

**Anti-TfR Reference Antibody (Jr-141)**  
**Recombinant Antibody**  
**Catalog # APR10179****Specification**

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**Anti-TfR Reference Antibody (Jr-141) - Product Information**

Application	FC, E, FTA
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P02786</a>
Reactivity	Cynomolgus, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	146.02 KDa

**Anti-TfR Reference Antibody (Jr-141) - Additional Information****Target/Specificity**

TfR

**Endotoxin**

&lt; 0.001EU/ µg,determined by LAL method.

**Conjugation**

Unconjugated

**Expression system**

CHO Cell

**Format**

Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS, pH6.0, without preservative. This antibody is purified through a protein A column.

**Storage**

-80°C for 2 years under sterile conditions □ -20°C for 1 year under sterile conditions □ Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

**Anti-TfR Reference Antibody (Jr-141) - Protein Information****Name** TFRC**Function**

Cellular uptake of iron occurs via receptor-mediated endocytosis of ligand-occupied transferrin receptor into specialized endosomes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26214738" target="\_blank">26214738</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26642240" target="\_blank">26642240</a>). Acts as a lipid sensor that regulates mitochondrial fusion by regulating activation of the JNK pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26214738" target="\_blank">26214738</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26214738" target="\_blank">26214738</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26214738" target="\_blank">26214738</a>).

#### Cellular Location

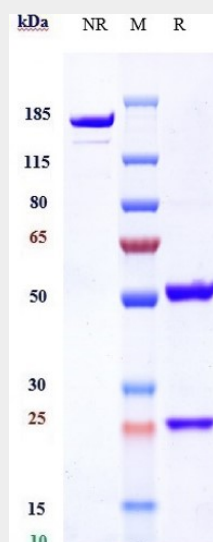
Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein Melanosome. Note=Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV

### Anti-TfR Reference Antibody (Jr-141) - Protocols

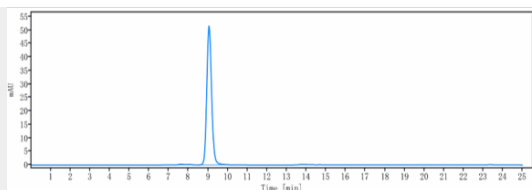
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

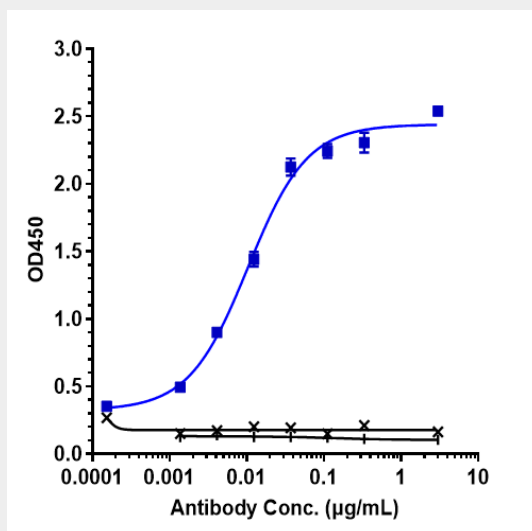
### Anti-TfR Reference Antibody (Jr-141) - Images



Anti-TfR Reference Antibody (Jr-141) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95%



The purity of Anti-TfR Reference Antibody (Jr-141) is more than 95% ,determined by SEC-HPLC.



Immobilized human Transferrin R , His Tag at 2 µg/mL can bind Anti-TfR Reference Antibody (Jr-141) □EC<sub>50</sub>=0.0093 µg/mL