Product Datasheet

58K Golgi protein Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49394

Package Size: #49394-1 50ul #49394-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

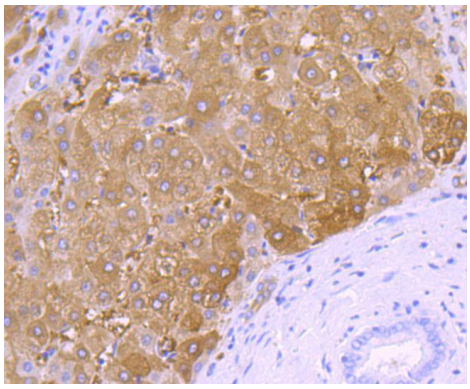
Description

Product Name	58K Golgi protein Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JF099-5
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IHC, FC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	Formimidoyltetrahydrofolate cyclodeaminase antibody Formimidoyltransferase cyclodeaminase antibody Formiminotetrahydrofolate cyclodeaminase antibody Formiminotransferase cyclodeaminase antibody Formiminotransferase-cyclodeaminase antibody FTCD antibody FTCD_HUMAN antibody Glutamate formiminotransferase antibody Glutamate formyltransferase antibody LCHC 1 antibody LCHC1 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:O95954
Uniprot	O95954
GeneID	10841;
Calculated MW	59 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

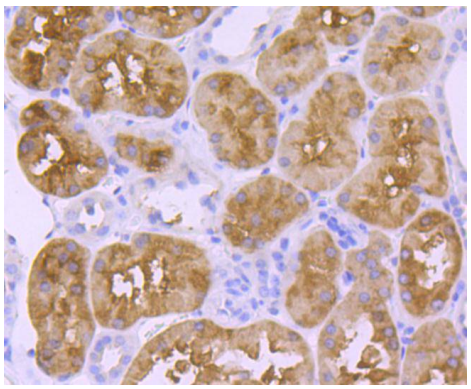
Application Details

WB: 1:500-1:1000IHC: 1:50-1:200FC: 1:50-1:100

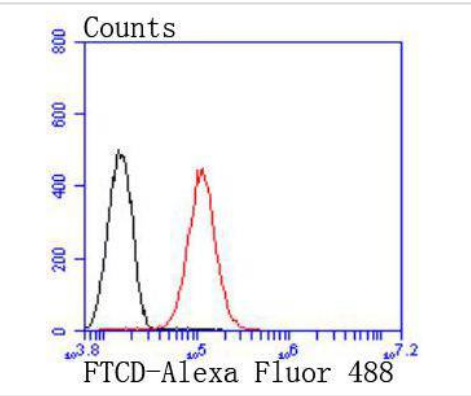
Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-58K Golgi protein antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-58K Golgi protein antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells with 58K Golgi protein antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody

Background

58K protein antibodies are excellent for use as markers for the Golgi complex. The 58K protein has been identified as being FTCD, a bifunctional enzyme that channels 1-carbon units from formiminoglutamate, a metabolite of the histidine degradation pathway, to the folate pool. Defects in FTCD are the cause of glutamate formiminotransferase deficiency [also known as formiminoglutamicaciduria (FIGLU-uria)], an autosomal recessive disorder. Features of a severe phenotype include elevated levels of formiminoglutamate (FIGLU) in the urine in response to histidine administration, megaloblastic anemia and mental retardation. Features of a mild phenotype include high urinary excretion of FIGLU in the absence of histidine administration, mild developmental delay and no hematological abnormalities.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only