



# SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

## Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!  
See the following pages for more information!



### Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

### Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

### SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

[mail@szabo-scandic.com](mailto:mail@szabo-scandic.com)

[www.szabo-scandic.com](http://www.szabo-scandic.com)

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

Mouse anti-Human CD71, clone MRQ-48 (Monoclonal)

Clone no. MRQ-48

MONOSAN

---

Product name	Mouse anti-Human CD71, clone MRQ-48 (Monoclonal)
Host	Mouse
Applications	IHC-P (1:100-1:500)
Species reactivity	human
Conjugate	-
Immunogen	Unknown or proprietary to MONOSAN and/or its suppliers
Isotype	IgG1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	MRQ-48
Size	1 ml
Concentration	n/a
Format	-
Storage buffer	Tris Buffer, pH 7.3-7.7, containing 1% BSA and <0.1% Sodium Azide
Storage until expiry date	2-8°C

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

Mouse anti-Human CD71, clone MRQ-48 (Monoclonal)

Clone no. MRQ-48

MONOSAN

**Additional info**

CD71, also known as transferrin receptor, is a membrane glycoprotein that mediates the uptake of iron from transferrin for hemoglobin synthesis in erythroid cells. Early erythroid precursors and erythroblasts contain the highest mass of transferrin receptors, and expression is lost as these cells cease hemoglobin synthesis and mature into erythrocytes. Therefore, anti-CD71 is a useful marker for highlighting erythroid precursors in bone marrow specimens. Increased CD71 expression is also associated with active cell growth including neoplastic tumor growth and may be seen in various carcinomas such as thyroid carcinomas, lung carcinomas, breast carcinomas, hepatocellular carcinomas and colorectal carcinomas.

**References**

1. Ponka P, et al. Int J Biochem Cell Biol. 1999; 31:1111-1137
2. Sieff C, et al. Blood. 1982; 60:703-713
3. Lesley J, et al. Cell Immunol.1984; 83:14-25
4. Nakahata T, et al. Leuk Lymphoma. 1994; 13:401-409
5. Marsee DK, et al. Am J Clin Pathology. 2010; 13:429-435

**FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES**