## Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES3798

**Size:** 10µg

**Species**: Mouse

**Expression host:** HEK293 Cells

**Uniprot:** NP_058050.3

## Protein Information:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Molecular Mass:** | 81.8 kDa |
| **AP Molecular Mass:** | 10010 kDa |
| **Tag:** | N-His |
| **Bio-activity:** | |
| **Purity:** | > 88 % as determined by SDS-PAGE |
| **Endotoxin:** | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| **Storage:** | Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months. |
| **Shipping:** | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. |
| **Formulation:** | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 |
| **Reconstitution:** | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. |
| **Application:** | |
| **Synonyms:** | GCP2;mopsm |

**Sequence:** Ile 44-Ala 752

## Background:

Glutamate carboxypeptidase 2, also known as Glutamate carboxypeptidase II, Membrane glutamate carboxypeptidase, Prostate-specific membrane antigen, GCPII, PSMA, FOLH1, and NAALAD1, is a single-pass type I I membrane protein which belongs to the peptidase M28 family and M28B subfamily. FOLH1 is highly expressed in prostate epithelium. It is detected in urinary bladder, kidney, testis, ovary, fallopian tube, breast, adrenal gland, liver, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, colon, brain (at protein level), and the capillary endothelium of a variety of tumors. FOLH1 has both folate hydrolase and N-acetylated alpha linked acidic dipeptidase (NAALADase) activity. It has a preference for tri-alpha-glutamate peptides. Genetic variation in FOLH1 may be associated with low folate levels and consequent hyperhomocysteinemia. This condition can result in increased risk of cardiovascular disease, neural tube defects, and cognitive deficits. FOLH1 also shows a promising role in directed imaging and therapy of recurrent or metastatic disease.