

PSMA Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN200061P

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

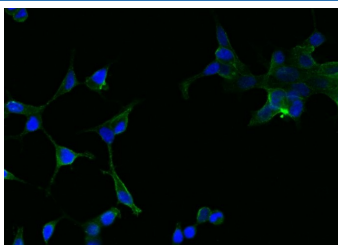
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human PSMA / FOLH1 Protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	IgG1
Clone	A909
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

Applications Recommended Dilution

ICC/IF	1:20-1:100
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Data



Immunofluorescence analysis of S1h-3C-FOLH1 in LNCaP cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with mouse anti-Human S1h-3C-FOLH1 Monoclonal Antibody (dilution ratio 1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor®488-conjugated Goat Anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI for nuclear staining (blue). Positive staining was localized to Cytoplasm and Cell membrane.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated 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]

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