

## FH Monoclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-22031

*Note:* Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

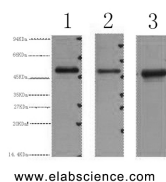
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic Peptide
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.4.

### Applications Recommended Dilution

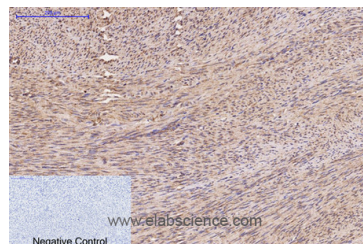
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:3000
<b>IHC</b>	1:50-300
<b>IF</b>	1:100-1:300

### Data

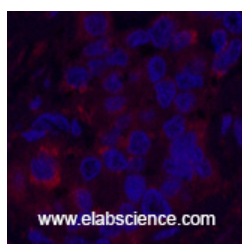


Western Blot analysis of 1) 293T, 2) HepG2, 3) HeLa cells using FH Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:3000.

**Observed Mw:50kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human uterus tissue using FH Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Human liver cancer tissue using FH Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200.

### Preparation & Storage

#### For Research Use Only

**Storage**                      Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

## Background

The protein encoded by this gene is an enzymatic component of the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle, or Krebs cycle, and catalyzes the formation of L-malate from fumarate. It exists in both a cytosolic form and an N-terminal extended form, differing only in the translation start site used. The N-terminal extended form is targeted to the mitochondrion, where the removal of the extension generates the same form as in the cytoplasm. It is similar to some thermostable class II fumarases and functions as a homotetramer. Mutations in this gene can cause fumarase deficiency and lead to progressive encephalopathy.