

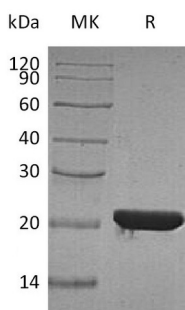
Product Name: Recombinant Human FTH (N-6His)
Catalog #: PEH0636



Summary

Name	Ferritin heavy chain/FTH1
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Ferritin Heavy Chain is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Ser183 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	P02794
Host	E.coli
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	23.4 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Citrate, 150mM NaCl, 5% Sucrose, 5% Trehalose, 0.02% Tween80, 1mM EDTA, pH 4.0
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

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Alternative Names

Ferritin heavy chain; FTH1; FTH; FTHL6; Ferritin H subunit; Cell proliferation-inducing gene 15 protein

Background

Ferritin heavy polypeptide 1(FTH1), is a ubiquitous intracellular protein which stores iron in a soluble, non-toxic, readily available form. FTH1 has ferroxidase activity and is important for iron homeostasis. Iron is taken up in the ferrous form and deposited as ferric hydroxides after oxidation. Ferritin is composed of 24 subunits of the light and heavy ferritin chains. It plays a role in delivery of iron to cells and mediates iron uptake in capsule cells of the developing kidney. Variation of ferritin subunit composition may affect iron absorption and release in different tissues. Deficiency of ferritin proteins may cause several neurodegenerative diseases. Almost all living organisms can produce this protein, including algae, bacteria, higher plants, and animals.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.