

# ALDH1A1 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)

Catalog # AW5387

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, FC
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P00352</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">NP_000680.2</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	54862
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG1
<b>Antigen Source</b>	HUMAN

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	216
<b>Antigen Region</b>	7-306
<b>Other Names</b>	Retinal dehydrogenase 1, RALDH 1, RaIDH1, ALDH-E1, ALHDII, Aldehyde dehydrogenase family 1 member A1, Aldehyde dehydrogenase, cytosolic, ALDH1A1, ALDC, ALDH1, PUMB1
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:25
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	This ALDH1A1 monoclonal antibody is generated from mouse immunized with ALDH1A1 recombinant protein.
<b>Format</b>	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.
<b>Storage</b>	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Precautions</b>	ALDH1A1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	ALDH1A1 ( <a href="#">HGNC:402</a> )
<b>Function</b>	Cytosolic dehydrogenase that catalyzes the irreversible oxidation of a wide range of aldehydes to their corresponding carboxylic acid (PubMed: <a href="#">12941160</a> ,

PubMed:[15623782](#), PubMed:[17175089](#), PubMed:[19296407](#), PubMed:[25450233](#), PubMed:[26373694](#)). Functions downstream of retinol dehydrogenases and catalyzes the oxidation of retinaldehyde into retinoic acid, the second step in the oxidation of retinol/vitamin A into retinoic acid (By similarity). This pathway is crucial to control the levels of retinol and retinoic acid, two important molecules which excess can be teratogenic and cytotoxic (By similarity). Also oxidizes aldehydes resulting from lipid peroxidation like (E)-4-hydroxynon-2-enal/HNE, malonaldehyde and hexanal that form protein adducts and are highly cytotoxic. By participating for instance to the clearance of (E)-4-hydroxynon-2-enal/HNE in the lens epithelium prevents the formation of HNE-protein adducts and lens opacification (PubMed:[12941160](#), PubMed:[15623782](#), PubMed:[19296407](#)). Also functions downstream of fructosamine-3-kinase in the fructosamine degradation pathway by catalyzing the oxidation of 3-deoxyglucosone, the carbohydrate product of fructosamine 3-phosphate decomposition, which is itself a potent glycating agent that may react with lysine and arginine side-chains of proteins (PubMed:[17175089](#)). Also has an aminobutyraldehyde dehydrogenase activity and is probably part of an alternative pathway for the biosynthesis of GABA/4-aminobutanoate in midbrain, thereby playing a role in GABAergic synaptic transmission (By similarity).

<b>Cellular Location</b>	Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cell projection, axon {ECO:0000250   UniProtKB:P24549}
<b>Tissue Location</b>	Expressed by erythrocytes (at protein level).

## Background

ALDH1A1 encodes a transcriptional regulator belonging to the SCY1-like family of kinase-like proteins. The protein has a divergent N-terminal kinase domain that is thought to be catalytically inactive, and can bind specific DNA sequences through its C-terminal domain. It activates transcription of the telomerase reverse transcriptase and DNA polymerase beta genes. The protein has been localized to the nucleus, and also to the cytoplasm and centrosomes during mitosis.

## References

References for protein:

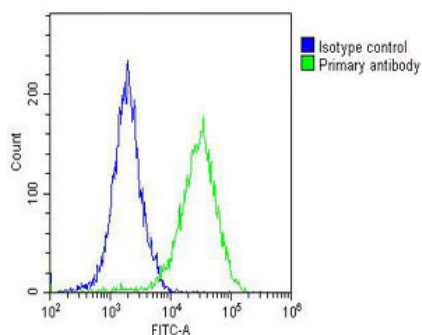
1. Gong, Y., et al. *Oncogene* 28(12):1549-1560(2009)
2. Burman, J.L., et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* 283(33):22774-22786(2008)
3. Sugiyama, N., et al. *Mol. Cell Proteomics* 6(6):1103-1109(2007)

References for HepG2 cell line:

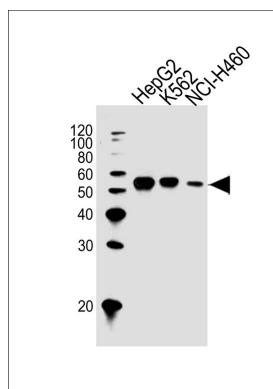
1. Knowles BB, et al. (1980). Human hepatocellular carcinoma cell lines secrete the major plasma proteins and hepatitis B surface antigen. *Science* 209: 497-499.[ PubMed: 6248960].
2. Darlington GJ, et al. (1987). Growth and hepatospecific gene expression of human hepatoma cells in a defined medium. *In Vitro Cell. Dev. Biol.* 23: 349-354.[PubMed: 3034851].
3. Ihrke, G; Neufeld, EB; Meads, T; Shanks, MR; Cassio, D; Laurent, M; Schroer, TA; Pagano, RE et al. (1993). "WIF-B cells: an in vitro model for studies of hepatocyte polarity". *Journal of Cell Biology* 123 (6): 1761-1775. [PubMed:7506266].
4. Mersch-Sundermann, V.; Knasmüller, S.; Wu, X. J.; Darroudi, F.; Kassie, F. (2004). "Use of a human-derived liver cell line for the detection of cytoprotective, antigenotoxic and cogenotoxic agents". *Toxicology* 198 (1-3): 329-340. [PubMed:15138059].

## Images

Overlay histogram showing A549 cells stained with AW5387(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with



90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AW5387, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Mouse IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OJ192088) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was mouse IgG1 (1µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.



All lanes : Anti-ALDH1A1 Antibody at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: HepG2 whole cell lysates Lane 2: K562 whole cell lysates Lane 3: NCI-H460 whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 55 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

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