

Rabbit anti-Human Ferritin light chain Polyclonal Antibody | anti-FTL antibody

Anti-Ferritin light chain Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA256974	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Ferritin light chain; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-Ferritin light chain Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; Ferritin light chain/FTL Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; ferritin; light polypeptide; Anti-LFTD Antibody; Anti-MGC71996 Antibody; Anti-NBIA3 Antibody; anti-FTL antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human Ferritin light chain/FTL
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-FTL antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human Ferritin light chain/FTL fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human Ferritin light chain/FTL fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human Ferritin light chain in human liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human Ferritin light chain in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-FTL antibody	Ferritin, light polypeptide (FTL) is the light subunit of the ferritin protein. Ferritin is the major intracellular iron storage protein in prokaryotes and eukaryotes. It is composed of 24 subunits of the heavy and light ferritin chains. Storage of iron in the tissues occurs in the form of ferritin and hemosiderin. The latter originates from ferritin that has undergone intracellular digestion of its protein shell, leaving the iron core. Ferritin and hemosiderin are components of a continuum. Ferritin has been identified in all types of living organisms: animals, plants, molds, and bacteria. Within the protein shell of ferritin, iron is first oxidized to the ferric state for storage as ferric oxyhydroxide. Thus, ferritin removes excess iron from the cell sap where it could otherwise participate in peroxidation mechanisms.
References	Munro HN, et al. (1988) The ferritin genes: structure, expression, and regulation. Ann N Y Acad Sci. 526: 113-23.Zhang Y, et al. (2008) Comparative proteomic analysis of human placenta derived from assisted reproductive technology. Proteomics. 8 (20): 4344-56.Lebo RV, et al. (1986) Human ferritin light chain gene sequences mapped to several sorted chromosomes. Hum Genet. 71 (4): 325-8.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/ferritin-light-chain-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/256974>