abcam

ab9179

Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody [MEM-75]

Key facts

Isotype	IgG1
Host species	Mouse
Storage buffer	pH: 8 Preservative: 0.097% 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	Affinity purification Protein A
Specificity	Human CD71 (transferrin receptor). This antibody does not block the binding of transferrin to the receptor.
Light chain type	kappa
Concentration	1 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →
Purification notes	Purified from TCS. Purity >95% by SDS-PAGE.

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human

Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1 µg for 10^6 Cells
Notes	ab170190 - Mouse monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

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 duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

This product was changed from ascites to tissue culture supernatant on 24th January 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.

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

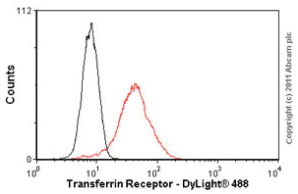
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

4 product images

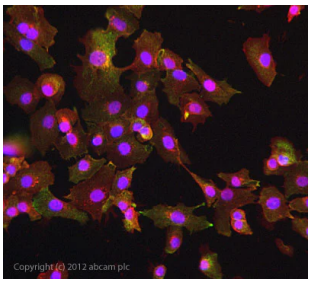


Flow Cytometry - Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody [MEM-75] (ab9179)

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

Overlay histogram showing Jurkat cells stained with ab9179 (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 (ab9179, 1µg/1x10^6 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 IgG1 [ICIGG1] (2µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >5,000 events was performed.

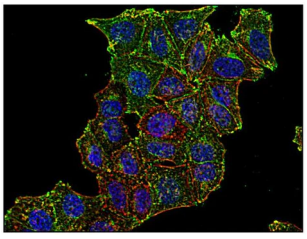
This antibody gave a diminished signal in Jurkat cells fixed with methanol (5 min)/permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween used under the same conditions.



Immunocytochemistry - Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody [MEM-75] (ab9179)

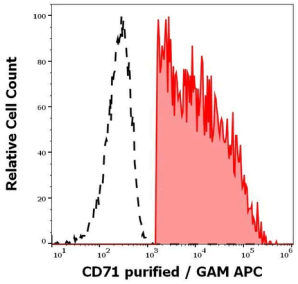
Transferrin Receptor Immunocytochemistry staining using mouse Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody

ab9179 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 ab9179 at 5µg/ml overnight at +4°C. The secondary antibody (green) was DyLight® 488 goat anti- mouse (ab96879) IgG (H+L) used at a 1/1000 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.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody [MEM-75] (ab9179)

Immunocytochemistry staining of CD71 in human HeLa cell line using anti-CD71 (green). Actin cytoskeleton decorated by phalloidin (red) and cell nuclei stained with DAPI (blue).



Flow Cytometry - Anti-Transferrin Receptor antibody [MEM-75] (ab9179)

Flow cytometric analysis of Human PHA stimulated Peripheral Blood cells labelling Transferrin Receptor with ab9179 at 0.56 ug/ml showing separation of human CD3 positive CD71 positive lymphocytes (red-filled) from CD3 negative CD71 negative lymphocytes (black-dashed).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.