FOLH1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00002346-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human FOLH1 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human FOLH1 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human FOLH1 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by W estern Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — FOLH1

Entrez GeneID	2346
GeneBank Accession#	FOLH1
Gene Name	FOLH1
Gene Alias	FGCP, FOLH, GCP2, GCPII, NAALAD1, NAALAdase, PSM, PSMA, mGCP
Gene Description	folate hydrolase (prostate-specific membrane antigen) 1
Omim ID	600934
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene encodes a type II transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the M28 peptidase family. The protein acts as a glutamate carboxypeptidase on different alternative substrates, including th e nutrient folate and the neuropeptide N-acetyl-l-aspartyl-l-glutamate and is expressed in a numbe r of tissues such as prostate, central and peripheral nervous system and kidney. A mutation in this gene may be associated with impaired intestinal absorption of dietary folates, resulting in low blo od folate levels and consequent hyperhomocysteinemia. Expression of this protein in the brain ma y be involved in a number of pathological conditions associated with glutamate excitotoxicity. In th e prostate the protein is up-regulated in cancerous cells and is used as an effective diagnostic an d prognostic indicator of prostate cancer. This gene likely arose from a duplication event of a near by chromosomal region. Alternative splicing gives rise to multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	N-acetylated alpha-linked acidic dipeptidase 1|cell growth-inhibiting protein 27|folate hydrolase 1|f olyl|poly-gamma-glutamate carboxypeptidase|glutamate carboxylase II|glutamate carboxypeptidas e II|membrane glutamate carboxypeptidase|prostate specific mem

Disease

- Aortic Aneurysm
- Atherosclerosis
- Brain Ischemia
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Chromosome Aberrations
- Cleft Lip

- Cleft Palate
- Cognition
- Colorectal Neoplasms
- Coronary Disease
- Diabetes Mellitus
- DNA Damage
- Edema
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hyperhomocysteinemia
- Hypertension
- Kidney Failure
- Micronuclei
- Neural Tube Defects
- Phenylketonuria
- Phenylketonurias
- Prostate cancer
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Spinal Dysraphism
- Stomach Neoplasms
- Stroke
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Vitamin B Deficiency