

## Ferritin Human, FTL

**Description:** Ferritin Human Recombinant Light Chain produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 175 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 20 kDa.

Catalog #: PRPS-657

**Synonyms:** Ferritin, FTL, MGC71996, Ferritin light chain.

For research use only.

**Source:** Escherichia Coli.

**Physical Appearance:** Sterile Filtered solution.

**Amino Acid Sequence:** MSSQIRQNYS TDVEAAVNSL VNLYLQASYT YLSLGFYFDR  
DDVALEGVSH FFRELAEEKR EGYERLLKMQ NQRGGRALFQ DIKPAEDEV GKTPDAMKAA  
MALEKKNQA LLDLHALGSA RTDPHLCDFL ETHFLDEEVK LIKMGDHLT NLHRLGGPEA  
GLGEYLFERL TLKHD.

**Purity:** Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation:**

The protein solution (1mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl pH-7.5.

**Stability:**

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

**Usage:**

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**Introduction:**

Ferritin is a fairly large, iron-storage heteropolymeric protein composed of 2 subunit types, light Ferritin & heavy Ferritin polypeptides, which is expressed in most kinds of cells and co-assemble in different proportion in a tissue-specific manner. Ferritin is composed of 24 self-assembled polypeptide subunits of the heavy and light ferritin chains and is characterized by the capacity to remove Fe from solution in the presence of oxygen. Ferritin light polypeptide protein is the main intracellular iron storage protein in prokaryotes and eukaryotes. Variation in ferritin subunit composition influence the rates of iron uptake and release in various tissues. A key function of ferritin is the storage of iron in a soluble and nontoxic state. Defects in this light chain ferritin gene are associated with several neurodegenerative diseases and hyper ferritin anemia-cataract syndrome. Ferritin stores iron in a soluble, nontoxic, readily accessible form. Ferritin is needed for iron homeostasis. Iron is taken up in the ferrous form and deposited as ferric hydroxides after it has been oxidized.

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