# Recombinant Human FTL

## Catalog No: CH49

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| **Description** | 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. |
| **Source** | E. coli |
| **Alternative name** | Ferritin L subunit;Ferritin light chain; FTL |
| **Accession No.** | P02792 |
| **Formulation** | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.5. |
| **Quality Control** | Purity: Greater than 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.<br>Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 IEU/μg) as determined by LAL test. |
| **Shipping** | The product is shipped at ambient temperature.<br>Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below. |
| **Storage** | Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.<br>Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days.<br>Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| **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. |

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