

**PE anti-mouse CD71**

**Catalog # / Size:** 1169035 / 50 µg  
1169040 / 200 µg

**Clone:** RI7217

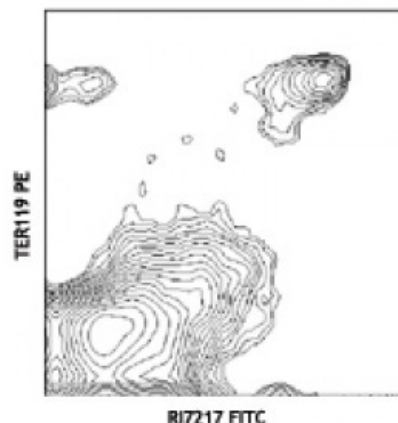
**Isotype:** Rat IgG2a, κ

**Reactivity:** Mouse

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with PE under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE and unconjugated antibody.

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

**Concentration:** 0.2



C57BL/6 mouse bone marrow cells stained with RI7217 FITC and Ter119 PE

**Applications:**

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry

**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 0.25 microg per 10<sup>6</sup> cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

**Application Notes:** Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: blocking of cellular proliferation. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 113810).

This clone may also be known as R17217 or R17 217.

**Application References:**

1. Trowbridge I, *et al.* 1982. *J. Cell. Physiol.* 112:403.
2. Grisendi S, *et al.* 2005. *Nature* 437:147.
3. van Rooy I, *et al.* 2010. *J. Control Release* 150:30. [PubMed](#)
4. Willhelm BT, *et al.* 2011. *Blood* 117:27. [PubMed](#)
5. Okasi Y, *et al.* 2012. *Exp Hematol.* 40:143 [PubMed](#)
6. Stojanov K, *et al.* 2012. *Mol Pharm.* 9:1620. [PubMed](#)

**Description:** 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.

**Antigen References:**

1. Hentze MW, *et al.* 1996. *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:8175.
2. Trowbridge IS, *et al.* 1993. *Annu. Rev. Cell Biol.* 9:129.
3. Trowbridge I, *et al.* 1982. *J. Cell Physiol.* 112:403.
4. K