

ALDH6A1 Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1469a**Specification**

ALDH6A1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	Q02252
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	57840
Antigen Region	30-59

ALDH6A1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 4329**Other Names**

Methylmalonate-semialdehyde dehydrogenase [acylating], mitochondrial, MMSDH,
Malonate-semialdehyde dehydrogenase [acylating], Aldehyde dehydrogenase family 6 member
A1, ALDH6A1, MMSDH

Target/Specificity

This ALDH6A1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 30-59 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human ALDH6A1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50
FC~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

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

Precautions

ALDH6A1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ALDH6A1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**Name** ALDH6A1 ([HGNC:7179](#))

Function Malonate and methylmalonate semialdehyde dehydrogenase involved in the catabolism of valine, thymine, and compounds catabolized by way of beta-alanine, including uracil and cytidine.

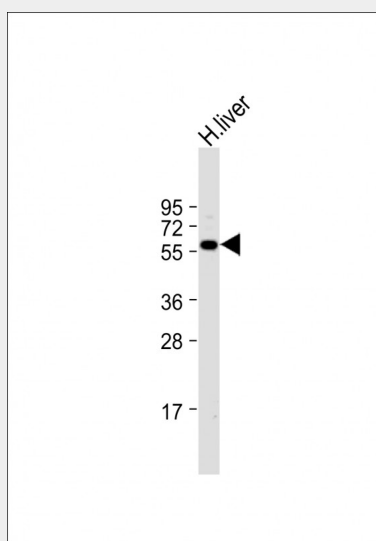
Cellular Location
Mitochondrion.

ALDH6A1 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

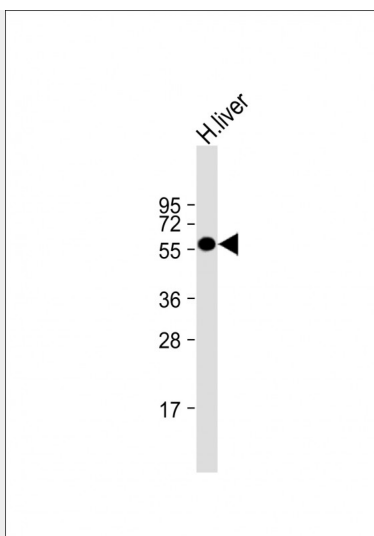
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

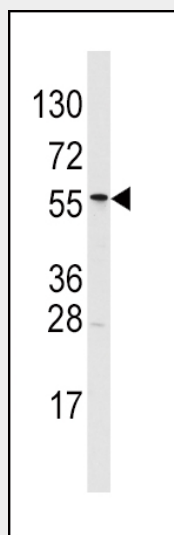
ALDH6A1 Antibody (N-term) - Images



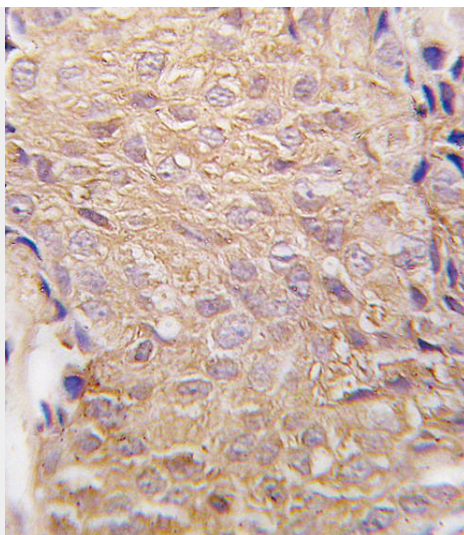
Anti-ALDH6A1 Antibody (N-term) at 1:1000 dilution + human liver lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 58 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



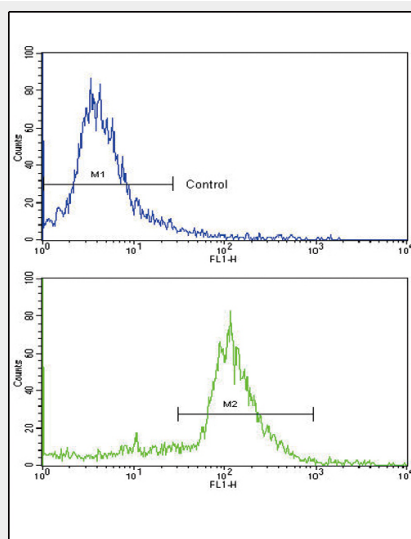
Anti-ALDH6A1 Antibody (N-term) at 1:1000 dilution + human liver lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 58 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Western blot analysis of ALDH6A1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat.#AP1469a) in T47D cell line lysates (35ug/lane). ALDH6A1 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue reacted with *ALDH6A1 antibody (N-term) (Cat.#AP1469a), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Flow cytometric analysis of ATDC5 cells using ALDH6A1 Antibody (N-term)(bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

ALDH6A1 Antibody (N-term) - Background

ALDH6A1 belongs to the aldehyde dehydrogenases family of proteins. This enzyme plays a role in the valine and pyrimidine catabolic pathways. This protein is a mitochondrial methylmalonate semialdehyde dehydrogenase, and catalyzes the irreversible oxidative decarboxylation of malonate and methylmalonate semialdehydes to acetyl- and propionyl-CoA. Methylmalonate semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency is characterized by elevated beta-alanine, 3-hydroxypropionic acid, and both isomers of 3-amino and 3-hydroxyisobutyric acids in urine organic acids.

ALDH6A1 Antibody (N-term) - References

Kuiper,H., Cytogenet. Genome Res. 109 (4), 533 (2005)
Anderson,N.L., Mol. Cell Proteomics 3 (4), 311-326 (2004)

Chambliss, K.L., J. Inherit. Metab. Dis. 23 (5), 497-504 (2000)
Kedishvili, N.Y., J. Biol. Chem. 267 (27), 19724-19729 (1992)