10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-ALDH2 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 5G7)

Catalog # ABO14889

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, ICC, FC
Primary Accession	P05091
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Anti-ALDH2 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 5G7) . Tested in Flow Cytometry, IF, ICC, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 □g/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	217
Other Names	Aldehyde dehydrogenase, mitochondrial, 1.2.1.3, ALDH class 2, ALDH-E2, ALDHI, ALDH2, ALDM
Calculated MW	56381
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, 2 □g/ml, Human Flow Cytometry, 1-3 □g/1x10^6 cells, Human
Subcellular Localization	Mitochondrion matrix
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na_2HPO_4, 0.05mg NaN_3.
Clone Names	Clone: 5G7
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human ALDH2, different from the related mouse sequence by two amino acids, and from the related rat sequence by one amino acid.
Cross Reactivity	No cross-reactivity with other proteins.
Storage	Store at -20˚C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4˚C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for six months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	ALDH2 (HGNC:404)
Synonyms	ALDM
Function	Mitochondrial aldehyde dehydrogenase with broad substrate specificity which participates in the detoxification of ethanol-derived acetaldehyde and endogenous aldehydes, including those arising from lipid peroxidation (PubMed:16956664, PubMed:22339434, PubMed:33355142, PubMed:39075523). The reaction mechanism involves a nucleophilic attack on the aldehyde substrate, resulting in formation of a thiohemiacetal intermediate. Subsequent hydride transfer to NAD+, yields a thioester intermediate which is hydrolyzed to the carboxylic acid product through activation of a water molecule by the catalytic glutamate (PubMed:19506075). In vivo, ALDH2 is required for the clearance of formaldehyde, a cytotoxic and carcinogenic endogenous metabolite that induces DNA damage (PubMed:33355142). It also catalyzes the oxidation of 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetaldehyde (DOPAL), a reactive intermediate of dopamine catabolism, to 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetate (DOPAC) (PubMed:16956664). ALDH2 may also catalyze the oxidation of 4-aminobutanal (gamma-aminobutyraldehyde) to 4-aminobutanoate (GABA), representing an alternative route for GABA biosynthesis from polyamine catabolism (By similarity). In vitro, ALDH2 catalyzes the oxidation of acrolein, malondialdehyde, and 4-hydroxynonenal (4-HNE) (PubMed:22339434). It also exhibits esterase activity that is enhanced by NAD+ but does not require it, although the physiological relevance of this activity remains unclear (PubMed:19506075).
Cellular Location	Mitochondrion

Background

ALDH2 (Aldehyde Dehydrogenase 2 Family) is a human gene. The enzyme encoded by this gene belongs to the aldehyde dehydrogenase family of enzymes that catalyze the chemical transformation from acetaldehyde to acetic acid. Aldehyde dehydrogenase is the second enzyme of the major oxidative pathway of alcohol metabolism. Hsu et al. (1985) assigned the ALDH2 locus to chromosome 12 by means of a cDNA probe and Southern blot analysis of somatic cell hybrids. Using an unbiased proteomic search, Chen et al. (2008) identified mitochondrial ALDH2 as an enzyme whose activation correlated with reduced ischemic heart damage in rodent models. A high-throughput screen identified a small molecule activator of ALDH2, which they called Alda-1, that, when administered to rats before an ischemic event, reduced infarct size by 60%, most likely through its inhibitory effect on the formation of cytotoxic aldehydes.

Images

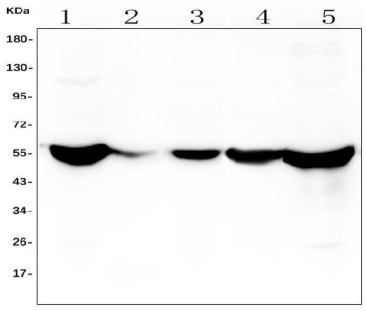


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of ALDH2 using anti-ALDH2 antibody (M00546-1).
Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours.
The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions.
Lane 1: human HepG2 tissue lysates,
Lane 2: human placenta whole cell lysates,
Lane 3: human HEK293 whole cell lysates,
Lane 4: human SHG-44 whole cell lysates,

Lane 5: human THP-1 whole cell lysates,
After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with mouse anti-ALDH2 antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # M00546-1) at 0.5 µg/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1001) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for ALDH2 at approximately 56KD. The expected band size for ALDH2 is at 56KD.

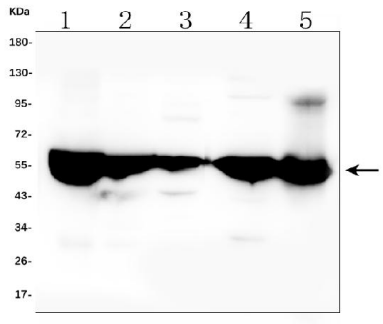


Figure 2. Western blot analysis of ALDH2 using anti-ALDH2 antibody (M00546-1).
Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions.
Lane 1: rat liver tissue lysates,
Lane 2: rat kidney whole cell lysates,
Lane 3: rat heart whole cell lysates,
Lane 4: mouse liver whole cell lysates,
Lane 5: mouse kidney whole cell lysates,
After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with mouse anti-ALDH2 antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # M00546-1) at 0.5 µg/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1001) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for ALDH2 at approximately 56KD. The expected band size for ALDH2 is at 56KD.

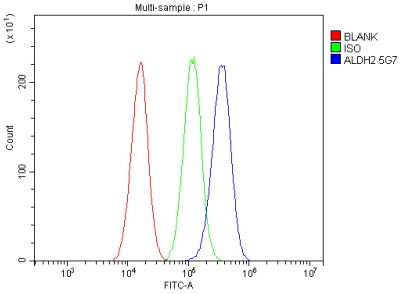
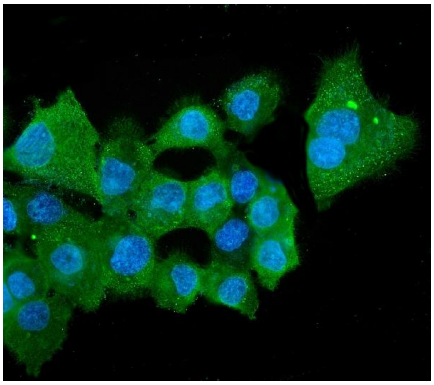


Figure 3. Flow Cytometry analysis of A549 cells using anti-ALDH2 antibody (M00546-1).
Overlay histogram showing A549 cells stained with M00546-1 (Blue line).The cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum. And then incubated with mouse anti-ALDH2 Antibody (M00546-1, 1 µg/1x10^6 cells) for 30 min at 20°C. DyLight®488 conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (BA1126, 5-10 µg/1x10^6 cells) was used as secondary antibody for 30 minutes at 20°C. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was mouse IgG (1 µg/1x10^6) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (Red line) was also used as a control.

Figure 4. IF analysis of ALDH2 using anti-ALDH2 antibody (M00546-1).
ALDH2 was detected in immunocytochemical section of A431 cells. Enzyme antigen retrieval was performed using



IHC enzyme antigen retrieval reagent (AR0022) for 15 mins. The cells were blocked with 10% goat serum. And then incubated with 2 μg/mL mouse anti-ALDH2 Antibody (M00546-1) overnight at 4°C. DyLight®488 Conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (BA1126) was used as secondary antibody at 1:100 dilution and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The section was counterstained with DAPI. Visualize using a fluorescence microscope and filter sets appropriate for the label used.

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