Product Datasheet

Ferritin Light Chain Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49643

Package Size: #49643-1 50ul #49643-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

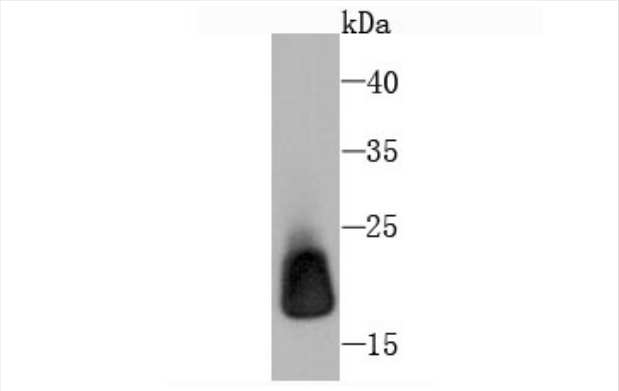
Description

Product Name	Ferritin Light Chain Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JM10-37
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IHC, IP, ICC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein
Other Names	Ferritin L chain antibody Ferritin L subunit antibody Ferritin light chain antibody Ferritin light polypeptide antibody ferritin light polypeptide like 3 antibody FRIL_HUMAN antibody FTL antibody LFTD antibody NBIA 3 antibody NBIA3 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P02792
Uniprot	P02792
GeneID	2512;
Calculated MW	54 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

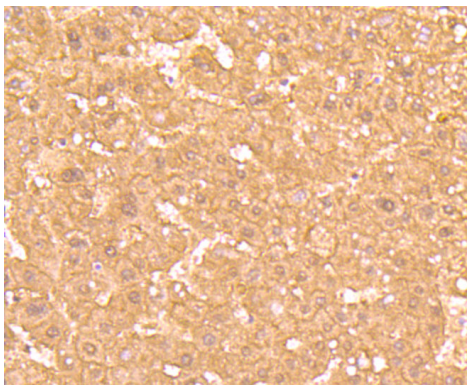
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-5,000IHC: 1:100-1:500ICC: 1:100-1:200

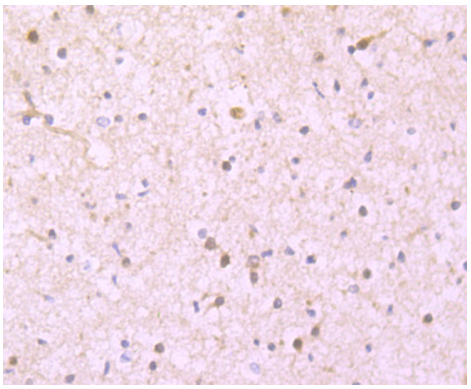
Images



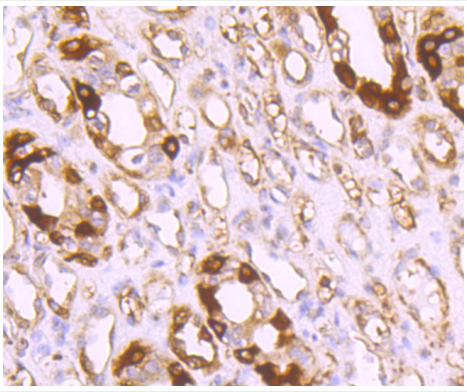
Western blot analysis of Ferritin Light Chain on rat liver tissue lysate using anti-Ferritin Light Chain antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.



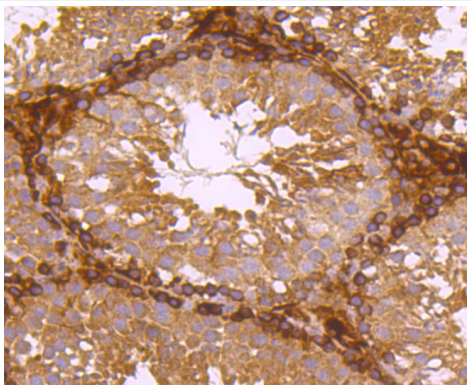
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-Ferritin Light Chain antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



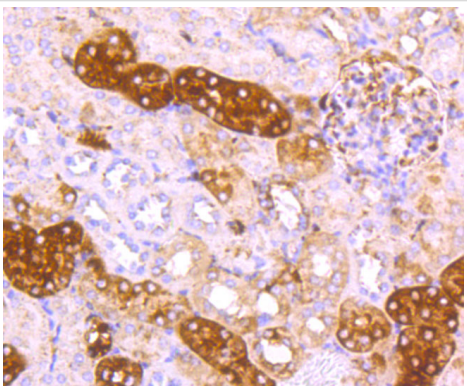
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using anti-Ferritin Light Chain antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-Ferritin Light Chain antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse testes tissue using anti-Ferritin Light Chain antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney tissue using anti-Ferritin Light Chain antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

Background

Mammalian ferritins consist of 24 subunits made up of two types of polypeptide chains, ferritin heavy chain and ferritin light chain, which each have unique functions. Ferritin heavy chains catalyze the first step in iron storage, the oxidation of Fe (II), whereas ferritin light chains promote the nucleation of ferrihydrite, enabling storage of Fe (III). The most prominent role of mammalian ferritins is to provide iron-buffering capacity to cells. In addition to iron buffering, heavy chain ferritin is also involved in the regulation of thymidine biosynthesis via increased expression of cytoplasmic serine hydroxymethyltransferase, which is a limiting factor in thymidylate synthesis in MCF-7 cells. Light chain ferritin is involved in cataracts by at least two mechanisms, hereditary hyperferritinemia cataract syndrome, in which light chain ferritin is overexpressed, and oxidative stress, an important factor in the development of ageing-related cataracts. The gene encoding human ferritin heavy chain maps to chromosome 11q13 and the human ferritin light chain gene maps to chromosome 19q13.3-q13.4.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only