

This product is for research use only (not for diagnostic or therapeutic use)

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Product no AS15 2898

Anti-Ferritin 1-2 (plant)

Product information

Immunogen

Purified ferritin from dried peas, Pisum sativum L. After extraction from pea flour, the ferritin was further purified by gel filtration chromatography to >95% purity as estimated from a Coomassie-stained gel.

Antibody is most likely to bind to all ferritin isoforms from pea however it has not been confirmed as yet.

Host Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

Purity Immunogen affinity purified serum in PBS pH 7.4.

Format Lyophilized

Quantity 50 μg

Reconstitution For reconstitution add 50 µl of sterile water

Storage

Store lyophilized/reconstituted at -20°C; once reconstituted make aliquots to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Please remember to spin the tubes briefly prior to opening them to avoid any losses that might occur from material adhering to

Application information

Recommended dilution 1:5000-10 000 (WB)

Expected | apparent

23 kDa in legumes, 24 kDa (Arabidopsis thaliana)

Confirmed reactivity

Arabidopsis thaliana, Brassica oleracea, Hordeum vulgare, Medicago truncatula, Pisum sativum, Spinacia oleracea

Predicted reactivity

Species of your interest not listed? Contact us

Additional information

Note, the calculated molecular weight of pea ferritin is 28 kDa. Removal of the N-terminal targeting sequence upon protein import into plastids results in a protein with an apparent mol weight of ~23 kDa.

This antibody is also recognizing horse ferritin (above 100 ng in Western blot).

Selected references

Jiang et al. (2022) Reactive effects of pre-sowing magnetic field exposure on morphological characteristics and antioxidant ability of Brassica juncea in phytoextraction. Chemosphere. 2022 Sep;303(Pt 1):135046. doi: 10.1016/j.chemosphere.2022.135046. Epub 2022 May 23. PMID: 35618056.

Bastow et al. (2018). Vacuolar Iron Stores Gated by NRAMP3 and NRAMP4 Are the Primary Source of Iron in Germinating Seeds. Plant Physiol. 2018 Jul;177(3):1267-1276. doi: 10.1104/pp.18.00478.

Application example



Molecular weight markers (1); purified ferritin from Pisum sativum, 5 ng (2) and 0.5 ng (3); 5 μg of Pisum sativum total cell extract (4); 5 μg Arabidopsis thaliana total leaf extract (5). Proteins were separated on a 12% SDS-PAGE gel and transferred to nitrocellulose membrane using a semi-dry blotting apparatus. Blots were blocked in TBS, 0.1% (v/v) Tween-20, 5% (w/v) skimmed dried milk (TBS-TM) for 1 hour at RT. The antiserum was diluted 1: 5,000 in TBS-TM and incubated with the blot for 2 hours at RT. The blot was washed 3 times for 10 min with TBS-TM, then incubated with secondary antibodies anti-rabbit IgG HRP diluted to 1: 5000 in TBS-T for 1 hour. The blot was washed 4 times with TBS-T and developed with chemiluminescent detection reagent.

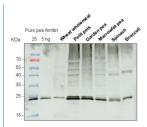
Courtesy of Dr. Janneke Balk, John Innes Centre, UK



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Molecular weight markers, purified pea ferritin and 20 µg of plant cell extracts from various plant species depicted at the top of the image. Proteins were separated on a 12% SDS-PAGE gel and transferred to nitrocellulose membrane using a semi-dry blotting apparatus. Blots were blocked in TBS, 0.1% (v/v) Tween-20, 5% (w/v) skimmed dried milk (TBS-TM) for 1 hour at RT. The antiserum was diluted 1: 5,000 in TBS-TM and incubated with the blot for 2 hours at RT. The blot was washed 3 times for 10 min with TBS-TM, then incubated with secondary antibodies anti-rabbit IgG HRP diluted to 1: 5000 in TBS-T for 1 hour. The blot was washed 4 times with TBS-T and developed with chemiluminescent detection reagent.

Courtesy of Emily Jones, John Innes Centre, UK