

**Ferritin** is a globular protein complex of 450 kDa consisting of 24 protein subunits and is the primary intracellular iron-storage protein in both prokaryotes and eukaryotes, keeping iron in a soluble and non-toxic form. It occurs normally in almost all tissues of the body but especially in hepatocytes and reticuloendothelial cells, where it serves as iron reserve. Ferritin is also present in the serum in minute amounts, where it appears to reflect iron stores in normal individuals.

A low serum ferritin value is thought to be the best laboratory indicator of iron depletion. Virtually all patients with low serum iron and low ferritin have iron deficiency. Serum ferritin is clinically useful in distinguishing between iron-deficiency anemia (serum ferritin diminished levels) and "anemia of chronic disease" (serum ferritin levels usually normal or elevated). Serum ferritin is a good screening test in separating erythrocytes microcytosis due to iron deficiency (low values) from microcytosis related to thalassemia minor (normal or high values). An iron-depletion state with a decreased serum ferritin value is quite common among menstruating and reproductively active females and in children.

A high serum ferritin value is seen in hemochromatosis and other iron-overload states, as well as acute hepatitis, Gaucher disease, malignancies, and chronic inflammatory disorders.

## Anti-Human Ferritin Monoclonal Antibodies

A new generation of unique anti-ferritin monoclonal antibodies, which was recently produced by CUSAg, makes possible the development of highly sensitive and rapid sandwich immunoassays. Our in-house chemiluminescent immunoassays have a linear detection range from 2.5 to 600 ng/mL. All recommended MAb combinations were evaluated in medium-scale clinical trials with blood specimens from anemia, normal and inflammatory patients.

Properties	Specification
Target species	Human
Host animal	Mice Balb/c
Cell line used for fusion	Sp2/0
Immunogen	Human Ferritin Protein
Purification method, Purity	ELISA, CLIA, LETIA, LFIA and others
Presentation	MAb solution in PBS (pH 7.4)
Application	CLIA, LETIA, LFIA etc.
Catalog Number	CSB-DA027BmN <sup>①</sup> , CSB-DA027BmN <sup>②</sup> CSB-DA027BmN <sup>③</sup> , CSB-DA027BmN <sup>④</sup>

Ferritin  
Ferritin

Ferritin

## 1 Calibration Curve

### ◆CLIA platform

All monoclonal antibodies were tested in pairs as capture and detection antibodies to select the best two-site MAb combinations for the development of a quantitative sandwich immunoassay. Calibration curves for several best two-site combinations are shown in Fig.1. Detection antibodies were labeled with horse radish peroxidase (HRP). The best selected MAb combinations for quantification of human ferritin are (capture-detection respectively):

Mab combination A:CSB-DA027BmN①-CSB-DA027BmN② ;  
 Mab combination D: CSB-DA027BmN④-CSB-DA027BmN③ ;

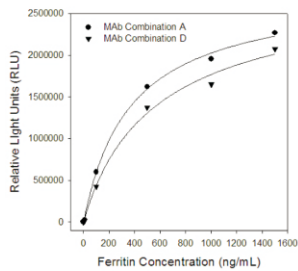


Fig.1 Calibration curves for ferritin in sandwich chemiluminescence immunoassay (CLIA)  
 Antigen: human ferritin Capture MAbs-unlabeled.

### ◆LETIA platform

Anti-human ferritin monoclonal antibodies were also evaluated by CUSAg latex-enhanced immunoturbidimetric assay (LETIA). A set of ferritin calibrators reacts with specific antibodies coated onto microparticles to form an insoluble complex which can be measured biochemically at a series of different wavelengths (Fig.2).

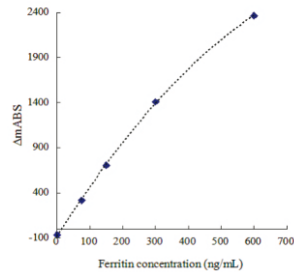


Fig.2 Calibration curves for ferritin by LETIA

## 2 Clinical Comparison

◆The CUSAg CLIA Ferritin assay is designed to have a correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) of  $>0.90$ . A study was performed where lithium heparin plasma specimens were tested in replicates of three using different antibody combinations on the CUSAg CLIA platform and compared to a commercially available diagnostic kit (Comparison Assay). Data from this study were analyzed using the Passing-Bablok regression method and are summarized in the following table and scatted plot (Fig.3). Results show good parallelism between the two systems.

Regression Method	Passing-Bablok regression
Slope	1.06
Intercept	13.98
Correlation Coefficient( $r$ )	0.97
Number of samples	70

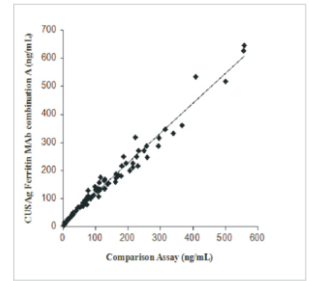
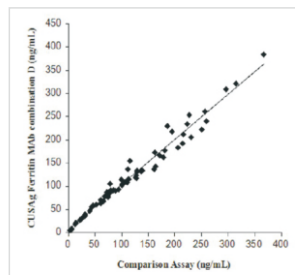


Fig.3 Clinical comparison of CUSAg CLIA Ferritin assay and commercial diagnostic assays

◆In order to meet the application of CUSAg anti-ferritin MAbs on LETIA platform, 35 clinical blood samples were separately tested using mixed MAbs on the CUSAg LETIA platform and compared to a commercial diagnostic kit. The correlation coefficient between the two systems is over 0.98.

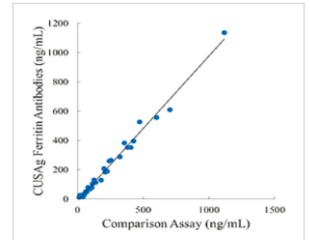


Fig.4 Comparison of CUSAg LETIA ferritin assay and commercial diagnostic assays

## 3 Thermal Stability

Our anti-human ferritin monoclonal antibodies presented in PBS buffer without any preservative were stored at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 15 days, respectively. During this period, the titers of four MAbs were determined, respectively. Fig.5 shows the relative titers of the MAbs treated at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$  were similar with that at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . All the MAbs were stable from  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

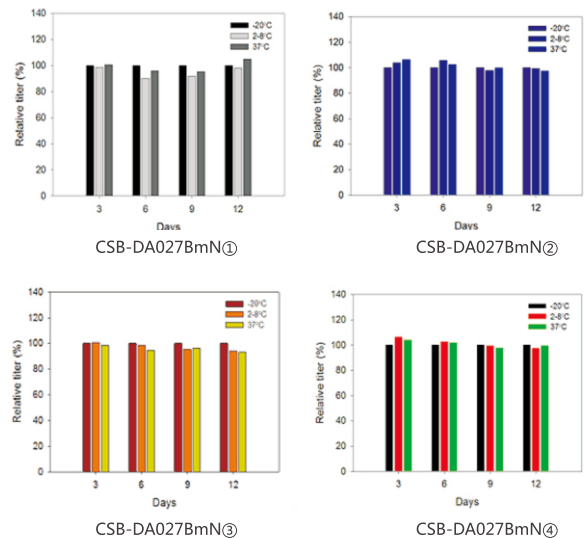


Fig.5 Evaluation of anti-ferritin MAbs stability at different temperatures

## Recombinant Ferritin Light Chain

Ferritin light chain is a protein that in humans is encoded by the FTL gene. This gene encodes the light subunit of the ferritin protein, Ferritin is the major intracellular iron protein in prokaryotes and eukaryotes. It is composed of 24 subunits of the heavy and light ferritin chains.

The recombinant ferritin light chain protein (Cat: CSB-DP027B) is also offered by CUSAg. It could be used as calibrator in immunoassay and applied to western blotting.

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