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Anti-ALDH2 Antibody

Catalog # AP95661

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC, IF/IC
Primary Accession	P05091
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	56381

Additional Information

Gene ID	217
Other Names	ALDM; Aldehyde dehydrogenase, mitochondrial; ALDH class 2; ALDH-E2; ALDHI
Target/Specificity	Recombinant fusion protein of human ALDH2 expressed in E. Coli
Dilution	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000) IHC~~1:100~500 FC~~FC (1/100 - 1/200) IF/IC~~N/A
Format	Mouse IgG1. Liquid in PBS, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.01% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

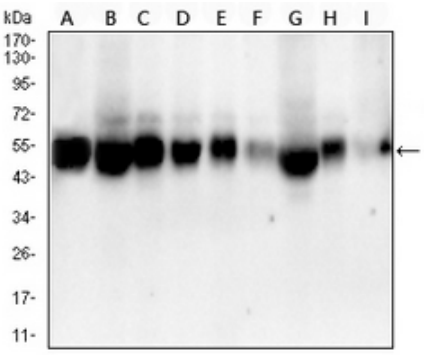
Protein Information

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-

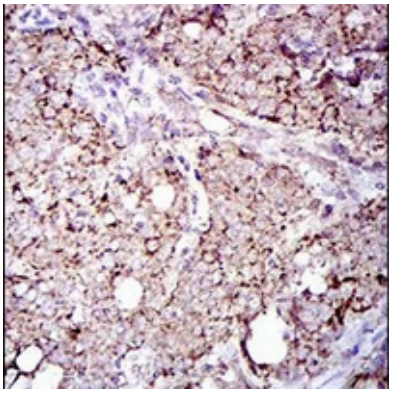
aminobutanal (gamma-aminobutyraldehyde) to 4-aminobutanoate (GABA), representing an alternative route for GABA biosynthesis from polyamine catabolism (By similarity). In vitro, ALDH2 catalyzes the oxidation of acrolein, malondialdehyde, and 4-hydroxynonenal (4-HNE) (PubMed:22339434). It also exhibits 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

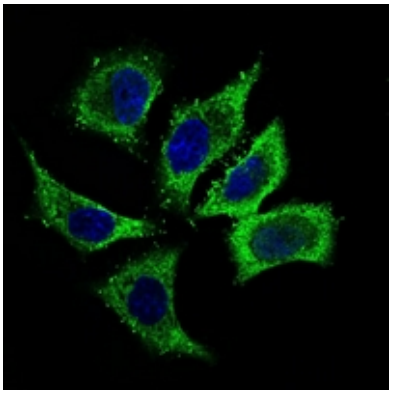
Images



Western blot analysis of ALDH2 expression in mouse liver (A), Raw264.7 (B), NIH/3T3 (C), NRK (D), C2C12 (E), C6 (F), F9 (G), COS7 (H), CHO3D10 (I) whole cell lysates. (Predicted band size: 56 kD; Observed band size: 55 kD)

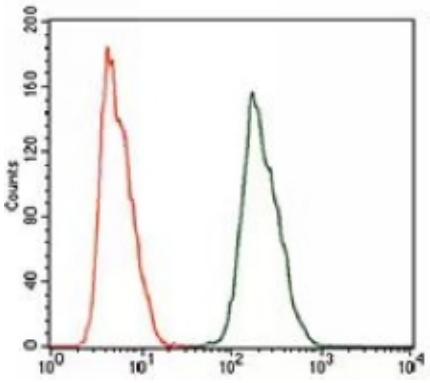


Immunohistochemical analysis of ALDH2 staining in human cervical cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of ALDH2 staining in HepG2 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a hidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with an AF488-conjugated secondary antibody (green) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. Phalloidin - AF594 was used to stain Actin filaments (red). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells using Anti-ALDH2 Antibody (green) and negative control (red).



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