

Rabbit Anti-ALDH1/Cy5 Conjugated antibody

SL10162R-Cy5

Product Name	Anti-ALDH1/Cy5
Chinese Name	Cy5 标记的乙醛脱氢酶 1 型抗体
Alias	cytosolic; Acetaldehyde dehydrogenase 1; AHD2; Ahd-2; AL1A1_HUMAN; ALDC; Aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 family member A1; Aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 soluble; Aldehyde dehydrogenase 1A1; Aldehyde Dehydrogenase; Aldehyde dehydrogenase cytosolic; Aldehyde dehydrogenase family 1 member A1; Aldehyde dehydrogenase liver cytosolic; ALDH 1; ALDH 1A1; ALDH class 1; ALDH-E1; ALDH1 A1; ALDH1; ALDH11; ALDH1A1; ALHDII; MGC2318; PUMB1; RALDH 1; RalDH1; Retinal dehydrogenase 1; ALDEHYDE DEHYDROGENASE A1; Aldehyde Dehydrogenase Family 1, Subfamily A1.
Research Area	Tumour Cell biology immunology Neurobiology Stem cells
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human,Mouse(predicted:Rat,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,Pig) ICC=1:50-200 IF=1:50-200
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	54kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ALDH1
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Storage	
Product Detail	background:

This protein belongs to the aldehyde dehydrogenases family of proteins. Aldehyde dehydrogenase is the second enzyme of the major oxidative pathway of alcohol metabolism. Two major liver isoforms of this enzyme, cytosolic and mitochondrial, can be distinguished by their electrophoretic mobilities, kinetic properties, and subcellular localizations. Most Caucasians have two major isozymes, while approximately 50% of Orientals have only the cytosolic isozyme, missing the mitochondrial isozyme. A remarkably higher frequency of acute alcohol intoxication among Orientals than among Caucasians could be related to the absence of the mitochondrial isozyme. This gene encodes a cytosolic isoform, which has a high affinity for aldehydes. [provided by RefSeq]

Function:

Binds free retinal and cellular retinol-binding protein-bound retinal. Can convert/oxidize retinaldehyde to retinoic acid.

Subunit:

Homodimer.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in the liver, lung, and testis. Apparently not expressed at detectable levels in kidney, stomach, ovary, heart, and brain.

Similarity:

Belongs to the aldehyde dehydrogenase family.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 216](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 11668](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 24188](#) Rat

[Entrez Gene: 443343](#) Sheep

[Omim: 100640](#) Human

[SwissProt: P00352](#) Human

[SwissProt: P24549](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: P51647](#) Rat



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[SwissProt: P51977](#) Sheep

[Unigene: 76392](#) Human

[Unigene: 250866](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 6132](#) Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.