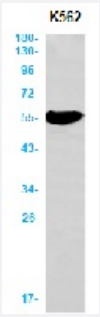
RecomAb™

ALDH2 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R08-9B4

Catalog # RAB01621 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot

Western blot analysis of ALDH2 in K562 lysates using human ALDH2 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R08-9B4 (Cat # RAB01621).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of human ALDH2.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to human ALDH2
Theoretical MW (kDa)	Calculated MW: 56 kD
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Preparation Method	Mammalian cell (CHO) expression system
Purification	Affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:100) Immunoprecipitation(1:20) Western Blot (1:500-1:1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

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Storage Buffer	In 50 mM Tris-Glycine pH 7.4 (0.15 M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA).
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C for short term. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)
- Immunoprecipitation
- Western Blot

  Western blot analysis of ALDH2 in K562 lysates using human ALDH2 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R08-9B4 (Cat # RAB01621).

Gene Info — ALDH2

Entrez GeneID	217
Protein Accession#	P05091
Gene Name	ALDH2
Gene Alias	ALDH-E2, ALDHI, ALDM, MGC1806
Gene Description	aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 family (mitochondrial)
Omim ID	100650
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This protein 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 isofo rms of this enzyme, cytosolic and mitochondrial, can be distinguished by their electrophoretic mob ilities, 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 amon g Caucasians could be related to the absence of the mitochondrial isozyme. This gene encodes a mitochondrial isoform, which has a low Km for acetaldehydes, and is localized in mitochondrial m atrix. [provided by RefSeq

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Other Designations	ALDH class 2|acetaldehyde dehydrogenase 2|liver mitochondrial ALDH|mitochondrial aldehyde dehydrogenase 2|nucleus-encoded mitochondrial aldehyde dehydrogenase 2

Pathway

- 3-Chloroacrylic acid degradation
- Arginine and proline metabolism
- Ascorbate and aldarate metabolism
- beta-Alanine metabolism
- Butanoate metabolism
- Fatty acid metabolism
- Glycerolipid metabolism
- Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis
- Histidine metabolism
- Limonene and pinene degradation
- Lysine degradation
- Metabolic pathways
- Propanoate metabolism
- Pyruvate metabolism
- Tryptophan metabolism
- Valine

Disease

- Acute Disease
- Adenocarcinoma
- Adenoma
- Adenomatous Polyps

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- Alcohol Withdrawal Delirium
- Alcoholic Intoxication
- Alcoholic Neuropathy
- Alcoholism
- Alcohol-Related Disorders
- Alzheimer disease
- Angina Pectoris
- Antisocial Personality Disorder
- Asthma
- Atherosclerosis
- Atrophy
- Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity
- Behavior Control
- Brain Infarction
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Calcinosis
- Carcinoma
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Carotid Artery Diseases
- Cell Transformation
- Cocarcinogenesis
- Cognition Disorders
- Colon cancer
- Colonic Neoplasms
- Colonic Polyps

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- Colorectal Neoplasms
- Coronary Artery Disease
- Coronary Disease
- Dementia
- Dermatitis
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetic Angiopathies
- Diabetic Neuropathies
- Diabetic Retinopathy
- Digestive System Neoplasms
- Disease Models
- Disease Progression
- Disease Susceptibility
- Diseases in Twins
- DNA Damage
- Drug Hypersensitivity
- Ductus Arteriosus
- Ectodermal Dysplasia
- Edema
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- Fatty Liver
- Femur Head Necrosis
- Flushing
- Gastritis
- Gastrointestinal Neoplasms
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease

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- Genomic Instability
- Head and Neck Neoplasms
- Heart Diseases
- Helicobacter Infections
- Hepatitis
- Hepatitis C
- Hypersensitivity
- Hypertension
- Infant
- Kidney Failure
- Laryngeal Neoplasms
- Liver Cirrhosis
- Liver Diseases
- Liver Neoplasms
- Lung Neoplasms
- Melanosis
- Mesothelioma
- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Metaplasia
- Micronuclei
- Mouth Neoplasms
- Myocardial Infarction
- Neoplasm Invasiveness
- Neoplasm Metastasis
- Neoplasms
- Neuropsychological Tests

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- Obesity
- Obstetric Labor
- Occupational Diseases
- Oropharyngeal Neoplasms
- Osteonecrosis
- Osteoporosis
- Pancreatic cancer
- Pancreatic Neoplasms
- Pancreatitis
- Peptic Ulcer
- Perception
- Periodontal Pocket
- Periodontitis
- Pharyngeal Neoplasms
- Pleural Neoplasms
- Precancerous Conditions
- Pregnancy Complications
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Psychiatric Status Rating Scales
- Psychology
- Psychomotor Performance
- Pulmonary Disease
- Reaction Time
- Rectal Neoplasms
- Retinopathy of Prematurity
- Schizophrenia

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- Sensation
- Set (Psychology)
- Stomach Neoplasms
- Substance Withdrawal Syndrome
- Unconsciousness
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Werner syndrome
- Wounds and Injuries

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