

DESCRIPTION

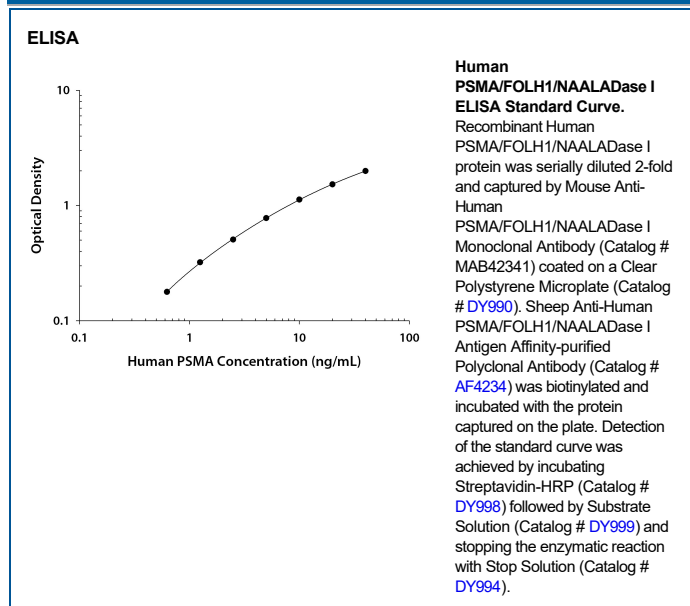
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human PSMA/FOLH1/NAALADase I in sandwich immunoassays.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 460424
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human PSMA/FOLH1/NAALADase I Lys44-Ala750 Accession # Q04609
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

ELISA	<p>This antibody functions as an ELISA capture antibody when paired with Sheep Anti-Human PSMA/FOLH1/NAALADase I Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF4234).</p> <p><i>This product is intended for assay development on various assay platforms requiring antibody pairs. We recommend the Human PSMA/FOLH1 DuoSet ELISA Kit (Catalog # DY4234-05) for convenient development of a sandwich ELISA.</i></p>
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DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Human prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA), a tumor marker in prostate cancer encoded by the FOLH1 gene, is a type II transmembrane zinc metallopeptidase that is most highly expressed in the nervous system, prostate, kidney, and small intestine (1, 2). The enzyme is also known as glutamate carboxypeptidase II (GCPII), folate hydrolase 1, folypoly-gamma-glutamate carboxypeptidase (FGCP), and N-acetylated-alpha-linked acidic dipeptidase I (NAALADase I). In the brain, PSMA hydrolyzes the neurotransmitter N-acetyl-Asp-Glu to produce glutamate, another neurotransmitter. Inhibition of brain PSMA activity is considered to be a promising approach for the treatment of neurological disorders associated with glutamate excitotoxicity, such as stroke, chronic pain, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (3). Intestinal PSMA hydrolyzes folypoly-γ-glutamates, facilitating the uptake of folate (4).

References:

1. Silver, D.A. *et al.* (1997) Clin. Cancer Res. **3**:81.
2. Carter, R.E. *et al.* (1996) Pro. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. **93**:749.
3. Jackson, P.F. and Slusher, B.S. (2001) Curr. Med. Chem. **8**:949.
4. Heston, W.D. (1997) Urology **49**:104.