

**Product Name: Ferritin (18K15) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: AMRe10904**

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## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	Ferritin (18K15) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% New type preservative N and 0.05% BSA.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	
<b>Alternative Names</b>	FTH1; Ferritin heavy chain; Ferritin heavy polypeptide 1; FHC; FTHL6; PIG15; PLIF; FTH;
<b>Gene ID</b>	
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P02794/P02792.A synthetic peptide of human Ferritin

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB: 1:1000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	21kDa

## Background

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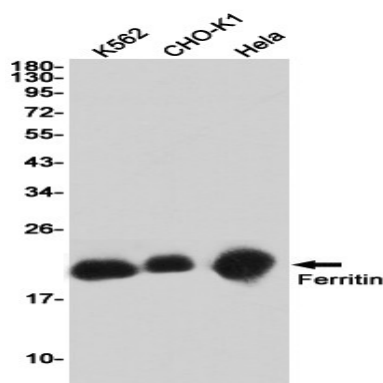
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The assembled ferritin molecule, often referred to as a nanocage, can store up to 4,500 atoms of iron. It forms a holoenzyme of ~450 kDa, consisting of 24 subunits made up of two types of polypeptide chains: ferritin heavy chain and ferritin light chain, each having unique functions. Ferritin heavy chains catalyze the first step in iron storage, the oxidation of Fe(II), whereas ferritin light chains promote the nucleation of ferrihydrite, enabling storage of Fe(III).

## Research Area

## Image Data



Western blot detection of Ferritin in K562, CHO-K1, HeLa cell lysates using Ferritin antibody(1:1000 diluted).

## Note

For research use only.