abcam

**ab38171**

# Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody [13E4]

## Key facts

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|---|---|
| **Isotype** | IgG2a |
| **Host species** | Mouse |
| **Storage buffer** | pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS |
| **Form** | Liquid |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal |
| **Immunogen** | Native Full Length Protein corresponding to Human TFRC. Database link P02786 |
| **Clone number** | 13E4 |
| **Purification technique** | Affinity purification Protein A |
| **Specificity** | This antibody is specific for Transferrin Receptor and the complex between soluble Transferrin Receptor and Transferrin. |
| **Concentration** | 2 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent<br>Batch concentration finder → |

## Reactivity data

## Flow Cyt

### Tested

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|---|---|
| **Species** | Human |
| **Dilution info** | 0.5 µg for $10^6$ Cells |
| **Notes** | ab170191 - Mouse monoclonal IgG2a, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody. |

## ICC/IF

### Tested

| | |
|---|---|
| **Species** | Human |
| **Dilution info** | 5 µg/mL |
| **Notes** | - |

## 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

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|---|---|
| **Shipped at conditions** | Blue Ice |
| **Appropriate short-term storage conditions** | +4°C |
| **Appropriate long-term storage conditions** | -20°C |
| **Aliquoting information** | Upon delivery aliquot |

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| **Storage information** | Avoid freeze / thaw cycle |

## Notes

This product was changed from ascites to tissue culture supernatant on 16th July 2018. Please note that the dilutions may need to be adjusted accordingly. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact our scientific support team.

## Supplementary info

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

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|---|---|
| **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.

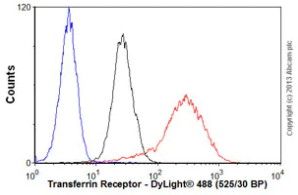
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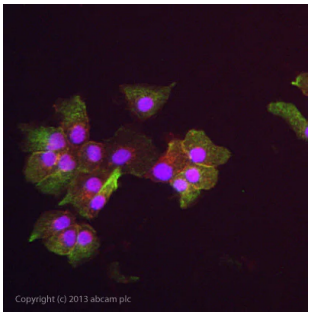
## 2 product images




### Flow Cytometry - Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody [13E4] (ab38171)

Transferrin Receptor Flow Cytometry staining using mouse Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody

Overlay histogram showing Jurkat cells stained with ab38171 (red line). The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab38171, 0.5µg/1x$10^6$ cells) for 30 min at 22°C. The secondary antibody used was DyLight® 488 goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L) (ab96879) at 1/500 dilution for 30 min at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was mouse IgG2a [ICIGG2A] (ab91361, 1µg/1x$10^6$ cells) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (blue line). Acquisition of >5,000 events were collected using a 20mW Argon ion laser (488nm) and 525/30 bandpass filter. This antibody gave a positive signal in Jurkat cells fixed with 80% methanol (5 min)/permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min used under the same conditions.




# Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody [13E4] (ab38171)

Transferrin Receptor Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using mouse Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody

ICC/IF image of ab38171 stained DU145 cells. The cells were 4% formaldehyde fixed (10 min) and then incubated in 1%BSA / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h to permeabilise the cells and block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were then incubated with the antibody ab38171 at 5µg/ml overnight at +4°C. The secondary antibody (green) was DyLight® 488 goat anti- mouse (ab96879) IgG (H+L) used at a 1/250 dilution for 1h. Alexa Fluor® 594 WGA was used to label plasma membranes (red) at a 1/200 dilution for 1h. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue) at a concentration of 1.43µM.

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