

TFRC Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1863a**Specification****TFRC Antibody - Product Information**

Application	E, WB
Primary Accession	P02786
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	85kDa KDa

Description

Transferrin receptor is a carrier protein for transferrin. It is needed for the import of iron into the cell and is regulated in response to intracellular iron concentration. Low iron concentrations promote increased levels of transferrin receptor, to increase iron intake into the cell. Thus, transferrin receptor maintains cellular iron homeostasis. Expression of human TFR1, but not human TFR2, in hamster cell lines markedly enhanced the infection of viruses pseudotyped with the glycoprotein of Machupo, Guanarito, and Junin viruses, but not with those of Lassa or lymphocytic choriomeningitis viruses. An anti-TFR1 antibody efficiently inhibited the replication of Machupo, Guanarito, Junin, and Sabia viruses, but not that of Lassa virus. TFR1 is a cellular receptor for New World hemorrhagic fever arenaviruses.

Immunogen

Purified recombinant fragment of human TFRC (AA: 608-727) expressed in E. Coli.

Formulation

Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

TFRC Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7037

Other Names

Transferrin receptor protein 1, TR, TfR, TfR1, Trfr, T9, p90, CD71, Transferrin receptor protein 1, serum form, sTfR, TFRC

Dilution

E~~1/10000

WB~~1/500 - 1/2000

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

TFRC Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TFRC Antibody - Protein Information

Name TFRC

Function

Cellular uptake of iron occurs via receptor-mediated endocytosis of ligand-occupied transferrin receptor into specialized endosomes (PubMed:26214738). 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 hereditary hemochromatosis protein HFE, competes for binding with transferrin for an overlapping C-terminal binding site. Positively regulates T and B cell proliferation through iron uptake (PubMed:26642240). Acts as a lipid sensor that regulates mitochondrial fusion by regulating activation of the JNK pathway (PubMed:26214738). When dietary levels of stearate (C18:0) are low, promotes activation of the JNK pathway, resulting in HUWE1-mediated ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of the mitofusin MFN2 and inhibition of mitochondrial fusion (PubMed:26214738). When dietary levels of stearate (C18:0) are high, TFRC stearylolation inhibits activation of the JNK pathway and thus degradation of the mitofusin MFN2 (PubMed:26214738).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein Melanosome. Note=Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV

TFRC Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

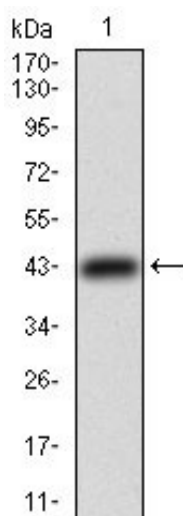
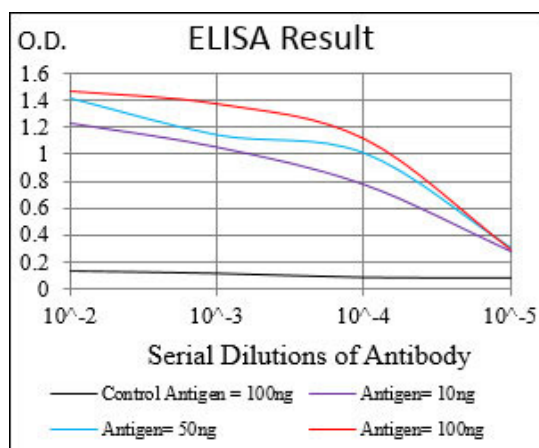


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using TFRC mAb against human TFRC recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 39.7 kDa)

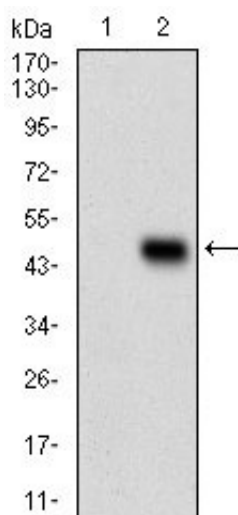


Figure 2: Western blot analysis using TFRC mAb against HEK293 (1) and TFRC (AA: 608-727)-hIgGfc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

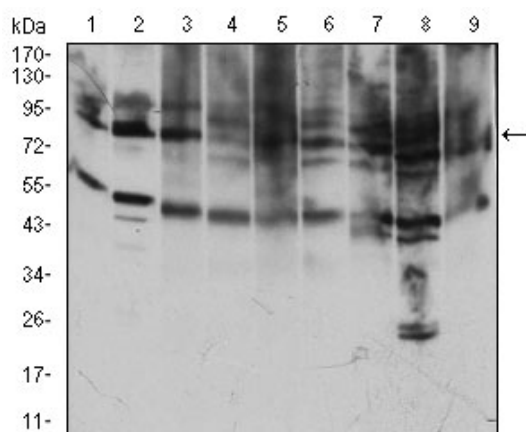


Figure 3: Western blot analysis using TFRC mouse mAb against Jurkat (1), Hela (2), K562 (3), Cos7 (4), MCF-7 (5), PC-12 (6), NIH/3T3 (7), HEK293 (8), RAJI (9) cell lysate.

TFRC Antibody - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is similar in sequence to 3'/5' exonucleolytic subunits of the RNA exosome. The exosome is a large multimeric ribonucleotide complex responsible for degrading various RNA substrates. Several transcript variants, some protein-coding and some not, have been found for this gene. ;

TFRC Antibody - References

1. Folia Histochem Cytobiol. 2012 Jul 5;50(2):304-11. 2. J Biol Chem. 2011 Oct 14;286(41):35708-15.