

Product Information

MemDX™ Antibody Discovery - Human PSMA / FOLH1 (44-750) Membrane Protein, Partial, His-tag, [FITC]

Cat. No.: **MP0796F**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This membrane protein is Human PSMA / FOLH1 (44-750). It has been tested in SDS-PAGE, ELISA, FACS. We provide this protein to facilitate your membrane protein antibody discovery and development.

Product Specifications

Host Species

Human

Target Protein

PSMA / FOLH1

Protein Length

ECD

Molecular Weight

The protein has a calculated MW of 81.4 KDa. The protein migrates as 85-115 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Sequence

AA Lys 44 - Ala 750 (Accession # Q04609-1).

Product Description

Activity

Yes

Application

SDS-PAGE, ELISA, FACS

Expression Systems

HEK293

Tag

His tag at the N-terminus

Protein Format

Soluble

Form

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

Endotoxin

<1.0 EU/µg by the LAL method

Conjugation

FITC

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Buffer

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4. Normally trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.

Storage

Stored at lyophilized form at -20°C or lower. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

The antigen can be stable for 12 months in lyophilized form after storage at -20°C to -80°C, 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution after storage at -80°C.

Target

Target Protein

PSMA / FOLH1

Full Name

folate hydrolase 1

Introduction

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.

Alternative Names

PSM; FGCP; FOLH; GCP2; PSMA; mGCP; GCPII; NAALAD1; NAALAdase; glutamate carboxypeptidase 2; N-acetylated alpha-linked acidic dipeptidase 1; N-acetylated-alpha-linked acidic dipeptidase I; NAALADase I; cell growth-inhibiting gene 27 protein; folylpoly-gamma-glutamate carboxypeptidase; glutamate carboxylase II; glutamate carboxypeptidase II; membrane glutamate carboxypeptidase; prostate specific membrane antigen variant F; pteroylpoly-gamma-glutamate carboxypeptidase

Gene ID

[2346](#)

UniProt ID

[Q04609](#)