

Anti-FERRITIN (Human Spleen) (RABBIT) Antibody
Ferritin Antibody
Catalog # ASR4358

Specification

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 in ELISA and western blot and is suitable for use in immunohistochemistry. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user.
Physical State	Lyophilized
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Ferritin [Human Spleen]
Reconstitution Volume	100 µL
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

Anti-Ferritin is an IgG fraction antibody purified from monospecific antiserum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Rabbit Serum as well as 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:9003196). Iron is taken up in the ferrous form and deposited as ferric hydroxides after oxidation (PubMed:9003196). 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:24695223, PubMed:26436293).

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

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.