

Datasheet for ABIN7602181
anti-ALDH3A1 antibody (AA 62-101)



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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	ALDH3A1
Binding Specificity:	AA 62-101
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This ALDH3A1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Flow Cytometry (FACS)

Product Details

Purpose:	Anti-ALDH3A1 Antibody Picoband®
Immunogen:	E.coli-derived human ALDH3A1 recombinant protein (Position: E62-H101).
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	No cross-reactivity with other proteins.
Characteristics:	Anti-ALDH3A1 Antibody Picoband® (ABIN7602181). Tested in ELISA, Flow Cytometry, IHC, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human. The brand Picoband indicates this is a premium antibody that guarantees superior quality, high affinity, and strong signals with minimal background in Western blot applications. Only our best-performing antibodies are designated as Picoband, ensuring unmatched performance.
Purification:	Immunogen affinity purified.

Target Details

Target:	ALDH3A1
Alternative Name:	ALDH3A1 (ALDH3A1 Products)
Background:	Synonyms: CREB-regulated transcription coactivator 2, Transducer of regulated cAMP response element-binding protein 2, TORC-2, Transducer of CREB protein 2, CRTC2, TORC2 Tissue Specificity: Most abundantly expressed in the thymus. Present in both B and T-lymphocytes. Highly expressed in HEK293T cells and in insulinomas. High levels also in spleen, ovary, muscle and lung, with highest levels in muscle. Lower levels found in brain, colon, heart, kidney, prostate, small intestine and stomach. Weak expression in liver and pancreas. Background: Aldehyde dehydrogenase, dimeric NADP-preferring is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the ALDH3A1 gene. Aldehyde dehydrogenases oxidize various aldehydes to the corresponding acids. They are involved in the detoxification of alcohol-derived acetaldehyde and in the metabolism of corticosteroids, biogenic amines, neurotransmitters, and lipid peroxidation. The enzyme encoded by this gene forms a cytoplasmic homodimer that preferentially oxidizes aromatic and medium-chain (6 carbons or more) saturated and unsaturated aldehyde substrates. It is thought to promote resistance to UV and 4-hydroxy-2-nonenal-induced oxidative damage in the cornea. The gene is located within the Smith-Magenis syndrome region on chromosome 17. Multiple alternatively spliced variants, encoding the same protein, have been identified.
Molecular Weight:	55 kDa
Gene ID:	218
UniProt:	P30838

Application Details

Application Notes:	Western blot, 0.1-0.25 µg/mL, Human Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 1-2 µg/mL, Human Flow Cytometry (Fixed), 1-3 µg/1x10⁶ cells, Human ELISA, 0.1-0.5 µg/mL, - 1. Hiraoka, L. R., Hsu, L., Hsieh, C.-L. Assignment of ALDH3 to human chromosome 17p11.2 and ALDH5 to human chromosome 9p13. Genomics 25: 323-325, 1995. 2. Hsu, L. C., Chang, W.-C., Shibuya, A., Yoshida, A. Human stomach aldehyde dehydrogenase cDNA and genomic cloning, primary structure, and expression in Escherichia coli. J. Biol. Chem. 267: 3030-3037, 1992. 3. Kays, W. T., Piatigorsky, J. Aldehyde dehydrogenase class 3 expression: identification of a cornea-preferred gene promoter in transgenic mice. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 94: 13594-13599,
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Application Details

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Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Adding 0.2 mL of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/mL.
Concentration:	500 µg/mL
Buffer:	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.