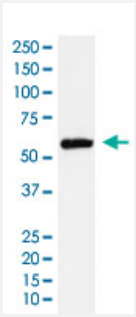
ALDH2 monoclonal antibody, clone AFOI-1

Catalog # MAB22057 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western Blot (cell lysate) analysis of HepG2 cell lysate.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic protein of human ALDH2.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human ALDH2.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Specificity	This antibody reacts with human, mouse, rat ALDH2, in native form and recombinant. Superfamily m embers of ALDH2 are not reactive to antibody.
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (1:50-200) Immunofluorescence (1:50-200) Immunocytochemistry (1:50-200) Immunoprecipitation (1:50) Western Blot (1:500-2000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

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Storage Buffer	In PBS, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. 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)
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunocytochemistry
- Immunoprecipitation
- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

  Western Blot (cell lysate) analysis of HepG2 cell lysate.

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

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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 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 mitochondrial isoform, which has a low Km for acetaldehydes, and is localized in mitochondrial matrix. [provided by RefSeq
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

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Disease

- Acute Disease
- Adenocarcinoma
- Adenoma
- Adenomatous Polyps
- 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

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- Cell Transformation
- Cocarcinogenesis
- Cognition Disorders
- Colon cancer
- Colonic Neoplasms
- Colonic Polyps
- 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

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- Fatty Liver
- Femur Head Necrosis
- Flushing
- Gastritis
- Gastrointestinal Neoplasms
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- 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

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- Mouth Neoplasms
- Myocardial Infarction
- Neoplasm Invasiveness
- Neoplasm Metastasis
- Neoplasms
- Neuropsychological Tests
- 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

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- Psychomotor Performance
- Pulmonary Disease
- Reaction Time
- Rectal Neoplasms
- Retinopathy of Prematurity
- Schizophrenia
- Sensation
- Set (Psychology)
- Stomach Neoplasms
- Substance Withdrawal Syndrome
- Unconsciousness
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Werner syndrome
- Wounds and Injuries

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