58K 高尔基蛋白抗体

产品货号： mlR23473

英文名称： 58K Golgi protein

中文名称： 58K 高尔基蛋白抗体

别　　名： Formimidoyltetrahydrofolate cyclodeaminase; Formimidoyltransferase cyclodeaminase; Formiminotetrahydrofolate cyclodeaminase; Formiminotransferase cyclodeaminase; Formiminotransferase-cyclodeaminase; FTCD; FTCD_HUMAN; Glutamate formiminotransferase； Glutamate formyltransferase; LCHC 1; LCHC1.

研究领域： 肿瘤　信号转导

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Cow, Sheep,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500（石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 59kDa

细胞定位： 细胞浆

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human 58K Golgi protein :151-250/541

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： The protein encoded by this gene is a bifunctional enzyme that channels 1-carbon units from formiminoglutamate, a metabolite of the histidine degradation pathway, to the folate pool. Mutations in this

gene are associated with glutamate formiminotransferase deficiency. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2009]

Function:

Folate-dependent enzyme, that displays both transferase and deaminase activity. Serves to channel one-carbon units from formiminoglutamate to the folate pool. Binds and promotes bundling of vimentin filaments originating from the Golgi.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, centrosome, centriole. Golgi apparatus. More abundantly located around the mother centriole.

DISEASE:

Defects in FTCD are the cause of glutamate formiminotransferase deficiency (FIGLU-URIA) [MIM:229100]; also known as formiminoglutamicaciduria (FIGLU-uria). It is 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.

Similarity:

In the C-terminal section; belongs to the cyclodeaminase/cyclohydrolase family.In the C-terminal section; belongs to the cyclodeaminase/cyclohydrolase family. In the N-terminal section; belongs to the formiminotransferase family. In the N-terminal section; belongs to the formiminotransferase family.

SWISS:

O95954

Gene ID:

10841

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片