

Ferritin Light Chain mouse mAb

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|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Catalog No : | YM1422 |
| Reactivity : | Human |
| Applications : | ELISA |
| Target : | Ferritin Light Chain |
| Fields : | >>Ferroptosis;>>Necroptosis;>>Mineral absorption |
| Gene Name : | ftl |
| Human Gene Id : | 2512 |
| Human Swiss Prot No : | P02792 |
| Immunogen : | Purified recombinant full length of human ferritin light chain protein expressed in E.coli. |
| Specificity : | This antibody detects recombinant ferritin proteins. |
| Formulation : | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source : | Monoclonal, Mouse |
| Dilution : | ELISA 1:10000-20000 |
| Purification : | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Concentration : | 1 mg/ml |
| Storage Stability : | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C) |
| Observed Band : | 26kD |
| Background : | This gene encodes 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. 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. Defects in this light chain ferritin gene are associated with several neurodegenerative diseases and hyperferritinemia-cataract syndrome. This gene has multiple pseudogenes. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function :

disease:Defects in FTL are the cause of hereditary hyperferritinemia-cataract syndrome (HHCS) [MIM:600886]. It is an autosomal dominant disease characterized by early-onset bilateral cataract. Affected patients have elevated level of circulating ferritin. HHCS is caused by mutations in the iron responsive element (IRE) of the FTL gene.,disease:Defects in FTL are the cause of neuroferritinopathy [MIM:606159]; also known as adult-onset basal ganglia disease. It is a movement disorder with heterogeneous presentations starting in the fourth to sixth decade. It is characterized by a variety of neurological signs including parkinsonism, ataxia, corticospinal signs, mild nonprogressive cognitive deficit and episodic psychosis. It is linked with decreased serum ferritin levels.,function:Stores iron in a soluble, non-toxic, readily available form. Important for iron homeostasis.,function:Stores i

Subcellular Location :

cell,cytoplasm,cytosol,intracellular ferritin complex,membrane,autolysosome,extracellular exosome,

Expression :

Brain,Colon endothelium,Kidney,Liver,Placenta,Skin,Testis,Urinary bladder,

Sort :

5999

No4 :

1

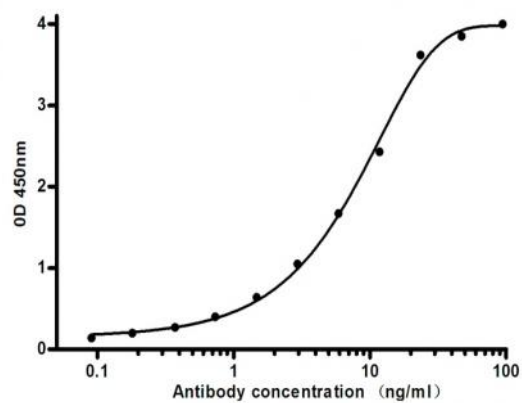
Host :

Mouse

Modifications :

Unmodified

Products Images



Indirect ELISA assay for anti-Ferritin Light Chain mouse mAb. Antigen coating concentration: 4ug/ml.