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Anti-Ferritin, Light Chain (FTL) (Microglia Marker) Antibody
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AH13253

Specification

Anti-Ferritin, Light Chain (FTL) (Microglia Marker) Antibody - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P, IF, FC**
Primary Accession	P02792
Other Accession	433670
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse / IgG2a**
Calculated MW	**20020**

Anti-Ferritin, Light Chain (FTL) (Microglia Marker) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2512

Other Names
Ferritin L chain; Ferritin L subunit; Ferritin light chain; Ferritin light polypeptide; FTL; LFTD; NBIA3

Application Note
IHC-P~~N/A<br \>IF~~1:50~200<br \>FC~~1:10~50

Format
200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

Storage
Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions
Anti-Ferritin, Light Chain (FTL) (Microglia Marker) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Anti-Ferritin, Light Chain (FTL) (Microglia Marker) Antibody - Protein Information

Name FTL

Function
Stores iron in a soluble, non-toxic, readily available form. Important for iron homeostasis. Iron is taken up in the ferrous form and deposited as ferric hydroxides after oxidation. Also plays a role in delivery of iron to cells. Mediates iron uptake in capsule cells of the developing kidney (By similarity). Delivery to lysosomes by the cargo receptor NCOA4 for autophagic degradation and release or iron (PubMed:24695223).

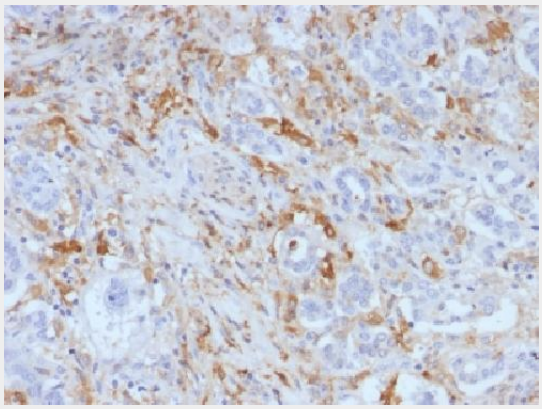
Cellular Location
Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P29391}. Autolysosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P29391}

Anti-Ferritin, Light Chain (FTL) (Microglia Marker) Antibody - Protocols

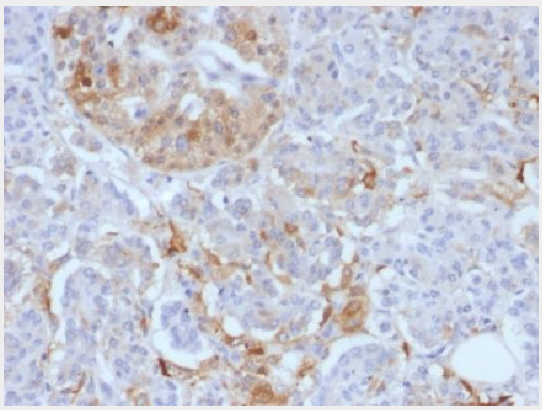
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Ferritin, Light Chain (FTL) (Microglia Marker) Antibody - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Human Pancreas stained with Ferritin, Light Chain Monoclonal Antibody (FTL/1388).



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Human Pancreas stained with Ferritin, Light Chain Monoclonal Antibody (FTL/1388).

Anti-Ferritin, Light Chain (FTL) (Microglia Marker) Antibody - Background

Mammalian ferritins consist of 24 subunits made up of 2 types of polypeptide chains, ferritin heavy chain and ferritin light chain. Ferritin heavy chains catalyze the first step in iron storage, the

oxidation of Fe (II), whereas ferritin light chains promote the nucleation of ferrihydrite, enabling storage of Fe (III). Light chain ferritin is involved in cataracts by at least two mechanisms, hereditary hyperferritinemia cataract syndrome, in which light chain ferritin is overexpressed, and oxidative stress, an important factor in the development of ageing-related cataracts.