

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

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

Application	IHC-P, IF, WB, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q04609</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">2346</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	84331

**FOLH1 / PSMA Antibody (clone 3H5) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2346**Other Names**

FOLH1, Folate hydrolase 1, GCP II, 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

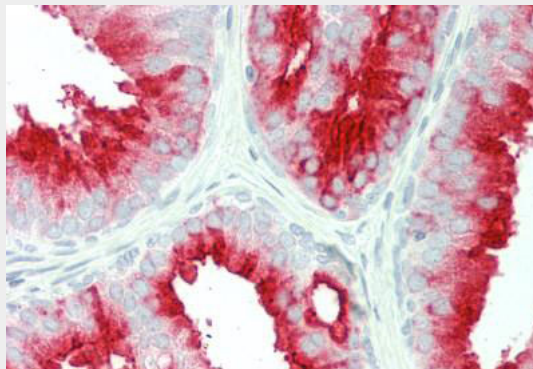
**Volume**

50 µl

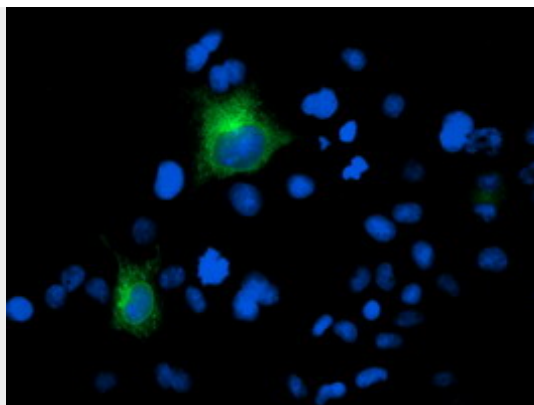
**FOLH1 / PSMA Antibody (clone 3H5) - Protocols**

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

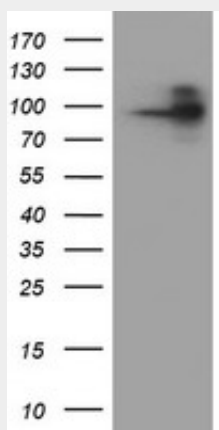
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**FOLH1 / PSMA Antibody (clone 3H5) - Images**

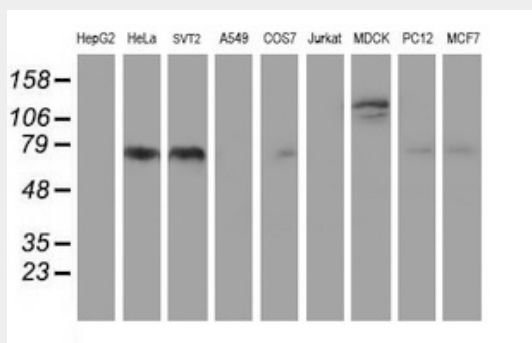
Human Prostate: Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE)



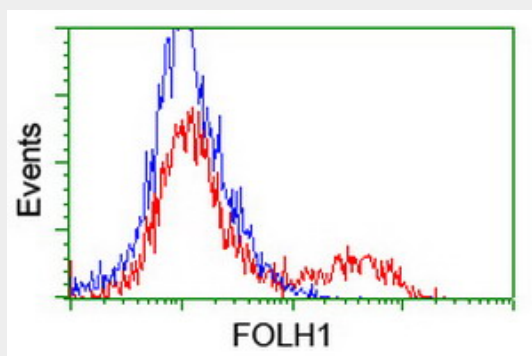
Anti-FOLH1 mouse monoclonal antibody immunofluorescent staining of COS7 cells transiently...



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- acetylasparylglutamate (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).