

# FNTA Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP2420b

# **Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	<u>P49354</u>
Other Accession	<u>Q04631, Q61239, P29702</u>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	44409
Antigen Region	330-360

#### **Additional Information**

Gene ID	2339
Other Names	Protein farnesyltransferase/geranylgeranyltransferase type-1 subunit alpha, CAAX farnesyltransferase subunit alpha, FTase-alpha, Ras proteins prenyltransferase subunit alpha, Type I protein geranyl-geranyltransferase subunit alpha, GGTase-I-alpha, FNTA
Target/Specificity	This FNTA antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 330-360 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human FNTA.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	FNTA Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### **Protein Information**

Name	FNTA
Function	Essential subunit of both the farnesyltransferase and the

geranylgeranyltransferase complex. Contributes to the transfer of a farnesyl or geranylgeranyl moiety from farnesyl or geranylgeranyl diphosphate to a cysteine at the fourth position from the C-terminus of several proteins having the C-terminal sequence Cys-aliphatic- aliphatic-X. May positively regulate neuromuscular junction development downstream of MUSK via its function in RAC1 prenylation and activation.

# Background

FNTA, also known as CAAX farnesyltransferase (FTase), attaches a farnesyl group from farnesyl pyrophosphate to cysteine residues at the fourth position from the C terminus of proteins that end in the so-called CAAX box, where C is cysteine, A is usually but not always an aliphatic amino acid, and X is typically methionine or serine. This type of posttranslational modification provides a mechanism for membrane localization of proteins that lack a transmembrane domain. This enzyme has the remarkable property of farnesylating peptides as short as four residues in length that conform to the CAAX consensus sequence. FNTA is also a specific cytoplasmic interactor of the transforming growth factor-beta and activin type I receptors. It is likely to be a key component of the signaling pathway which involves p21ras, an important substrate for farnesyltransferase.

# References

Wang, T., et al., Science 271(5252):1120-1122 (1996). Zhang, F.L., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 269(5):3175-3180 (1994). Andres, D.A., et al., Genomics 18(1):105-112 (1993). Omer, C.A., et al., Biochemistry 32(19):5167-5176 (1993).

#### Images



Western blot analysis of hFNTA-A345 (Cat. #AP2420b) in A375 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). FNTA (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

# Citations

• <u>Upregulation of geranylgeranyltransferase I in bronchial smooth muscle of mouse experimental asthma: its inhibition</u> <u>by lovastatin.</u>

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