

Transferrin Receptor Rabbit mAb [3B10]

Cat NO. :A94684

Information:

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB	H	P02786	90 kDa	Rabbit	IgG	100ul,200ul

Applications detail:

Application	Dilution
WB	1:1000-2000
The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user	

Conjugate:

UnConjugate

Form:

Liquid

sensitivity:

Endogenous

Purification:

Protein A purification

Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide of Human Transferrin Receptor.

Storage buffer and conditions:

Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol (buffer) .

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C or -80°C.

Products are valid for one natural year of receipt.Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Tissue specificity:

Subcellular location:

Cell membrane,Single-pass type II membrane protein. Melanosome.

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

Introduction: **WB:** Western Blot **IP:** Immunoprecipitation **IHC:** Immunohistochemistry **ChIP:** Chromatin Immunoprecipitation **ICC/IF:** Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence **F:** Flow Cytometry

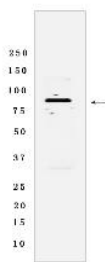
Cross Reactivity: **H:** human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Ml:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm** D. melanogaster **X:** Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Hr:** horse

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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 stearoylation inhibits activation of the JNK pathway and thus degradation of the mitofusin MFN2 (PubMed:26214738).. (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for new-world arenaviruses: Guanarito, Junin and Machupo virus..

Validation Data:

Transferrin Receptor Rabbit mAb [3B10] Images



Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from Human placenta tissue lyaste.using Transferrin Receptor Rabbit mAb [3B10] at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at 4°C

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IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 1% w/v Milk, 1X TBST at 4°C overnight.