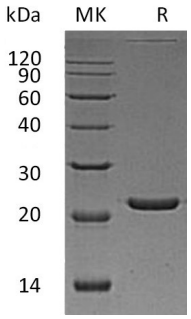
Product Name: Recombinant Human FTL (N-6His)
Catalog #: PEH0637

Summary

Name	Ferritin light chain/FTL
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Ferritin Light Chain is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Asp175 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	P02792
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	21.45 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 250mM NaCl, 1mM EDTA, pH 9.5.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

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Alternative Names	Ferritin L subunit; Ferritin light chain; FTL
Background	Ferritin is a large, iron-storage heteropolymeric protein,which is expressed in most kinds of cells and co-assemble in different proportion in a tissue-specific manner. Ferritin has oligomer of 24 subunits and two types of subunits including light chain(FTL) and heavy chain. Ferritin can remove Fe (Ⅱ) from solution in the presence of oxygen and is very important for iron homeostasis. Iron is absorbed in the ferrous form and deposited as ferric hydroxides after oxidation. Iron is first oxidized to the ferric state for storage as ferric oxyhdroxide whithin the protein shell of ferritin. Thus, ferritin removes excess iron from the cell sap where it could otherwise participate in peroxidation mechanisms. Ferritin also plays a role in delivery of iron to cells and mediates iron uptake in capsule cells of the developing kidney.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.