

## Purified Anti-Mouse CD71 Antibody[R17 217.1.3/TIB-219], Functional Grade

catalog number: E-AB-F10930

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### Description

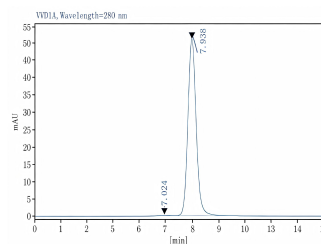
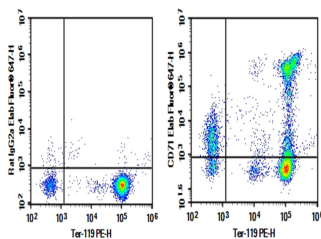
<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Mouse CD71 protein
<b>Host</b>	Rat
<b>Isotype</b>	Rat IgG2a, $\kappa$
<b>Clone</b>	R17 217.1.3/TIB-219
<b>Purification</b>	>98%, Protein A/G purified
<b>Buffer</b>	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

<b>FCM</b>	2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ( $0.5 \times 10^6$ - $1 \times 10^6$ cells)
<b>Depletion</b>	Reported in the literature

### Data



C57/BL6 Mouse bone marrow cells were stained with 0.2  $\mu\text{g}$  Purified Anti-Mouse CD71 Antibody[R17 217.1.3/TIB-219], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2  $\mu\text{g}$  Rat IgG2a,  $\kappa$

Isotype Control (Left), followed by Elab Fluor® 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody, then anti-Mouse Ter-119 PE-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody.

Monomer purity  $\geq 95\%$  as determined by analytical size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

#### For Research Use Only

CD71 is a 95 kD type II heterodimeric transmembrane glycoprotein that is also known as T9 and transferrin receptor. CD71 is expressed on proliferating cells, reticulocytes, and erythroid precursors. Its expression is very low on resting leukocytes. CD71 plays a role in the control of cellular proliferation by facilitating the uptake of iron via ferrotransferrin binding and the recycling of apotransferrin to the cell surface.

None (Azide-Free, Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

## Application References

Natalia Torow, et al. Nat Commun. 2015 Jul 21;6:7725.