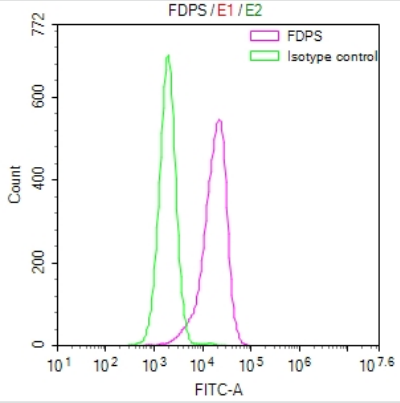
FDPS Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA029525A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P14324
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from Human FDPS
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, FC; Recommended dilution: FC:1:50-1:200
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Cancer?Cardiovascular;Metabolism;Signal transduction
Gene Names	FDPS
Clone No.	12H4

Image



Overlay Peak curve showing HepG2 cells stained with CSB-RA029525A0HU (red line) at 1:50. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and permeated by 0.2% TritonX-100. Then 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1μg/1*10^6cells) for 45min at 4?. The secondary antibody used was FITC-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG(H+L) at 1:200 dilution for 35min at 4?.Control antibody (green line) was rabbit IgG (1μg/1*10^6cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

Description

Through in vitro expression systems, the FDPS recombinant monoclonal antibody is synthesized by cloning the DNA sequences of FDPS antibodies sourced from immunoreactive rabbits. A synthesized peptide derived from the human FDPS protein serves as the immunogen in this process. The genes encoding the FDPS antibodies are subsequently inserted into plasmid vectors, and these recombinant plasmid vectors are transfected into host cells for antibody expression. After expression, the FDPS recombinant monoclonal

antibody is subjected to affinity-chromatography purification. It is tested for functionality in ELISA and FC applications, demonstrating reactivity with the human FDPS protein during these assessments.

FDPS plays a central role in the biosynthesis of isoprenoids, with a primary focus on the production of farnesyl pyrophosphate (FPP). FPP is an essential precursor for various cellular processes, including the synthesis of sterols, protein prenylation, and the production of other isoprenoid compounds, all of which are critical for normal cell function and health. Dysregulation of this pathway can have significant implications for human health, including the development of metabolic and genetic disorders.