

## Product datasheet for **SM044P**

### Tfrc Rat Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: YTA 74.4]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	YTA 74.4
Applications:	FC, IHC, IP
Recommended Dilution:	Flow cytometry: 1/50 - 1/100; use 10 µl of the suggested working dilution to label 10e6 cells in 100µl. Immunoprecipitation. Immunohistochemistry on frozen sections.
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rat
Isotype:	IgG2a
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Mouse Concanavilin A activated spleen cells. Spleen cells from an immunised DA rat were fused with cells of the Y3/Ag1.2.3 rat myeloma cell line.
Specificity:	This antibody reacts to the CD71 antigen, the transferrin receptor (TFR). Expressed on all dividing cells and can distinguish resting and activated T-cells. Immunoprecipitates a disulphide linked homodimer of 90kD by SDS PAGE. The antibody inhibits cell proliferation and the mixed lymphocyte response in vitro. Blocks the binding of R17 217.1.3. and R17 208.2 anti-TFR monoclonal antibodies
Formulation:	State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgG containing 0.09% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity chromatography on Protein G
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	transferrin receptor



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**Database Link:** [Entrez Gene 22042 Mouse Q62351](#)

**Background:** The transferrin receptor has been structurally characterized as a sulfide bound dimer of identical glycoprotein subunits of 95 kDa. The transferrin receptor is not present on resting blood lymphocytes. On PBL, the receptor appears after activation. The expression of transferrin receptor is coordinately regulated with cell growth. Present on T and B cell lines. The soluble (or serum) transferrin receptor (sTfR) is a circulating truncated form of the membrane receptor protein; it is an 85 kDa glycoprotein forming in serum a 320 kDa complex with diferric transferrin. The most important clinical use of the sTfR determination is in the differential diagnosis between iron deficiency anaemia and the anaemia of chronic disease.

**Synonyms:** TfR1, p90, Transferrin receptor protein 1