Recombinant Human PSMA Protein(Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMH100295

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

Description		
Species	Human	
Source	Mammalian-derived Human PSMA protein Lys44-Ala750, with C-terminal Fc	
Calculated MW	102.6 kDa	
Observed MW	100-110 kDa	
Accession	Q04609	
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity	
Properties		
Purity	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.	
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method	
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80	
	°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of	
	reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}$ C for 3 months.	
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.	
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5%	
	Mannitol.	
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of	
	0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.	

Data

kDa	MR
80 60	Ξ
40	
30	-
20	
12	-

SDS-PAGE analysis of Human PSMA proteins , 2µg/lane of Recombinant Human PSMAL proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions , showing bands at 100-110 KD

Background

For Research Use Only

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Glutamate carboxypeptidase 2, also known as Glutamate carboxypeptidase II, Membrane glutamate carboxypeptidase, Prostate-specific membrane antigen, GCPII, PSMA, FOLH1, and NAALAD1, is a single-pass type II membrane protein which belongs to thepeptidase M28 family and M28B subfamily. FOLH1 is highly expressed in prostate epithelium. It is detected in urinary bladder, kidney, testis, ovary, fallopian tube, breast, adrenal gland, liver, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, colon, brain (at protein level), and the capillary endothelium of a variety of tumors. FOLH1 has both folate hydrolase and N-acetylated alpha linked acidic dipeptidase (NAALADase) activity. It has a preference for tri-alph a-glutamate peptides. Genetic variation in FOLH1 may be associated with low folate levels and consequent hyperhomocysteinemia. This condition can result in increased risk of cardiovascular disease, neural tube defects, and cognitive deficits. FOLH1 also shows a promising role in directed imaging and therapy of recurrent or metastatic disease.