ARG10482
anti-CD71 / Transferrin Receptor antibody [23D10]

Package: 250 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [23D10] recognizes CD71 / Transferrin Receptor
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA, FACS, ICC/IF
Specificity	This antibody reacts with human soluble transferrin receptor.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	23D10
Isotype	IgG2b
Target Name	CD71 / Transferrin Receptor
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant full length human protein.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	TFR1; CD antigen CD71; CD71; T9; p90; TR; Trfr; Transferrin receptor protein 1; TRFR; sTfR; TfR1; TfR; TFR

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ELISA	Assay-dependent
FACS	1µg for 10^6 cells
ICC/IF	10 µg/ml

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS and 0.1% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.1% Sodium azide
Concentration	1.0-2.0 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 7037 Human Swiss-port # P02786 Human
Gene Symbol	TFRC
Gene Full Name	transferrin receptor
Background	The functions of Transferrin Receptor is: cellular uptake of iron occurs via receptor-mediated endocytosis of ligand-occupied transferrin receptor into specialized endosomes. Endosomal acidification leads to iron release. The apotransferrin-receptor complex is then recycled to the cell surface with a return to neutral pH and the concomitant loss of affinity of apotransferrin for its receptor. Transferrin receptor is necessary for development of erythrocytes and the nervous system (By similarity). A second ligand, the heditary hemochromatosis protein HFE, competes for binding with transferrin for an overlapping C-terminal binding site. [Provide by uniprot]
Function	Cellular uptake of iron occurs via receptor-mediated endocytosis of ligand-occupied transferrin receptor into specialized endosomes. Endosomal acidification leads to iron release. The apotransferrin-receptor complex is then recycled to the cell surface with a return to neutral pH and the concomitant loss of affinity of apotransferrin for its receptor. Transferrin receptor is necessary for development of erythrocytes and the nervous system (By similarity). A second ligand, the heditary hemochromatosis protein HFE, competes for binding with transferrin for an overlapping C-terminal binding site. [UniProt]
Highlight	Related Antibody Duos and Panels: ARG30200 Transferrin Receptor ELISA Antibody Duo Related products: CD71 antibodies; CD71 ELISA Kits; CD71 Duos / Panels; Anti-Mouse IgG secondary antibodies;
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Developmental Biology antibody; Immune System antibody; Metabolism antibody
Calculated Mw	85 kDa
PTM	N- and O-glycosylated, phosphorylated and palmitoylated. The serum form is only glycosylated. Proteolytically cleaved on Arg-100 to produce the soluble serum form (sTfR). Palmitoylated on both Cys-62 and Cys-67. Cys-62 seems to be the major site of palmitoylation.