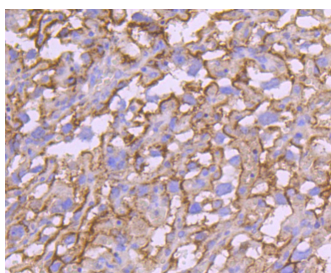
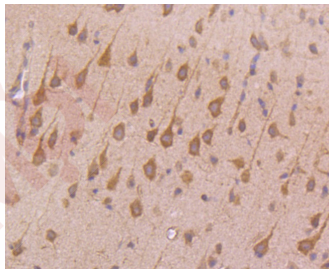
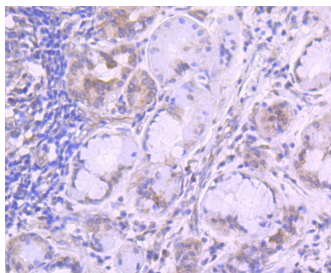
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 85 kDa.
Clone:	4M349
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of Transferrin Receptor on mouse placenta lysates using anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat brain tissue using anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer tissue using anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue using anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
5. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse placenta tissue using anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
6. Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells with Transferrin Receptor antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.





Application: FCM,IHC,IP,WB

Recommended WB: 1:1000-2000; IHC: 1:50-200; FCM: 1:50-100

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: P02786

Synonyms: p90;Transferrin receptor protein 1;T9

Research Background

CD71, also known as the transferrin receptor (TFR), is a type II membrane glycoprotein that exists as a disulfide-linked homodimer of two identical subunits. CD71 binds to two molecules of transferrin and a serum iron-transport protein, and directs the cellular uptake of iron via receptor-mediated endocytosis. CD71 is expressed, typically at high levels, on all proliferating cells, reticulocytes and erythroid precursors. It is not expressed on resting leukocytes, but is upregulated upon activation of lymphocytes, monocytes and macrophages. CD71 is also found on most

dividing cells and on brain endothelium. A second transferrin receptor, TFR2, also mediates the uptake of transferrin-bound iron. TFR2 is a two-subunit homodimer and is highly expressed in liver as well as in hepatocytes and erythroid precursors. Mutations in the TFR2 gene result in hereditary hemochromatosis type III (HFE3), an iron overloading disorder predominant in Caucasians.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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