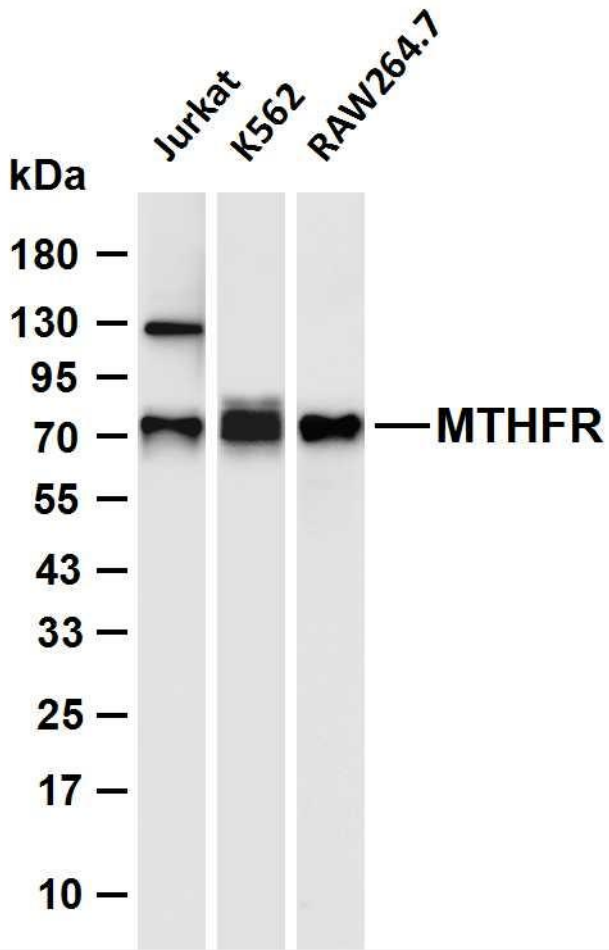
MTHFR Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-17763
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Applications	WB,IHC,IF,IP,ELISA
Gene Name	MTHFR
Protein Name	Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	IHC 1:200-1:500; WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; IP 1:50-1:200; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C)
Synonyms	MTHFR ; Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase
Observed Band	75kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	75kD
Cell Pathway	cytosol,synapse,
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Liver,Lung,
Function	Catalytic activity:5-methyltetrahydrofolate + NAD(P)(+) = 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate + NAD(P)H.,cofactor:FAD.,Disease:Defects in MTHFR are the cause of methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase deficiency (MTHFRD) [MIM:236250]. MTHFRD is autosomal recessive disorder with a wide range of features including homocysteinuria, homocysteinemia [MIM:603174], developmental delay, severe mental retardation, perinatal death, psychiatric disturbances, and later-onset neurodegenerative disorders.,Disease:Defects in MTHFR may be a cause of susceptibility to folate-sensitive neural tube defects (folate-sensitive NTD) [MIM:601634]. The most common NTDs are open spina bifida (myelomeningocele) and anencephaly.,Disease:Defects in MTHFR may be a cause of susceptibility to ischemic stroke [MIM:601367]; also known as cerebrovascular accident or cerebral infarction. A stroke is an acute neurologic event leading to death of neural tissue of the brain and resulting in loss of motor,

	sensory and/or cognitive function. Ischemic strokes, resulting from vascular occlusion, is considered to be a highly complex disease consisting of a group of heterogeneous disorders with multiple genetic and environmental risk factors.,enzyme regulation:Allosterically regulated by S-adenosylmethionine.,Function:Catalyzes the conversion of 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate to 5-methyltetrahydrofolate, a co-substrate for homocysteine remethylation to methionine.,online information:Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase entry,online information:The Singapore human mutation and polymorphism database,pathway:One-carbon metabolism; tetrahydrofolate pathway.,polymorphism:Genetic variation in MTHFR influences susceptibility to occlusive vascular disease, neural tube defects (NTD), colon cancer and acute leukemia.,similarity:Belongs to the methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase family.,subunit:Homodimer.,
Background	The protein encoded by this gene catalyzes the conversion of 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate to 5-methyltetrahydrofolate, a co-substrate for homocysteine remethylation to methionine. Genetic variation in this gene influences susceptibility to occlusive vascular disease, neural tube defects, colon cancer and acute leukemia, and mutations in this gene are associated with methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase deficiency.[provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-MTHFR antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Jurkat Lane 2: K562 Lane 3: RAW264.7 Predicted band size: 75kDa Observed band size: 75kDa