

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

# **ALDH1/ALDH1A1/ALDC Monoclonal Antibody**

catalog number: AN200041P

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

## Description

Reactivity Human

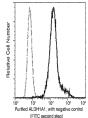
Immunogen Recombinant Human ALDH1 protein

HostMouseIsotypeIgGlClone11A4PurificationProtein A

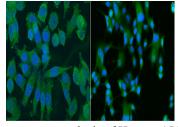
**Buffer** 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
FCM	1:25-1:100
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100

### Data



Flow cytometric analysis of Human ALDH1A1 on A549 cells. Cells were stained with purified anti-Human ALDH1A1, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The histogram were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Human ALDH1A1 in MCF7 or SKBR3 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilzed with 1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with mouse anti-Human ALDH1A1 Monoclonal Antibody (1:60). Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Antimouse IgG secondary antibody (left panel, captured by laser confocal scanning microscope; right panel, captured by fluorescence microscope), countstained with DAPI for nuclear staining (blue). Positive staining was localized to cytoplasm.



### **Elabscience Bionovation Inc.**



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Western Blot with ALDH1 / ALDH1A1 / ALDC Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500. Lane A: HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

> Observed-MW:55 kDa Calculated-MW:55 kDa

Preparation & Storage

This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of Storage

activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when

stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping Ice bag

#### Background

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the aldehyde dehydrogenase family. Aldehyde dehydrogenase is the next enzyme after alcohol dehydrogenase in the major pathway of alcohol metabolism. There are two major aldehyde dehydrogenase isozymes in the liver, cytosolic and mitochondrial, which are encoded by distinct genes, and can be distinguished by their electrophoretic mobility, kinetic properties, and subcellular localization. This gene encodes the cytosolic isozyme. Studies in mice show that through its role in retinol metabolism, this gene may also be involved in the regulation of the metabolic responses to high-fat diet.

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