

**ALDH1A1 Antibody**  
**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AO1454a****Specification**

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**ALDH1A1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IHC</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P00352</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Mouse</b>
Clonality	<b>Monoclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG1</b>
Calculated MW	<b>55kDa KDa</b>

**Description**

ALDH1A1 is an aldehyde dehydrogenase able to oxidize a wide variety of aliphatic aldehydes (retinaldehyde, acetaldehyde, etc.) to the corresponding carboxylic acids (retinoic acid, acetic acid, etc.). ALDH1A1 (also known as RALDH1, ALDH1, or AHD2) is highly expressed in the dorsal retina, ventral midbrain (dopaminergic neurons), and hematopoietic stem cells. ALDH1A1 is involved in retinoic acid (RA) synthesis during vertebrate embryogenesis. ALDH1A1 is first detected at E9.0-E10.5 in cranial tissues (ventral mesencephalon, dorsal retina, thymic primordia, optic vesicles) and in the mesonephros. ALDH1A1 is also of interest in Parkinson's Disease (PD) being expressed in the the A9 dopaminergic (DA) neuronal group projecting to the dorsal striatum; this is the most vulnerable site in PD (Chung et al, 2005). ALDH1A1 protein is a known mesencephalic dopaminergic marker. ALDH1A1 is a cytosolic enzyme that preferentially oxidizes retinaldehyde to retinoic acid .ALDH1A1 is expressed in the epithelium of many organs, including brain, liver, testis, eye lens and cornea .ALDH1A1 is highly expressed in brain dopaminergic neurons, where it produces the retinoic acid required for their differentiation and development .The retinoic acid produced by ALDH1A1 is also important for the differentiation of hematopoietic stem cells.

**Immunogen**

Purified recombinant fragment of human ALDH1A1 expressed in E. Coli. <br />

**Formulation**

Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

**ALDH1A1 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 216

**Other Names**

Retinal dehydrogenase 1, RALDH 1, RaIDH1, 1.2.1.36, ALDH-E1, ALHDII, Aldehyde dehydrogenase family 1 member A1, Aldehyde dehydrogenase, cytosolic, ALDH1A1, ALDC, ALDH1, PUMB1

**Dilution**

WB~~1/500 - 1/2000

IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

### Precautions

ALDH1A1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## ALDH1A1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name ALDH1A1 ([HGNC:402](#))

### Function

Cytosolic dehydrogenase that catalyzes the irreversible oxidation of a wide range of aldehydes to their corresponding carboxylic acid (PubMed: [12941160](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12941160), PubMed: [15623782](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15623782), PubMed: [17175089](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17175089), PubMed: [19296407](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19296407), PubMed: [25450233](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25450233), PubMed: [26373694](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26373694)). Functions downstream of retinol dehydrogenases and catalyzes the oxidation of retinaldehyde into retinoic acid, the second step in the oxidation of retinol/vitamin A into retinoic acid (By similarity). This pathway is crucial to control the levels of retinol and retinoic acid, two important molecules which excess can be teratogenic and cytotoxic (By similarity). Also oxidizes aldehydes resulting from lipid peroxidation like (E)-4-hydroxynon-2-enal/HNE, malonaldehyde and hexanal that form protein adducts and are highly cytotoxic. By participating for instance to the clearance of (E)-4-hydroxynon-2-enal/HNE in the lens epithelium prevents the formation of HNE-protein adducts and lens opacification (PubMed: [12941160](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12941160), PubMed: [15623782](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15623782), PubMed: [19296407](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19296407)). Functions also downstream of fructosamine-3-kinase in the fructosamine degradation pathway by catalyzing the oxidation of 3-deoxyglucosone, the carbohydrate product of fructosamine 3-phosphate decomposition, which is itself a potent glycating agent that may react with lysine and arginine side-chains of proteins (PubMed: [17175089](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17175089)). Has also an aminobutyraldehyde dehydrogenase activity and is probably part of an alternative pathway for the biosynthesis of GABA/4-aminobutanoate in midbrain, thereby playing a role in GABAergic synaptic transmission (By similarity).

### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cell projection, axon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P24549}

### Tissue Location

Expressed by erythrocytes (at protein level).

## ALDH1A1 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)

- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### ALDH1A1 Antibody - Images

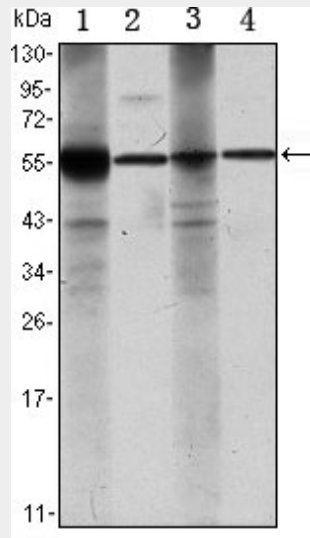


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using ALDH1A1 mouse mAb against Raji (1), Jurkat (2), THP-1 (3) and K562 (4) cell lysate.

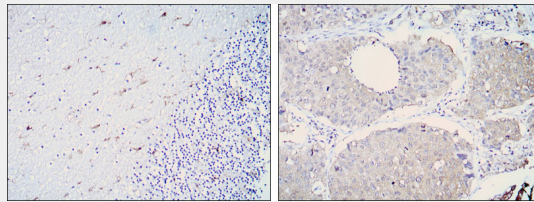


Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded cerebellum tissues (left) and lung cancer (right) using ALDH1A1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

### ALDH1A1 Antibody - References

1. J Hum Genet. 2009 Jun;54(6):317-23.
2. J Hum Genet. 2009 Oct;54(10):564-71.
3. J Neurosci Res. 2010 Feb 15;88(3):686-94.