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Product datasheet for DM1037

PSMA (FOLH1) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: Y-PSMA1]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	Y-PSMA1
Applications:	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA. Western blot: 1.0 μl/ml, Indentified the 100 kDa PSMA in LNcap cell extract. Immunofluorescence. Immunohistochemistry on Formalin-Fixed Paraffin Embedded and Frozen Tissue Sections.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
lsotype:	lgG2b
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Crude membrane protein preparation from pooled prostate malignant carcinoma.
Specificity:	This antibody detects PSMA expressed LNCap cell lines. Little or no cross-reactivity to benign prostate hyperplasia (BPH) or to normal prostatic tissue.
Formulation:	0.01M PBS, pH 7.0 State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified IgG fraction Stabilizer: None Preservative: None
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with double distillated water to adjust the final concentration to 1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein G
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Upon receipt, store undiluted (in aliquots) at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	folate hydrolase (prostate-specific membrane antigen) 1



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	PSMA (FOLH1) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: Y-PSMA1] – DM1037
Database Link:	<u>Entrez Gene 2346 Human</u> <u>Q04609</u>
Background:	PSMA (FOLH1) is a type II transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the M28 peptidase family. Three functionally distinct proteins are encoded, including folylpoly-gamma-glutamate carboxypeptidase in the intestine, N-acetylated alpha-linked acidic dipeptidase 1 in the brain, and prostate-specific membrane antigen in the prostate. A mutation in the intestinal form may be associated with impaired intestinal absorption of dietary folates, resulting in low blood folate levels and consequent hyperhomocysteinemia. The form expressed in the brain may be involved in a number of pathological conditions associated with glutamate excitotoxicity. The prostate form 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.
Synonyms:	Glutamate carboxypeptidase 2, Folate hydrolase 1, Prostate-specific membrane antigen, FOLH, NAALAD1, PSM, GCP2, NAALAdase
Note:	Predicted Molecular weight: 84 kDa.

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