

Product datasheet for R1596

Ferritin Heavy Chain (FTH1) (heavy and light chain) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western blot: 1/2,000-1/10,000. ELISA: 1/20,000-1/100,000. This product has been assayed against 1.0 µg of Ferritin [human spleen] in a standard sandwich ELISA using peroxidase conjugated affinity purified anti-rabbit IgG Cat.-No. R1364HRP and ABTS as a substrate for 30 minutes at room temperature. A working dilution of 1/10,000 to 1/40,000 of the reconstitution concentration is suggested.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Ferritin from human spleen
Specificity:	This antibody detects human Ferritin. Cross reactivity against Ferritin from other tissues and species may occur but have not been specifically determined. Immunoelectrophoresis give a single precipitin arc against purified and partially purified Ferritin [human spleen].
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium chloride, pH 7.2 State: Serum State: Lyophilized Ig fraction Preservative: 0.01% (w/v) Sodium azide
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 2.0 ml of deionized water (or equivalent).
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Delipidation and defibrination
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store vial at 2-8°C prior to restoration. Restore with 2.0 ml deionized water (or equivalent); centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for one month at 2-8°C as an undiluted liquid. For extended storage reconstitute product with 50% glycerol instead of water and then aliquot contents and freeze at -20°C or below. Dilute only prior to immediate use. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.



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Stability: Shelf life: one year from despatch.

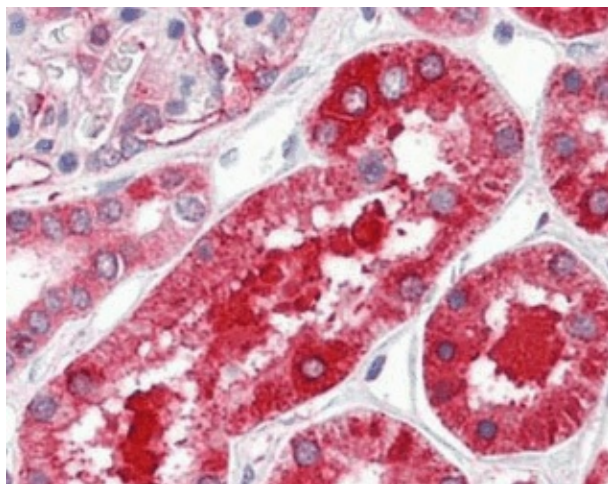
Gene Name: ferritin heavy chain 1

Database Link: [Entrez Gene 2495 Human P02794](#)

Background: Ferritin is a ubiquitous and highly conserved protein which plays a major role in iron homeostasis by sequestering and storing iron in a non-toxic and soluble form. It forms a holoenzyme of ~450 kDa, consisting of 24 subunits of two types, H (heavy; 21 kDa) and L (light; 19 kDa), and is capable of storing up to 4,500 atoms of ferric iron. Depending on the tissue type and physiological status of the cell, the ratio of H to L subunits in ferritin can vary widely. Ferritin is found in the liver, spleen, kidney and heart, with smaller amounts being found in blood. Serum ferritin levels serve as an indicator of the amount of iron stored in the body. Serum ferritin is the most sensitive test for anaemia, and is also used as a marker for restless leg syndrome, hemochromatosis and porphyria. As ferritin is an acute-phase reactant, it is often elevated during infection. Defects in ferritin proteins are associated with several neurodegenerative diseases.

Synonyms: FTH, FTL, Ferritin H subunit, Ferritin L subunit

Product images:



Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue (Fixation: Antigen retrieval) using Ferritin antibody., 1/100; Secondary antibody: Peroxidase goat anti-rabbit at 1/10,000 for 45 min at RT. Image provided courtesy of Andrew Elston, LifeSpan BioSciences, Inc.