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DATA SHEET

Rabbit Anti-Ferritin Light Chain/FTL [MD208R]: RM0126, RM0126RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: 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. Variation in ferritin subunit composition may affect the rates of iron uptake and release in different tissues. A major function of ferritin is the storage of iron in a soluble and nontoxic state. 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). 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. Defects in this light chain ferritin gene are associated with several neurodegenerative diseases and hyperferritinemia-cataract syndrome.

Specifications

Clone:	MD208R
Source:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	Recombinant human FTL protein fragment aa 38-165
Localization:	Cytoplasm
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, WB

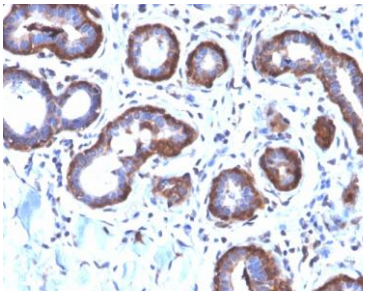
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Ferritin Light Chain/FTL Concentrated	RM0126	1 ml
Ferritin Light Chain/FTL Prediluted	RM0126RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure

Positive Control Tissue:	Pancreas, liver, kidney, cerebellum or testis, HepG2, HeLa, HL-60 or 293T cells
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human breast carcinoma stained with FTL using DAB

References:

1. Iron chelators inhibit amyloid-ß-induced production of lipocalin 2 in cultured astrocytes. Dekens DW, et al. Neurochem Int 132:104607, 2020.
2. Biosynthesis of magnetic nanoparticles from nano-degradation products revealed in human stem cells. Van de Walle A, et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 116:4044-4053, 2019.

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