



Folic Acid (FA1): sc-66160

BACKGROUND

Folic acid and folate (the anion form) represent the water-soluble form of Vitamin B9. Leaf vegetables (such as spinach and turnip greens), dried beans and peas, liver, sunflower seeds and certain other fruits and vegetables are rich sources of folate. Folate is necessary for the production and maintenance of new cells, especially during rapid cell division and growth. It plays an important role in DNA synthesis and repair, and is specifically important in preventing changes to DNA that may lead to cancer. Folate deficiency leads to the production of megaloblasts, large red blood cells that result in megaloblastic anemia. Folate derivatives, in the form of tetrahydrofolate compounds, are involved in the synthesis of dTMP and dUMP, and also in several single-carbon-transfer reactions. Low folate levels are associated with a number of illnesses, including heart disease and stroke; breast, pancreatic and colon cancer; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus; psoriasis; asthma; sarcoidosis; primary biliary cirrhosis; and inflammatory bowel disease.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

Folic Acid (FA1) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Folic Acid conjugated with BSA.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μ g IgG₁ in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

Folic Acid (FA1) is recommended for detection of Folic Acid by solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Terasaka, N., Futai, K., Katoh, T. and Suga, H. 2016. A human microRNA precursor binding to folic acid discovered by small RNA transcriptomic SELEX. *RNA* 22: 1918-1928.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.