SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571-56623320 Fax:0086-571-56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

Mouse Anti-FOLH1 antibody

SLM-33864M

Product Name	FOLH1
Chinese Name	前列腺特异膜抗原单克隆抗体
Alias	FOLH; PMSA; Cell growth inhibiting protein 27; FGCP; Folate hydrolase 1; folate hydrolase; Folate hydrolase prostate specific membrane antigen 1; FOLH 1; FOLH; Folylpoly gamma glutamate carboxypeptidase; GCP 2; GCP II; GCP2; GCPII; glutamate carboxylase II; Glutamate carboxypeptidase 2; glutamate carboxypeptidase II; Membrane glutamate carboxypeptidase; mGCP; N acetylated alpha linked acidic dipeptidase 1; N acetylated alpha linked acidic dipeptidase I; NAALAD 1; NAALAD1; NAALAdase; NAALADase I; prostate specific membrane antigen; PSM; pteroylpoly gamma glutamate carboxypeptidase; FOLH1_HUMAN.
Research Area	Tumour immunology Cell Surface Molecule
Immunogen Species	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
React Species	(predicted:Human,Mouse,Rat)
Applications	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:400-800,IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	84kDa
Cellular localization	cytoplasmic The cell membrane
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FOLH1
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 ℃ for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Attention

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

PubMed

PubMed

Product Detail

PMSA (FOLH1) is a type II transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the M28 peptidase family. Three functionally distinct proteins are encoded, including folylpoly-gamma-glutamate carboxypeptidase in the intestine, N-acetylated alpha-linked acidic dipeptidase 1 in the brain, and prostate-specific membrane antigen in the prostate. A mutation in the intestinal form may be associated with impaired intestinal absorption of dietary folates, resulting in low blood folate levels and consequent hyperhomocysteinemia. The form expressed in the brain may be involved in a number of pathological conditions associated with glutamate excitotoxicity. The prostate form is up-regulated in cancerous cells and is used as an effective diagnostic and prognostic indicator of prostate cancer. This gene likely arose from a duplication event of a nearby chromosomal region. Alternative splicing gives rise to multiple transcript variants. Subunit : Homodimer.

Subcellular Location:
Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Isoform PSMA': Cytoplasm.

Tissue Specificity:
Highly expressed in prostate epithelium. Detected in urinary bladder, kidney, testis, ovary, fallopian tube, breast, adrenal gland, liver, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, colon and brain (at protein level). Detected in the small intestine, brain, kidney, liver, spleen, colon, trachea, spinal cord and the capillary endothelium of a variety of tumors. Expressed specifically in jejunum brush border membranes. In the brain, highly expressed in the ventral striatum and brain stem. Also expressed in fetal liver and kidney. Isoform PSMA' is the most abundant form in normal prostate. Isoform PSMA-1 is the most abundant form in primary prostate tumors. Isoform PSMA-2 is also found in normal prostate as well as in brain and liver. Isoform PSMA-9 is specifically expressed in prostate cancer.

Similarity:
Belongs to the peptidase M28 family. M28B subfamily.

SWISS:
Q04609

Gene ID:
2346

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 2346 Human

Omim: 600934 Human

SwissProt: Q04609 Human

Unigene: 654487 Human