abcam

ab239251

FITC Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody [MEM-75]

Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody [MEM-75] conjugated to FITC - suitable for flow cytometry, and reacts with human samples. Clone [MEM-75] is a mouse monoclonal antibody cited in 4 publications.

Design your panel with our interactive flow cytometry panel builder. Click here.

Key facts

Isotype	IgG1
Host species	Mouse
Conjugation	FITC
Excitation/Emission	Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.0975% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	Cell preparation containing TFRC protein. The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. Database link P02786
Clone number	MEM-75
Purification technique	Size-exclusion chromatography
Light chain type	kappa
Purification notes	Purified antibody is conjugated with Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated FITC and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	20 µL for 10^6 Cells
Notes	(or 100 µl of whole blood).

Target data

See full target information 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 stearoylation inhibits activation of the JNK pathway and thus degradation of the mitofusin MFN2 (PubMed:26214738). Mediates uptake of NICOL1 into fibroblasts where it may regulate extracellular matrix production (By similarity). (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for new-world arenaviruses: Guanarito, Junin and Machupo virus. (Microbial infection) Acts as a host entry factor for rabies virus that hijacks the endocytosis of TFRC to enter cells. (Microbial infection) Acts as a host entry factor for SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2 viruses that hijack the endocytosis of TFRC to enter cells. (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for Plasmodium vivax.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Store in the dark

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	The transferrin receptor commonly referred to as TfR or CD71 is an integral membrane protein that facilitates the uptake of transferrin-bound iron into cells. This receptor has a molecular weight of around 95 kDa and often exists as a homodimer on the cell surface. It is widely expressed in many tissues especially in erythroid precursors and rapidly dividing cells. Alternate names for this receptor include TfR1 and TfR2 though they have distinct roles and distributions. Other transmembrane proteins like OX26 and MEM have been studied in relation to the transferrin receptor due to their involvement in drug delivery.
Biological function summary	TfR plays a critical role in iron homeostasis by mediating the internalization of transferrin and release of iron in the endosomes. It operates as part of the transferrin-transferrin receptor complex facilitating iron assimilation necessary for DNA synthesis and cell growth. Iron release involves acidifying endosomes allowing transferrin to bind with specific cellular receptors including alternate forms like beta 2 transferrin. The process subsequently contributes to erythropoiesis and various metabolic processes by regulating essential cellular iron levels.
Pathways	The transferrin receptor is central to iron metabolism and the receptor-mediated endocytosis pathway. It tightly interacts with transferrin and intracellular pathways process the iron released from transferrin within endosomes. The receptor's role in this pathway involves a dynamic with other proteins such as HFE and hepcidin. These interactions help control systemic iron levels linking closely to the maintenance of erythroid cell health and proliferation.
Associated diseases and disorders	Disruptions in transferrin receptor function correlate with anemia and neurodegenerative disorders. In anemia related to iron deficiency impaired TfR activity reduces iron uptake culminating in insufficient erythropoiesis. Altered receptor expression or function also connects to neurological diseases like Alzheimer's where iron dysregulation is a concern. Here the transferrin receptor interacts with proteins like Amyloid precursor protein contributing to disease pathology through improper metal homeostasis.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

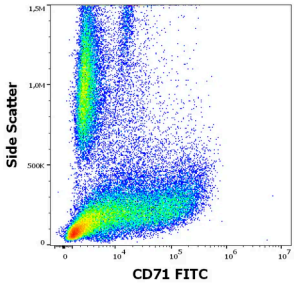
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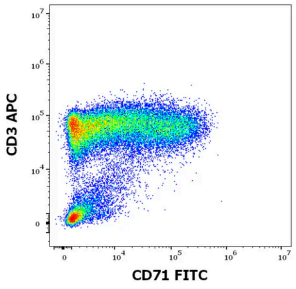
3 product images



Flow Cytometry - FITC Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody [MEM-75] (ab239251)

Transferrin Receptor Flow Cytometry staining of Human PHA stimulated peripheral whole blood using mouse Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody

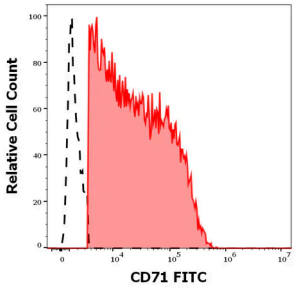
Flow cytometry surface staining pattern of human PHA stimulated peripheral whole blood stained using anti-human Transferrin Receptor/CD71 (MEM-75) FITC antibody (concentration in sample 0.5 µg/ml).



Flow Cytometry - FITC Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody [MEM-75] (ab239251)

Transferrin Receptor Flow Cytometry staining of Human PHA stimulated lymphocytes using mouse Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody

Flow cytometry multicolor surface staining pattern of human PHA stimulated lymphocytes using anti-human Transferrin Receptor/CD71 (MEM-75) FITC antibody (concentration in sample 0.5 µg/ml) and anti-human CD3 (UCHT1) APC antibody (10 µl reagent / 100 µl of peripheral whole blood).



Flow Cytometry - FITC Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody [MEM-75] (ab239251)

Transferrin Receptor Flow Cytometry staining of Human PHA stimulated peripheral whole blood using mouse Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody

Separation of CD3 positive Transferrin Receptor/CD71 positive lymphocytes (red-filled) from CD3 negative Transferrin Receptor/CD71 negative lymphocytes (black-dashed) in flow cytometry analysis (surface staining) of human PHA stimulated peripheral whole blood stained using anti-human Transferrin Receptor/CD71 (MEM-75) FITC antibody (concentration in sample 0.5 µg/ml).

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