

Human FTL / ferritin, light polypeptide Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 12482-H07E



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

LFTD; MGC71996; NBIA3

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human FTL (P02792) (Met 1-Asp 175) was expressed, with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: ≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 95 % as determined by SEC-HPLC.

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human FTL consisting of 191 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 22.1 kDa. It migrates as an approximately 23 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Supplied as sterile 50mM Tris, 20% glycerol, pH 9.5

Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

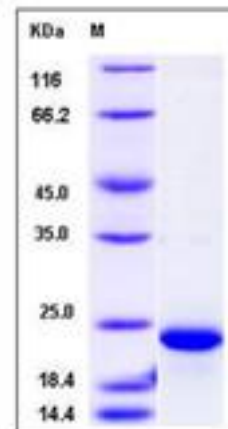
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Ferritin, light polypeptide (FTL) is 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. Storage of iron in the tissues occurs in the form of ferritin and hemosiderin. The latter originates from ferritin that has undergone intracellular digestion of its protein shell, leaving the iron core. Ferritin and hemosiderin are components of a continuum. Ferritin has been identified in all types of living organisms: animals, plants, molds, and bacteria. Within the protein shell of ferritin, iron is first oxidized to the ferric state for storage as ferric oxyhydroxide. Thus, ferritin removes excess iron from the cell sap where it could otherwise participate in peroxidation mechanisms.

References

1. Munro HN, *et al.* (1988) The ferritin genes: structure, expression, and regulation. *Ann N Y Acad Sci.* 526: 113-23. 2. Zhang Y, *et al.* (2008) Comparative proteomic analysis of human placenta derived from assisted reproductive technology. *Proteomics.* 8 (20): 4344-56. 3. Lebo RV, *et al.* (1986) Human ferritin light chain gene sequences mapped to several sorted chromosomes. *Hum Genet.* 71 (4): 325-8.

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