

Rabbit anti-Human ALDH4A1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-ALDH4A1 antibody

Anti-ALDH4A1 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA256487	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
-------------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------	---

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ALDH4A1; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-ALDH4A1 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; ALDH4A1 Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; aldehyde dehydrogenase 4 family; member A1; Anti-ALDH4 Antibody; Anti-P5CD Antibody; Anti-P5CDh Antibody; anti-ALDH4A1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human ALDH4A1
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-ALDH4A1 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human ALDH4A1 fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human ALDH4A1 fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human ALDH4A1 in human liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human ALDH4A1 in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ALDH4A1 antibody	ALDH4A1 is a member of the aldehyde dehydrogenase family. Aldehyde dehydrogenase enzymes function in the metabolism of many molecules including certain fats (cholesterol and other fatty acids) and protein building blocks (amino acids). Additional aldehyde dehydrogenase enzymes detoxify external substances, such as alcohol and pollutants, and internal substances, such as toxins that are formed within cells. ALDH4A1 is expressed abundantly in liver followed by skeletal muscle, kidney, heart, brain, placenta, lung and pancreas. It is a mitochondrial matrix NAD-dependent dehydrogenase which catalyzes the second step of the proline degradation pathway, converting pyrroline-5-carboxylate to glutamate. Defects in ALDH4A1 are the cause of hyperprolinemia type 2 (HP-2). HP-2 is characterized by the accumulation of delta-1-pyrroline-5-carboxylate (P5C) and proline. The disorder may be causally related to neurologic manifestations, including seizures and mental retardation.
References	Goodman SI, et al. (1974) Defective hydroxyproline metabolism in type II hyperprolinemia. Biochemical medicine. 10 (4): 329-36.Maruyama K, et al. (1994) Oligo-capping: a simple method to replace the cap structure of eukaryotic mRNAs with oligoribonucleotides. Gene. 138 (1-2): 171-4.Vasiliou V, et al. (2005) Analysis and update of the human aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH) gene family. Hum Genomics. 2 (2): 138-43.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/aldh4a1-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/256487>