

# ALDH2 Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP1432c

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	IHC-P, WB, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P05091</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">P11884</a> , <a href="#">P47738</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Rat, Mouse
<b>Predicted</b>	Mouse, Rat
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Calculated MW</b>	56381
<b>Antigen Region</b>	318-347

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	217
<b>Other Names</b>	Aldehyde dehydrogenase, mitochondrial, ALDH class 2, ALDH-E2, ALDHI, ALDH2, ALDM
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	This ALDH2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 318-347 amino acids from the Central region of human ALDH2.
<b>Dilution</b>	IHC-P~~1:100~500 WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
<b>Format</b>	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
<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>	ALDH2 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	ALDH2
<b>Synonyms</b>	ALDM
<b>Function</b>	Required for clearance of cellular formaldehyde, a cytotoxic and

carcinogenic metabolite that induces DNA damage.

## Cellular Location

Mitochondrion matrix.

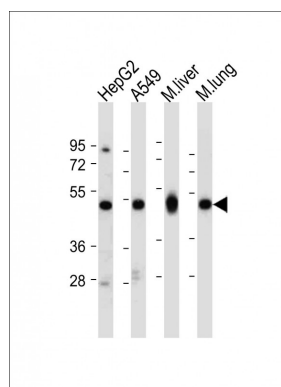
## Background

ALDH2 belongs to the aldehyde dehydrogenase 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 Asians have only the cytosolic isozyme, missing the mitochondrial isozyme. A remarkably higher frequency of acute alcohol intoxication among Asians than among Caucasians could be related to the absence of the mitochondrial isozyme.

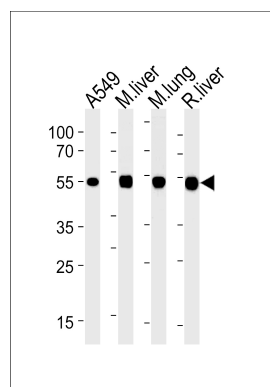
## References

Guo,Y.M., World J. Gastroenterol. 14 (9), 1444-1449 (2008)  
Chen,L., PLoS Med. 5 (3), E52 (2008)  
Teeguarden,J.G., Inhal Toxicol 20 (4), 375-390 (2008)  
Yoshida,A., Pharmacogenetics 2 (4), 139-147 (1992)

## Images

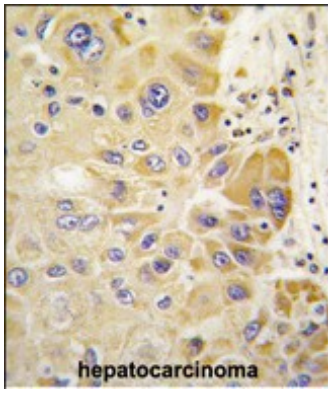


All lanes : Anti-ALDH2 Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution  
Lane 1: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 2: A549 whole cell lysate Lane 3: Mouse liver tissue lysate Lane 4: Mouse lung tissue lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 56 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



ALDH2 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP1432c) western blot analysis in A549 cell line,mouse liver and lung,rat liver lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the ALDH2 antibody detected the ALDH2 protein (arrow).

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocarcinoma tissue reacted with ALDH2 antibody (Center) (Cat.#AP1432c), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



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