CD71 (PN0403) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

CatalogNo: YA0422 Recombinant

Key Features

Reactivity
- Human

Applications
- ELISA

Recommended Dilution Ratios

ELISA 1:5000-100000
Flow Cyt 1-2μg/Test

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
Formulation	Phosphate-buffered solution

Basic Information

Source	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
Purification	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
Clone Number	PN0403

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Purified recombinant Human CD71
Specificity	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD71 protein.

Target Information

Gene name	TFRC
Protein Name	Transferrin receptor protein 1 (TR) (TfR) (TfR1) (Trfr) (T9) (p90) (CD antigen CD71) [Cleaved into: Transferrin receptor protein 1, serum form (sTfR)]

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	6402;	P02786;

Cellular Localization	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type II membrane protein . Melanosome . Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV. .; [Transferrin receptor protein 1, serum form]: Secreted .
Tissue specificity	Expressed in B-cell lines and T-lymphocytes.
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. Positively regulates T and B cell proliferation through iron uptake . Acts as a lipid sensor that regulates mitochondrial fusion by regulating activation of the JNK pathway . 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 . When dietary levels of stearate (C18:0) are high, TFRC stearoylation inhibits activation of the JNK pathway and thus degradation of the mitofusin MFN2 . ; (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for new-world arenaviruses: Guanarito, Junin and Machupo virus.

Validation Data

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information: **CD71 (PN0403) Nb-FC recombinant antibody**