abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Vitamin B9 / Folic acid antibody [B762F] ab38244

Overview

Product name	Anti-Vitamin B9 / Folic acid antibody [B762F]
Description	Mouse monoclonal [B762F] to Vitamin B9 / Folic acid
Host species	Mouse
Specificity	This antibody reacts with free folic acid.
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** ELISA
Immunogen	Chemical/ Small Molecule, Folic acid conjugated to BSA
General notes	Abcam is committed to meeting high standards of ethical manufacturing and has decided to discontinue this product by June 2019 as it has been generated by the ascites method. We are sorry for any inconvenience this may cause.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.1% Sodium Azide Constituents: PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	Protein G purified
Purification notes	>95% pure. Purity was tested by electrophoresis.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	B762F
Myeloma	Sp2/0
Isotype	IgG1

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab38244** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent dilution.

Target

Relevance

Folic acid and Folate (the anion form) are forms of a water-soluble B vitamin. These occur naturally in food and can also be taken as supplements. The biologically active form of folic acid is tetrahydrofolic acid (THFA), which is derived by the 2-step reduction of folate involving dihydrofolate reductase. THFA plays a key role in the transfer of 1-carbon units (such as methyl, methylene, and formyl groups) to the essential substrates involved in the synthesis of DNA, RNA, and proteins. More specifically, THFA is involved with the enzymatic reactions necessary to synthesis of purines, thymidine, and amino acids. Manifestations of folate deficiency thereafter, not surprisingly, would involve impairment of cell division, accumulation of possibly toxic metabolites such as homocysteine, and impairment of methylation reactions involved in the regulation of gene expression, thus increasing neoplastic risks. Folate is necessary for the production and maintenance of new cells. This is especially important during periods of rapid cell division and growth such as infancy and pregnancy when a deficiency can result in neural tube defects. In folate deficiency the bone marrow is affected as it is a site of rapid cell turnover. Large red blood cells called megaloblasts are produced, resulting in megaloblastic anemia.

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