

# CD71 (phospho Ser24) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP67661

### Specification

# CD71 (phospho Ser24) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality WB <u>P02786</u> Human, Mouse Rabbit Polyclonal

### CD71 (phospho Ser24) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7037

**Other Names** TFRC; Transferrin receptor protein 1; TR; TfR; TfR1; Trfr; T9; p90; CD antigen CD71

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format** Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions** -20°C

## CD71 (phospho Ser24) Polyclonal Antibody - 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" target="\_blank">26214738</a>).



target="\_blank">26214738</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26214738" target="\_blank">26214738</a>). Mediates uptake of NICOL1 into fibroblasts where it may regulate extracellular matrix production (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

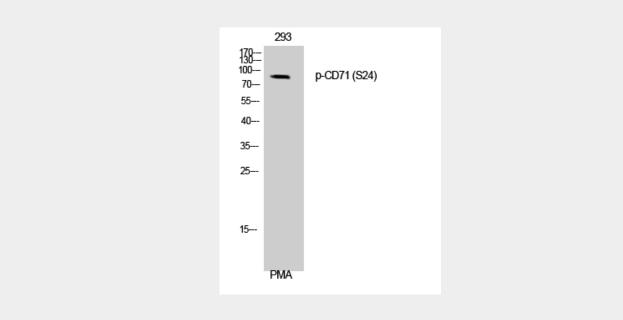
Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein Melanosome. Note=Identified by mass spectrometry in melanosome fractions from stage I to stage IV

### CD71 (phospho Ser24) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

### CD71 (phospho Ser24) Polyclonal Antibody - Images



### CD71 (phospho Ser24) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Cellular uptake of iron occurs via receptor-mediated endocytosis of ligand-occupied transferrin receptor into specialized endosomes. 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 heditary 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).