10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

FOLH1 / PSMA Antibody (clone 3H5)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS17145

Specification

FOLH1 / PSMA Antibody (clone 3H5) - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P, IF, FC**
Primary Accession	Q04609
Other Accession	2346
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1**
Calculated MW	**84331**
Dilution	**WB~~1:1000** **IHC-P~~N/A** **IF~~1:50~200** **FC~~1:10~50**

FOLH1 / PSMA Antibody (clone 3H5) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2346

Other Names
FOLH1, Folate hydrolase 1, GCPII, Glutamate carboxypeptidase II, Folate hydrolase, GCP2, NAALAD1, NAALAdase, NAALADase I, PSM, FGCP, FOLH, Glutamate carboxylase II, Glutamate carboxypeptidase 2, MGCP, PSMA

Target/Specificity
Human PSMA

Reconstitution & Storage
PBS, pH 7.3, 1% BSA, 50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.

Precautions
FOLH1 / PSMA Antibody (clone 3H5) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FOLH1 / PSMA Antibody (clone 3H5) - Protein Information

Name FOLH1 (HGNC:3788)

Synonyms FOLH, NAALAD1, PSM, PSMA

Function
Has both folate hydrolase and N-acetylated-alpha-linked- acidic dipeptidase (NAALADase) activity. Has a preference for tri- alpha-glutamate peptides. In the intestine, required for the uptake of

folate. In the brain, modulates excitatory neurotransmission through the hydrolysis of the neuropeptide, N-aceylaspartylglutamate (NAAG), thereby releasing glutamate. Involved in prostate tumor progression.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein

Tissue Location
Highly expressed in prostate epithelium. Detected in urinary bladder, kidney, testis, ovary, fallopian tube, breast, adrenal gland, liver, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, colon and brain (at protein level). Detected in the small intestine, brain, kidney, liver, spleen, colon, trachea, spinal cord and the capillary endothelium of a variety of tumors. Expressed specifically in jejunum brush border membranes. In the brain, highly expressed in the ventral striatum and brain stem. Also expressed in fetal liver and kidney Isoform PSMA' is the most abundant form in normal prostate. Isoform PSMA-1 is the most abundant form in primary prostate tumors. Isoform PSMA-9 is specifically expressed in prostate cancer

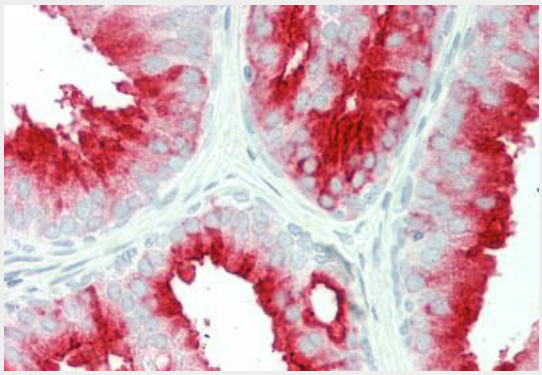
Volume
50 µl

FOLH1 / PSMA Antibody (clone 3H5) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

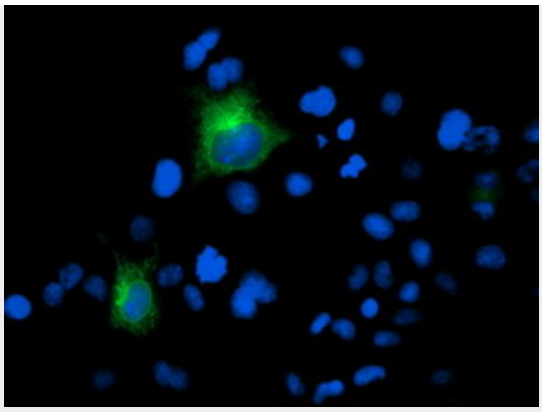
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

FOLH1 / PSMA Antibody (clone 3H5) - Images

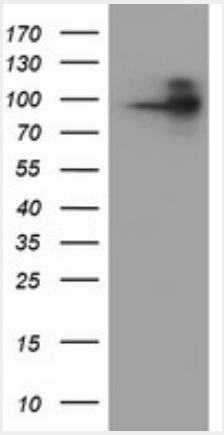


Human Prostate: Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE)

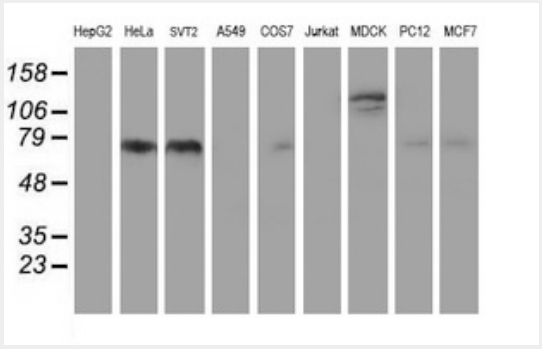
10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999



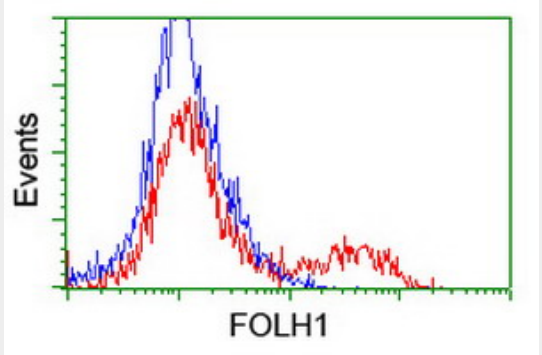
Anti-FOLH1 mouse monoclonal antibody immunofluorescent staining of COS7 cells transiently...



HEK293T cells were transfected with the pCMV6-ENTRY control (Left lane) or pCMV6-ENTRY FOLH1...



Western blot of extracts (35 ug) from 9 different cell lines by using g anti-FOLH1 monoclonal...



HEK293T cells transfected with either overexpress plasmid (Red) or empty vector control plasmid...

FOLH1 / PSMA Antibody (clone 3H5) - Background

Has both folate hydrolase and N-acetylated-alpha-linked- acidic dipeptidase (NAALADase) activity. Has a preference for tri- alpha-glutamate peptides. In the intestine, required for the uptake of folate. In the brain, modulates excitatory neurotransmission through the hydrolysis of the neuropeptide, N- aceylaspartylglutamate (NAAG), thereby releasing glutamate. Isoform PSM-4 and isoform PSM-5 would appear to be physiologically irrelevant. Involved in prostate tumor progression.

FOLH1 / PSMA Antibody (clone 3H5) - References

Israeli R.S.,et al.Cancer Res. 53:227-230(1993).
Su S.L.,et al.Cancer Res. 55:1441-1443(1995).
O'Keefe D.S.,et al.Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1443:113-127(1998).
Luthi-Carter R.,et al.J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. 286:1020-1025(1998).
Pangalos M.N.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 274:8470-8483(1999).