ALDH1/ALDH1A1/ALDC Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN200041P**

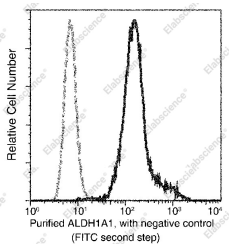
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

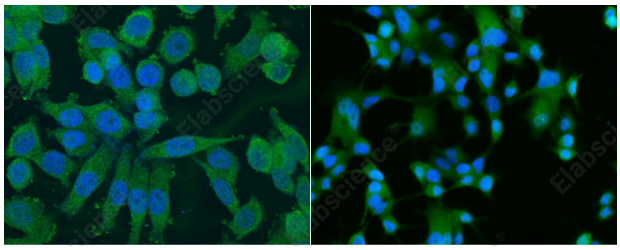
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human ALDH1 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Clone	A885
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

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

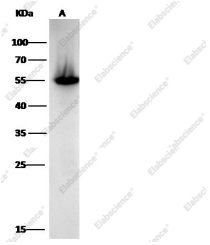
Data



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 Anti-mouse 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.



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

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

Preparation & Storage

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