

Product datasheet for **RC209845L1V**

Ferritin Heavy Chain (FTH1) (NM_002032) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

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|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | Ferritin Heavy Chain (FTH1) (NM_002032) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | Ferritin Heavy Chain |
| Synonyms: | FHC; FTH; FTHL6; HFE5; PIG15; PLIF |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064) |
| Tag: | Myc-DDK |
| ACCN: | NM_002032 |
| ORF Size: | 549 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC209845). |
| OTI Disclaimer: | The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info |
| OTI Annotation: | This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene. |
| RefSeq: | NM_002032.2 |
| RefSeq Size: | 1245 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 552 bp |
| Locus ID: | 2495 |
| UniProt ID: | P02794 |
| Cytogenetics: | 11q12.3 |
| Domains: | ferritin |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome |



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Protein Pathways: Porphyrin and chlorophyll metabolism

MW: 21.2 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes the heavy subunit of ferritin, 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 ferritin proteins are associated with several neurodegenerative diseases. This gene has multiple pseudogenes. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants have been observed, but their biological validity has not been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]