

## 58K Golgi protein Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49394

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

Orders: [order@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:order@signalwayantibody.com)Support: [tech@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:tech@signalwayantibody.com)

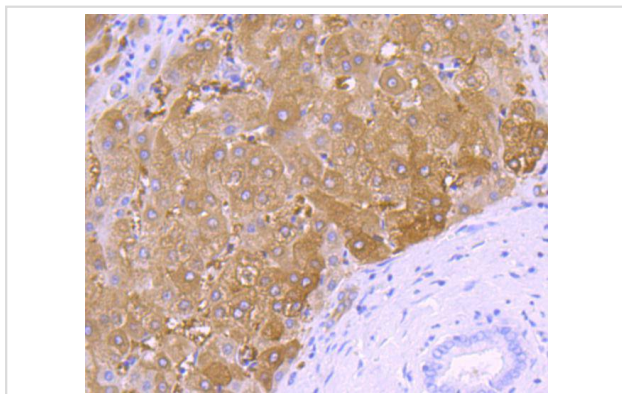
## Description

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

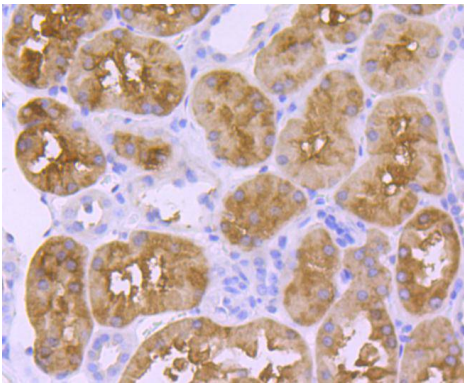
## Application Details

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

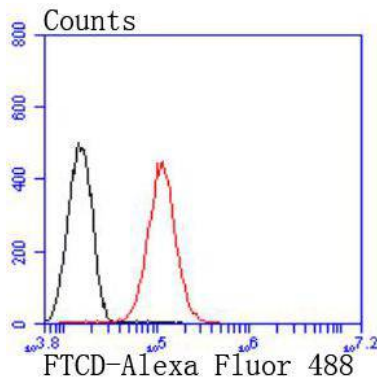
## Images



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