

**Anti-FERRITIN (Human Spleen) (RABBIT) Antibody**  
**Ferritin Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASR3649**

**Specification**

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**Anti-FERRITIN (Human Spleen) (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information**

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, IHC, E, I, LCI
Application Note	Anti-Ferritin has been tested by immunohistochemistry and is suitable in western blot and to be assayed against 1.0 ug of Ferritin [Human Spleen] in a standard ELISA using Peroxidase conjugated Affinity Purified anti-Rabbit IgG [H&L] (Goat) code #611-1302 and ABTS (2, 2'-azino-bis-[3-ethylbenthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid]) code # ABTS-100 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 for this product.
Physical State	Lyophilized
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Ferritin [Human Spleen]
Reconstitution Volume	2.0 mL
Reconstitution Buffer	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

**Anti-FERRITIN (Human Spleen) (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 2495

**Other Names**  
2495

**Purity**

This product was prepared from monospecific antiserum by a delipidation and defibrination. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-rabbit serum, purified and partially purified Ferritin [Human Spleen]. Cross reactivity against Ferritin from other tissues and species may occur but have not been specifically determined.

**Storage Condition**

Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after

standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

#### **Precautions Note**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

### **Anti-FERRITIN (Human Spleen) (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** FTH1

**Synonyms** FTH, FTHL6

#### **Function**

Stores iron in a soluble, non-toxic, readily available form. Important for iron homeostasis. Has ferroxidase activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9003196" target="\_blank">9003196</a>). Iron is taken up in the ferrous form and deposited as ferric hydroxides after oxidation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9003196" target="\_blank">9003196</a>). Also plays a role in delivery of iron to cells (By similarity). Mediates iron uptake in capsule cells of the developing kidney (By similarity). Delivery to lysosomes is mediated by the cargo receptor NCOA4 for autophagic degradation and release of iron (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24695223" target="\_blank">24695223</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26436293" target="\_blank">26436293</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Lysosome. Cytoplasmic vesicle, autophagosome

#### **Tissue Location**

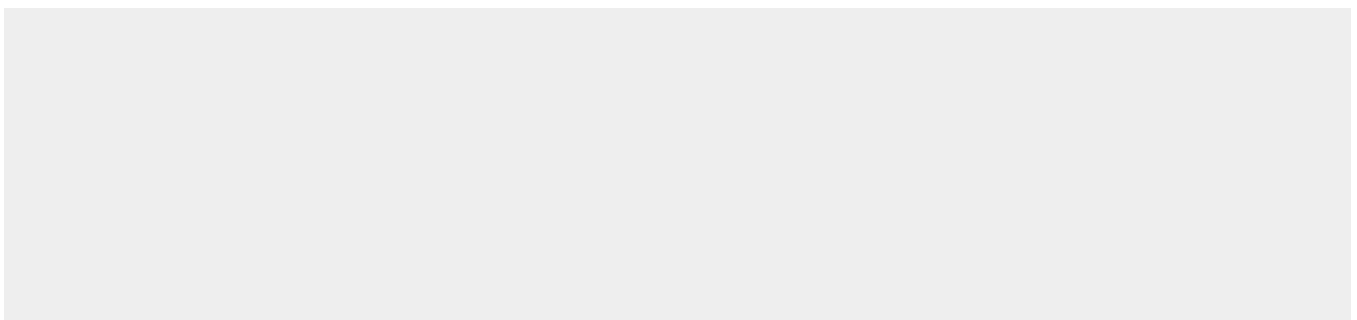
Expressed in the liver.

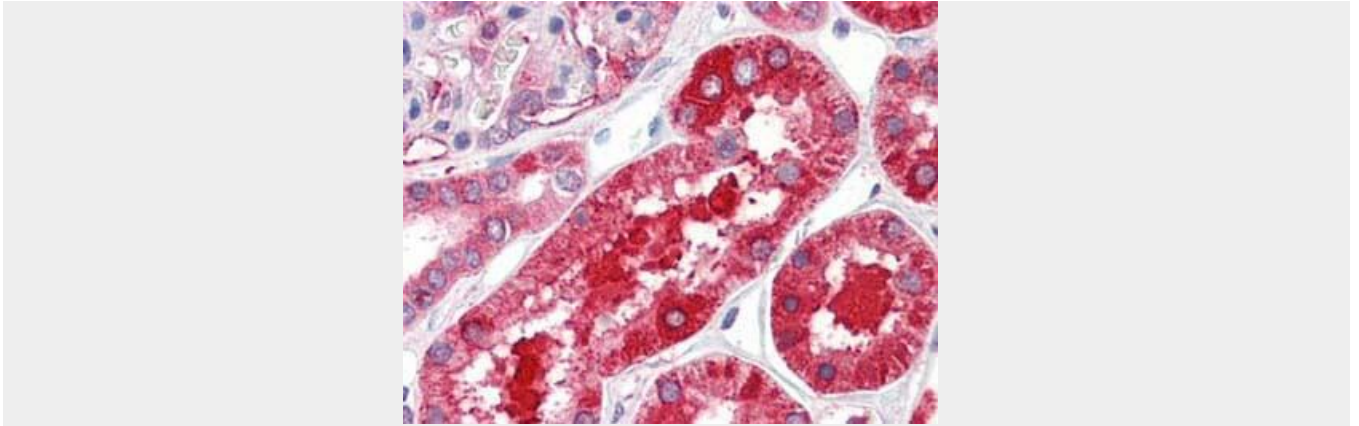
### **Anti-FERRITIN (Human Spleen) (RABBIT) Antibody - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **Anti-FERRITIN (Human Spleen) (RABBIT) Antibody - Images**





Immunohistochemistry of Ferritin antibody. Tissue: human Kidney. Fixation: formalin fixed paraffin embedded. Antigen retrieval: user optimized. Primary antibody: 100-401-090 anti-Ferritin antibody at 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.

#### **Anti-FERRITIN (Human Spleen) (RABBIT) Antibody - Background**

Ferritin stores iron in a soluble, non-toxic, readily available form. It is important for iron homeostasis. Iron is taken up in the ferrous form and deposited as ferric hydroxides after oxidation. Ferritin also plays a role in delivery of iron to cells and mediates iron uptake in capsule cells of the developing kidney.