

## Anti-Transferrin R2 Antibody (5U818)

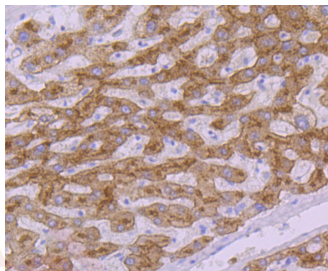
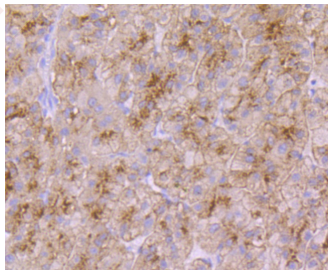
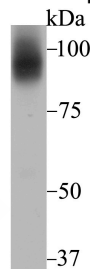
### Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 89 kDa.
Clone:	5U818
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

### Applications

#### Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of Transferrin Receptor 2 on HepG2 cell using anti-Transferrin Receptor 2 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-Transferrin Receptor 2 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer tissue using anti-Transferrin Receptor 2 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Application:	IHC,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000; IHC: 1:50-200

### Properties

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

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

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### Antigen Details

Uniprot ID: Q9UP52

Synonyms: TFR2;Trfr2;Transferrin receptor protein 2

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### Research Background

Iron is a vital molecule for living organisms because it is involved in a wide variety of metabolic processes, such as oxygen transport, DNA synthesis and electron transport. Excessive iron uptake leads to tissue damage as a result of formation of free radicals. Iron uptake and storage is tightly regulated by the feedback system of iron responsive element-containing gene products and iron regulatory proteins that modulate the expression levels of the genes involved in iron metabolism. The transferrin receptor 2 (TFR2) mediates the uptake of transferrin-bound iron. It is involved in iron metabolism, hepatocyte function and erythrocyte differentiation, and is highly expressed as a protein in liver as well as in hepatocytes and erythroid precursors. The gene encoding human TRF2 maps to chromosome 7q22 and is expressed as an a isoform, which encodes a transmembrane protein, and a b isoform, which encodes a shorter, intracellular protein. Mutations in the TFR2 gene result in hereditary hemochromatosis type III (HFE3), an iron overloading disorder that results in clinical complications, including cirrhosis, cardiopathy, diabetes, endocrine dysfunctions, arthropathy and susceptibility to liver cancer.

**Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins**

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Tel:781-999-4286 E\_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481

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