Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-02582)

TargetMol

Ferritin light chain Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	NBIA3;LFTD;MGC71996;ferritin, light polypeptide
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human FTL (P02792) (Met 1-Asp 175) was expressed, with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P02792
Molecular Weight:	21.45 kDa (predicted); 20-25 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	Please contact us for more information.
Formulation:	Supplied as sterile 50 mM Tris, 20% glycerol, pH 9. 5.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store the product under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C. Samples are stable for up to 12 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

Proteins are shipped with blue ice.

Protein Background

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. Whithin the protein shell of ferritin, iron is first oxidized to the ferric state for storage as ferric oxyhdroxide. Thus, ferritin removes excess iron from the cell sap where it could otherwise participate in peroxidation mechanisms.

Reference

Munro HN,et al.(1988) The ferritin genes: structure, expression, and regulation. Ann N Y Acad Sci. 526: 113-23.
Zhang Y,et al.(2008) Comparative proteomic analysis of human placenta derived from assisted reproductive technology. Proteomics. 8 (20): 4344-56.
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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