

FRIL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7371c**Specification**

FRIL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P02792](#)**FRIL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2512**Other Names**

Ferritin light chain, Ferritin L subunit, FTL

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7371c](/products/AP7371c) was selected from the Center region of human FRIL. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FRIL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - 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).

FRIL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

FRIL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images**FRIL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background**

FRIL is 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.

FRIL Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Faniello,M.C., Clin. Biochem. 42 (9), 911-914 (2009)Kannengiesser,C., Haematologica 94 (3), 335-339 (2009)