

Prostate Specific Membrane Antigen (PSMA) (AB1585) mouse mAb

W0396

Key Features

Host Species

- Mouse

Reactivity

- Human; Mouse; Rat;

Applications

- IHC; WB; IF; ELISA

MW

- 84 kDa (calculated)
- 110 kDa (observed)

Isotype

- IgG1, kappa

Recommended Dilution Ratios

Application

IHC; WB; IF; ELISA

Dilution

IHC, 1:200-1:1000 | WB, 1:500-1:2000 | IF, 1:100-1:500 | ELISA, Recommended starting concentration is 1 µg/mL. Please optimize the concentration based on your specific assay requirements.

Storage

Storage Conditions

Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Storage buffer

The antibody is provided in liquid form in phosphate - buffered saline with 50% glycerol, 0.05% BSA, and 0.05% Proclin 300.

Basic Information

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone Number AB1585

Immunogen A synthetic peptide corresponding to the amino acid region 100 - 200 of the human Prostate Specific Membrane Antigen protein.

Specificity The antibody can specifically recognize human PSMA protein. In western blotting of LnCap, Hela and MCF7 cell lysates, the antibody can label a specific band corresponding to PSMA only in LnCap cell lysates.

Purification Affinity purification Protein A

Concentration Product concentration may vary by batch. Please refer to the product COA for details.

Target Information

Gene name FOLH1

Protein Name Prostate Specific Membrane Antigen

Database Link	Organism	Swiss Prot.	Gene ID
	Human	Q04609	2346

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

W0396-V.2-EN

splicing gives rise to multiple transcript variants encoding several different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2010]