abcam

ab184945

Anti-FH/Fumarase antibody [EPR11647(2)(B)] - N-terminal

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR11647(2)(B)
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.556 - 0.819 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000 - 1/10000
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	-

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/160
Notes	ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Predicted

Species	Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information FH

Function	Catalyzes the reversible stereospecific interconversion of fumarate to L-malate (PubMed:30761759). Experiments in other species have demonstrated that specific isoforms of this protein act in defined pathways and favor one direction over the other (Probable). Isoform Mitochondrial. Catalyzes the hydration of fumarate to L-malate in the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle to facilitate a transition step in the production of energy in the form of NADH. Isoform Cytoplasmic. Catalyzes the dehydration of L-malate to fumarate (By similarity). Fumarate metabolism in the cytosol plays a role during urea cycle and arginine metabolism; fumarate being a by-product of the urea cycle and amino-acid catabolism (By similarity). Also plays a role in DNA repair by promoting non-homologous end-joining (NHEJ) (PubMed:20231875, PubMed:26237645). In response to DNA damage and phosphorylation by PRKDC, translocates to the nucleus and accumulates at DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs): acts by catalyzing formation of fumarate, an inhibitor of KDM2B histone demethylase activity, resulting in enhanced dimethylation of histone H3 'Lys-36' (H3K36me2) (PubMed:26237645).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Fumarase also known as fumarate hydratase (FH) catalyzes the reversible hydration of fumarate to malate in the citric acid cycle. This enzyme weighs approximately 49 kDa. Fumarase is predominantly expressed in the mitochondria where it performs its main function. However a cytosolic form exists that plays roles outside of the citric acid cycle especially related to DNA damage response.
Biological function summary	Fumarase converts fumarate into malate which is a critical step in cellular energy production. In the mitochondria fumarase acts as a part of the TCA cycle facilitating ATP generation. In the cytosol beyond its enzymatic activity fumarase participates in DNA repair indicating its dual functionality. This suggests that fumarase might play additional roles that are yet discovered.
Pathways	Fumarase plays essential roles in both the citric acid cycle and DNA repair pathways. In the TCA cycle fumarase along with enzymes like malate dehydrogenase maintains efficient energy conversion in mitochondria. In DNA repair fumarase likely interacts with proteins such as p53 suggesting that fumarate has signaling roles impacting cell survival and replication.
Associated diseases and disorders	Mutations in the fumarase gene associate with hereditary leiomyomatosis and renal cell cancer (HLRCC). This disorder involves impaired fumarase function leading to abnormal cellular processes and tumor development. Fumarase deficiencies also connect to neurological disorders suggesting that its dysfunction has broad effects in cellular metabolism and genome stability linking it indirectly to other proteins within the affected pathways.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

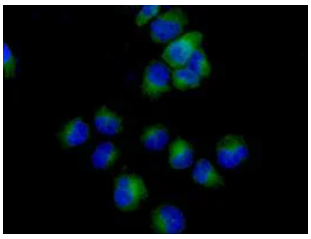
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

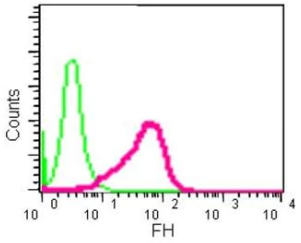
3 product images



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-FH/Fumarase antibody [EPR11647(2)(B)] - N-terminal (ab184945)

FH/Fumarase Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-FH/Fumarase antibody

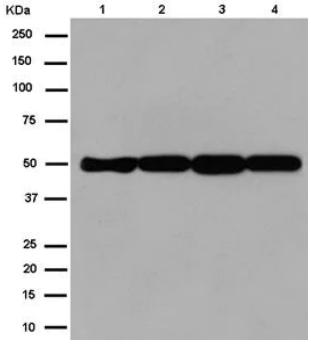
Immunofluorescence analysis of -20 °C acetone-fixed HeLa cells labeling FH/Fumarase with ab184945 at a 1/100 dilution. As secondary antibody goat anti-rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor®488) was used at a 1/200. In blue DAPI staining.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-FH/Fumarase antibody [EPR11647(2)(B)] - N-terminal (ab184945)

FH/Fumarase Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-FH/Fumarase antibody

Intracellular Flow Cytometry analysis of 2% paraformaldehyde-fixed HeLa cells labeling FH/Fumarase with ab184945 at a 1/160 dilution (red)or negative control rabbit IgG (green). Secondary antibody goat anti-rabbit IgG (FITC) at a 1/150 dilution.



Western blot - Anti-FH/Fumarase antibody [EPR11647(2)(B)] - N-terminal (ab184945)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-FH/Fumarase antibody [EPR11647(2)(B)] - N-terminal (ab184945) at 1/2000 dilution

Lane 1:
HepG2 cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
HeLa cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 3:
293 cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 4:
A549 cell lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
goat anti-rabbit IgG, (H+L), peroxidase conjugated at 1/1000 dilution

Predicted band size: 54 kDa

Observed band size: 49 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.