# Purified Anti-Human FOLH1 Antibody[107-1A4]

**Catalog Number:** GF004840P

**Note:** *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

## Description

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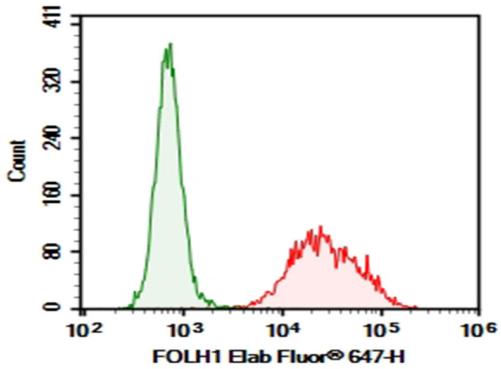
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Immunogen** | Recombinant Human FOLH1 protein |
| **Host** | Mouse |
| **Isotype** | Mouse BALB/c IgG1, κ |
| **Clone** | 107-1A4 |
| **Purification** | >98%, Protein A/G purified |
| **Conjugation** | Unconjugated |
| **Buffer** | Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% non-protein stabilizer. Dialyze to completely remove the stabilizer prior to labeling. |

| Applications | Recommended Dilution |
|---|---|
| **FCM** | 2 μg/mL(0.5×$10^6$-1×$10^6$ cells) |

## Data




Lncap were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Human FOLH1 Antibody[107-1A4] (Right) and 0.2 μg Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by Elab Fluor® 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody.

## Preparation & Storage

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|---|---|
| **Storage** | Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
| **Shipping** | Ice bag |

## Background

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 the nutrient folate and the neuropeptide N-acetyl-l-aspartyl-l-glutamate and is expressed in a number 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 blood folate levels and consequent hyperhomocysteinemia. Expression of this protein in the brain may be involved in a number of pathological conditions associated with glutamate excitotoxicity. In the prostate the protein 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 encoding several different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2010]