

FTH1 Human

Description:FTH1 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 183 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 21 kDa.

Catalog #:PRPS-665

Synonyms:Ferritin heavy chain, Cell proliferation-inducing gene 15 protein, FTH1, FHC, FTH, PLIF, FTHL6, PIG15, MGC104426.

For research use only.

Source:Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance:Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MTTASTSQVR QNYHQDSEAA INRQINLELY ASYVYLSMSY
YFDRDDVALK NFAKYFLHQS HEEREHAEKL MKLQNRGGR IFLQDIKKPD CDDWESGLNA
MECALHLEKN VNQSLLLEHK LATDKNDPHL CDFIETHYLN EQVKAIKELG DHVTNLRKMG
APESGLAEYL FDKHTLGDS NES.

Purity:Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The FTH1 protein solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl pH-7.5, 1mM DTT and 10% glycerol.

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:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

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 (II) 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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