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FTL Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1942a

Specification

FTL Antibody - Product Information

Application	**E, WB, FC, IHC**
Primary Accession	P02792
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1**
Calculated MW	**20kDa KDa**

Description
This gene encodes 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. Variation in ferritin subunit composition may affect the rates of iron uptake and release in different tissues. A major 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 hyperferritinemia-cataract syndrome. This gene has multiple pseudogenes.

Immunogen
Purified recombinant fragment of human FTL (AA: FULL(1-175)) expressed in E. Coli.

Formulation
Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide.

FTL Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2512

Other Names
Ferritin light chain, Ferritin L subunit, FTL

Dilution
E~~1/10000
WB~~1/500 - 1/2000
FC~~1/200 - 1/400
IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
FTL Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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FTL Antibody - Protein Information

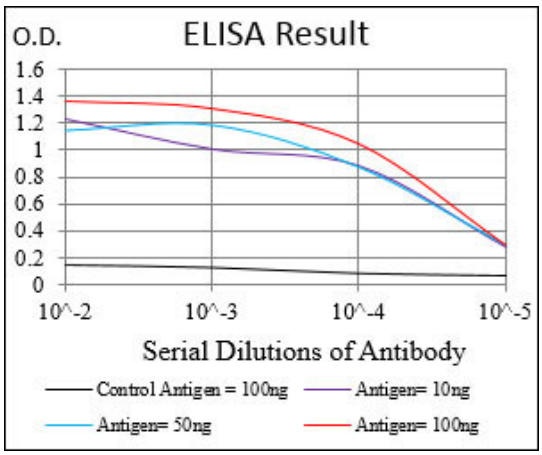
Name FTL

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).

FTL 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



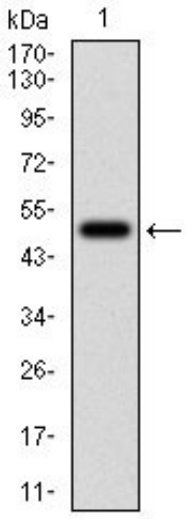


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Figure 1: Western blot analysis using FTL mAb against human FTL (AA: FULL(1-175)) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 45.5 kDa)

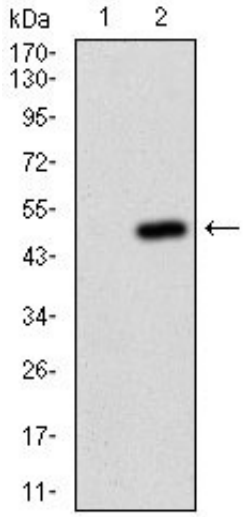

Figure 2: Western blot analysis using FTL mAb against HEK293 (1) and FTL (AA: FULL(1-175))-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

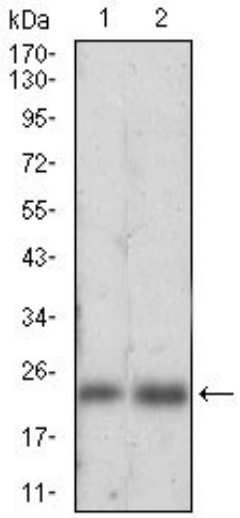

Figure 3: Western blot analysis using FTL mouse mAb against HepG2 (1), K562 (2) cell lysate.

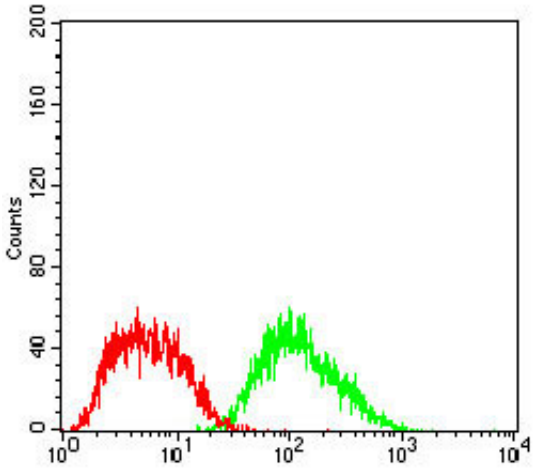

Figure 4: Flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells using FTL mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).

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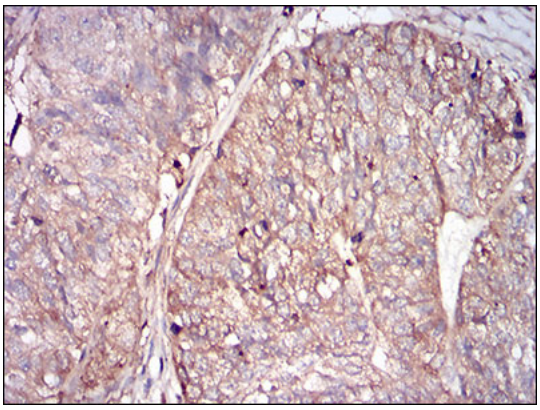

Figure 5: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded ovarian cancer tissues using FTL mouse mAb with DAB staining.

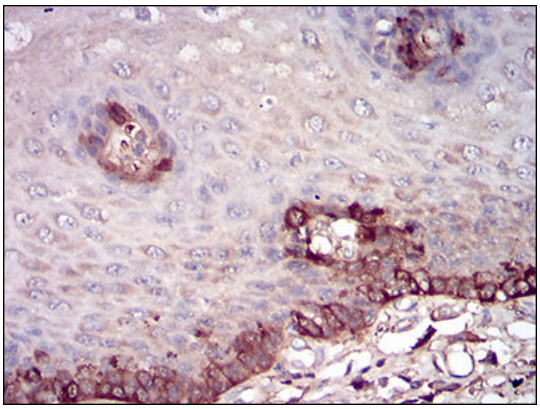

Figure 6: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded esophageal tissues using FTL mouse mAb with DAB staining.

FTL Antibody - Background

C17orf53 (chromosome 17 open reading frame 53) is a 647 amino acid protein that is encoded by a gene mapping to human chromosome 17. Chromosome 17 makes up over 2.5% of the human genome with about 81 million bases encoding over 1,200 genes. Two key tumor suppressor genes are associated with chromosome 17, namely, p53 and BRCA1. Tumor suppressor p53 is necessary for maintenance of cellular genetic integrity by moderating cell fate through DNA repair versus cell death. Malfunction or loss of p53 expression is associated with malignant cell growth and Li-Fraumeni syndrome. Like p53, BRCA1 is directly involved in DNA repair, specifically it is recognized as a genetic determinant of early onset breast cancer and predisposition to cancers of the ovary, colon, prostate gland and fallopian tubes. Chromosome 17 is also linked to neurofibromatosis, a condition characterized by neural and epidermal lesions, and dysregulated Schwann cell growth. Alexander disease, Birt-Hogg-Dube syndrome and Canavan disease are also associated with chromosome 17. ; ; ;

FTL Antibody - References

1. Free Radic Biol Med. 2012 May 1;52(9):1692-7.2. Neurobiol Dis. 2010 Jan;37(1):77-85.