

Product datasheet

Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody [RVS10] (Phycoerythrin) ab25543

Overview

Product name	Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody [RVS10] (Phycoerythrin)
Description	Mouse monoclonal [RVS10] to Transferrin Receptor (Phycoerythrin)
Host species	Mouse
Conjugation	Phycoerythrin. Ex: 488nm, Em: 575nm
Specificity	ab25543 recognises Transferrin receptor
Tested applications	Suitable for: Flow Cyt
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
Immunogen	Full length protein (Human)

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide Constituents: 16% Sucrose, PBS and stabilizing agent.
Purity	IgG fraction
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	RVS10
Isotype	IgG1

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab25543** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
Flow Cyt		Use 10µl for 10 ⁶ cells.

Target

Function	<p>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 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).</p> <p>(Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for new-world arenaviruses: Guanarito, Junin and Machupo virus.</p>
Involvement in disease	Immunodeficiency 46
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the peptidase M28 family. M28B subfamily. Contains 1 PA (protease associated) domain.
Post-translational modifications	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.
Cellular localization	Secreted and Cell membrane. Melanosome. Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV.

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