

## Product datasheet for **R1596HRPS**

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

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>ELISA.</b> This antibody has been assayed against 1.0 µg of Ferritin [human spleen] in a standard capture ELISA using ABTS as a substrate for 30 minutes at room temperature. A working dilution of 1/12,000 to 1/60,000 of the reconstitution concentration is suggested <b>Western blot.</b> <b>Immunohistochemistry:</b> Paraffin (FFPE) or Frozen sections; 1:200-1/1,000. <b>IF Microscopy.</b>
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 anti-biotin, anti-rabbit serum as well as purified and partially purified Ferritin [human spleen].
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium chloride, pH 7.2 Label: HRP State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction Stabilizer: 10 mg/ml BSA (immunoglobulin and protease free) Preservative: 0.01% (w/v) Gentamicin sulfate (Do NOT add Sodium azide!) Label: Horseradish peroxidase
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 0.1 ml of deionized water (or equivalent).
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer
Conjugation:	HRP



[View online »](#)

<b>Storage:</b>	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>Gene Name:</b>	ferritin heavy chain 1
<b>Database Link:</b>	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 2495 Human P02794</a>
<b>Background:</b>	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.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	FTH, FTL, Ferritin H subunit, Ferritin L subunit