

TFRC Protein, Human (HEK293, hFc)

Cat. No.:	HY-P74526
Synonyms:	Transferrin receptor protein 1; TR; TfR; Trfr; T9; p90
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P02786 (C89-F760)
Gene ID:	7037
Molecular Weight:	105-115 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence

CKGVEPKTEC	ERLAGTESPV	REEPGEDFPA	ARRLYWDDLK
RKLSEKLDST	DFTGTIKLLN	ENSYVPREAG	SQKDENLALY
VENQFREFKL	SKVWRDQHFV	KIQVKDSAQN	SVIIVDKNGR
LVYLVENPGG	YVAYSKAATV	TGKLVHANFG	TKKDFEDLYT
PVNGSIVIVR	AGKITFAEKV	ANAESLNAIG	VLIYMDQTKF
PIVNAELSTF	GHAHLGTGDP	YTPGFPSFNH	TQFPPSRSSG
LPNIPVQTIS	RAAAEKLFGN	MEGDCPSDWK	TDSTCRMVTS
ESKNVKLTVS	NVLKEIKILN	IFGVIKGFVE	PDHYVVVGAQ
RDAWGPAAK	SGVGTALLLK	LAQMFSDMVL	KDGFQPSRSI
IFASWSAGDF	GSVGATEWLE	GYLSSLHLKA	FTYINLDKAV
LGTSNFKVSA	SPLLYTLIEK	TMQNVKHPVT	GQFLYQDSNW
ASKVEKLTLD	NAAFPPFLAYS	GIPAVSFCFC	EDTDYPYLG
TMDTYKELIE	RIPELNKVAR	AAAEVAGQFV	IKLTHDVELN
LDYERYNSQL	LSFVRDLNQY	RADIKEMGLS	LQWLYSARGD
FFRATSRLTT	DFGNAEKTD	FVMKKLNDRV	MRVEYHFLSP
YVSPKESPR	HVFWGSGSHT	LPALLENLKL	RKQNNGAFNE
TLFRNQLALA	TWTIQGAANA	LSGDVWDIDN	EF

Biological Activity Immobilized Human Transferrin R, hFc Tag at 2 µg/mL (100 µl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Biotinylated Anti-Transferrin R Antibody, hFc Tag with the EC₅₀ of 26.5 ng/mL determined by ELISA

Appearance Lyophilized powder.

Formulation Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4). Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.

Endotoxin Level <1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.

Reconstitution It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH₂O.

Storage & Stability Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is

recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.

Shipping

Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

TFRC protein facilitates cellular iron uptake through receptor-mediated endocytosis of ligand-occupied transferrin receptors into specialized endosomes, as documented in studies. This process involves endosomal acidification, leading to iron release, followed by recycling of the apotransferrin-receptor complex to the cell surface, accompanied by a return to neutral pH and the subsequent loss of apotransferrin affinity for its receptor. Crucial for erythrocyte and nervous system development, TFRC is a vital player in iron homeostasis. The hereditary hemochromatosis protein HFE competes with transferrin for binding at an overlapping C-terminal site. TFRC positively regulates T and B cell proliferation through iron uptake and acts as a lipid sensor, modulating mitochondrial fusion by regulating the JNK pathway. Depending on dietary stearate levels, TFRC either promotes JNK pathway activation and degradation of the mitofusin MFN2 when stearate is low or inhibits JNK pathway activation and MFN2 degradation when stearate is high. Furthermore, TFRC acts as a receptor for new-world arenaviruses, including Guanarito, Junin, and Machupo virus, during microbial infection.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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