

ARG41759 anti-CD71 / Transferrin Receptor antibody

Package: 50 μg Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Goat Polyclonal antibody recognizes CD71 / Transferrin Receptor
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Predict Reactivity	Ms, Rat, Cow, Dog, Pig
Tested Application	WB
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	CD71 / Transferrin Receptor
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide around the N-terminus of Human Transferrin Receptor. (TRFSLARQVDGDNSH-C) (NP_003225.2)
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

Predict Reactivity Note	Sequence similarity for Cow, Dog, Mouse, Pig and Rat are 100%.	
Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1 - 3 μg/ml
Application Note	WB: Recommend incubate at RT for 1h. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Observed Size	~ 90 kDa	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified
Buffer	Tris saline (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 0.5% BSA.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	0.5% BSA
Concentration	0.5 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

Gene Symbol	TFRC
Gene Full Name	transferrin receptor
Background	This gene encodes a cell surface receptor necessary for cellular iron uptake by the process of receptor- mediated endocytosis. This receptor is required for erythropoiesis and neurologic development. Multiple alternatively spliced variants have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015]
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]
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. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Melanosome. Note=Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV. Transferrin receptor protein 1, serum form: Secreted. [UniProt]

Images



ARG41759 anti-CD71 / Transferrin Receptor antibody WB image

Western blot: 35 μ g of Human breast lysate (in RIPA buffer) stained with ARG41759 anti-CD71 / Transferrin Receptor antibody at 1 μ g/ml dilution and incubated at RT for 1 hour.