Recombinant ALDH4A1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300262P

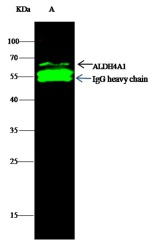
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human ALDH4A1 Protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	11B3
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IP	1-4 μL/mg of lysate

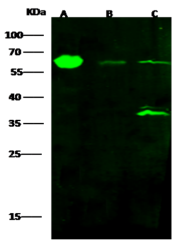
Data



Immunoprecipitation analysis using 2 μL anti-ALDH4A1 Monoclonal Antibody and 60 μg of Immunomagnetic beads Protein G. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using ALDH4A1 Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:100. Lane A:0.5 mg HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate

Observed-MW:62 kDa

Calculated-MW:62 kDa



Western Blot with ALDH4A1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500. Lane A: HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B: K562 Whole Cell Lysate, Lane C: A549 Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 μg per lane.

Observed-MW:62 kDa

Calculated-MW:62 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2℃-8℃ for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20℃ to -80℃. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

ALDH4A1 is a member of the aldehyde dehydrogenase family. Aldehyde dehydrogenase enzymes function in the metabolism of many molecules including certain fats (cholesterol and other fatty acids) and protein building blocks (amino acids). Additional aldehyde dehydrogenase enzymes detoxify external substances, such as alcohol and pollutant s, and internal substances, such as toxins that are formed within cells. ALDH4A1 is expressed abundantly in liver followed by skeletal muscle, kidney, heart, brain, placenta, lung and pancreas. It is a mitochondrial matrix NAD-dependent dehydrogenase which catalyzes the second step of the proline degradation pathway, converting pyrroline-5-carboxylate to glutamate. Defects in ALDH4A1 are the cause of hyperprolinemia type 2 (HP-2). HP-2 is characterized by the accumulation of delta-1-pyrroline-5-carboxylate (P5C) and proline. The disorder may be causally related to neurologic manifestations, including seizures and mental retardation.

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web:w w w .elabscience.com
Email:techsupport@elabscience.com