antibodies - online.com







anti-FTH1 antibody (AA 58-180)





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Background:

| Overview | |
|----------------------|---|
| Quantity: | 100 μg |
| Target: | FTH1 |
| Binding Specificity: | AA 58-180 |
| Reactivity: | Human |
| Host: | Mouse |
| Clonality: | Monoclonal |
| Conjugate: | This FTH1 antibody is un-conjugated |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Staining Methods (StM) |
| Product Details | |
| Immunogen: | Recombinant human FTH1 protein fragment (around aa 58-180) (exact sequence is |
| | proprietary) |
| Clone: | FTH-2081 |
| Isotype: | IgG2a kappa |
| Purification: | Purified by Protein A/G |
| Target Details | |
| Target: | FTH1 |
| Alternative Name: | FTH1 (FTH1 Products) |
| | |

Mammalian ferritins consist of 24 subunits made up of 2 types of poly-peptide chains, ferritin

heavy chain and ferritin light chain, which each have unique functions. Ferritin heavy chains catalyze the first step in iron storage, the oxidationof Fel(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 aging-related cataracts.

Molecular Weight:

21kDa

Gene ID:

2495

UniProt:

P02794

Pathways:

Transition Metal Ion Homeostasis

Application Details

Application Notes:

Positive Control: HepG2, HeLa, HL-60 or 293T cells. Pancreas, Liver, Cerebellum or Testis. Known Application: Western Blot (1-2 μ g/mL), Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (0.1-0.2 μ g/mL for 30 min at RT)(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10 mM Citrate Buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes)Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.

Restrictions:

For Research Use only

Handling

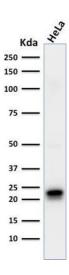
| Concentration: | 200 μg/mL |
|--------------------|--|
| Buffer: | 10 mM PBS with 0.05 % BSA & 0.05 % azide. |
| Preservative: | Sodium azide |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only. |
| Storage: | 4 °C,-80 °C |
| Storage Comment: | Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody |

is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

Expiry Date:

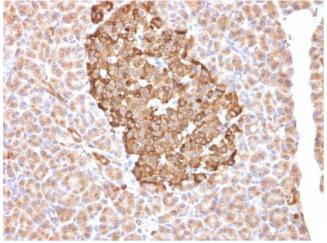
24 months

Images



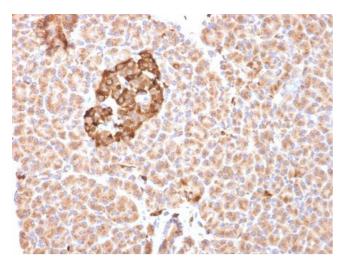
Western Blotting

Image 1. Western Blot of HeLa, cell lysate using Ferritin, Heavy Chain Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (FTH/2081).



Immunohistochemistry

Image 2. Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human pancreas stained with Ferritin, Heavy Chain Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (FTH/2081). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.



Immunohistochemistry

Image 3. Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human pancreas stained with Ferritin, Heavy Chain Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (FTH/2081). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.

Please check the product details page for more images. Overall 4 images are available for ABIN6939447.