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Anti-ALDH1A1 (N-terminal region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1627

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P00352
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	M558
Calculated MW	54862

Additional Information

Gene ID	216
Other Names	RALDH, ALDH-E1, ALHDII, Aldehyde dehydrogenase, ALDC, PUMB1, ALDH1A1
Target/Specificity	Aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH) superfamily is a ubiquitous group of enzymes found in all taxonomic domains. ALDH detoxifies endogenous and exogenous aldehydes, protecting cellular homeostasis and organismal functions. These enzymes are necessary for the synthesis of retinoic acid, betaine, and folate. Recent studies have reported high levels of ALDH found in cancer cells, suggesting that ALDH can act as a marker for cancer cells found in a wide variety of tissues including skin, prostate, lung, and neural tissues. Additionally, certain diseases can be identified when ALDH activity is absent. ALDH1A1 is vital for retinol synthesis and alcohol metabolism. ALDH1A1 active sites include an active cysteine residue, which catalyses the transformation of aldehydes into their respective carboxylic groups. ALDH1A1 amino acid sequence and function is highly conserved in humans and rodents.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	Protein G Purified
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-ALDH1A1 (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

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organismal functions. These enzymes are necessary for the synthesis of retinoic acid, betaine, and folate. Recent studies have reported high levels of ALDH found in cancer cells, suggesting that ALDH can act as a marker for cancer cells found in a wide variety of tissues including skin, prostate, lung, and neural tissues. Additionally, certain diseases can be identified when ALDH activity is absent. ALDH1A1 is vital for retinol synthesis and alcohol metabolism. ALDH1A1 active sites include an active cysteine residue, which catalyses the transformation of aldehydes into their respective carboxylic groups. ALDH1A1 amino acid sequence and function is highly conserved in humans and rodents.