

### 36-2343: Anti-Ferritin, Light Chain (Node-Negative Breast Tumor Prognostic Marker) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: FTL/1388)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	FTL/1388
<b>Application :</b>	WB,IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	FTL
<b>Gene ID :</b>	2512
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P02792
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	Ferritin L chain; Ferritin L subunit; Ferritin light chain; Ferritin light polypeptide; FTL; LFTD; NBIA3
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG2a, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant fragment (around aa 38-165) of human FTL protein (exact sequence is proprietary)

#### Description

Mammalian ferritins consist of 24 subunits made up of 2 types of polypeptide chains, ferritin heavy chain and ferritin light chain. 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). Light chain ferritin is involved in cataracts by at least two mechanisms, hereditary hyperferritinemia cataract syndrome, in which light chain ferritin is overexpressed, and oxidative stress, an important factor in the development of ageing-related cataracts.

#### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Content :</b>	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

#### Application Note

Western Blot (1-2ug/ml);Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (0.1-0.2ug/ml for 30 min at RT)(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95&degC followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

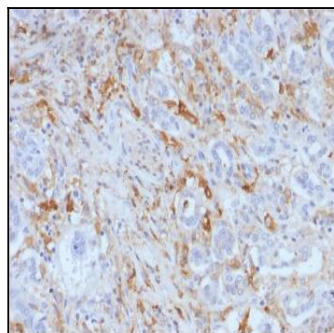


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Pancreas stained with Ferritin, Light Chain Monoclonal Antibody (FTL/1388).

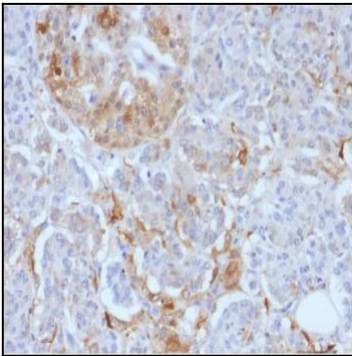


Fig. 2: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Pancreas stained with Ferritin, Light Chain Monoclonal Antibody (FTL/1388).

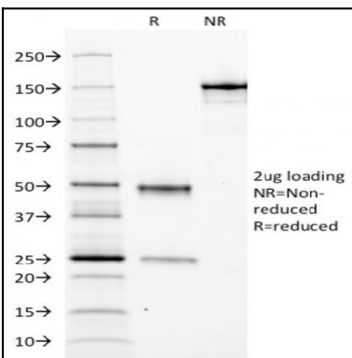


Fig. 3: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified Ferritin, Light Chain Monoclonal Antibody (FTL/1388). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody

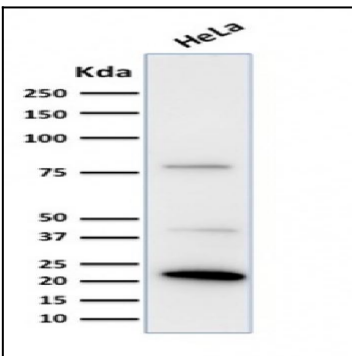


Fig. 4: Western Blot Analysis of human HeLa cell lysate using Ferritin, Light Chain Monoclonal Antibody (FTL/1388).

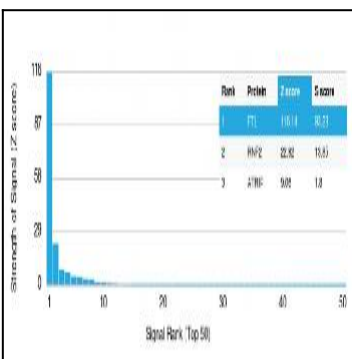


Fig. 5: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Ferritin, Light Chain Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (FTL/1388) Z- and S-Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.