

ALDH5A1 Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV11300

Specification

ALDH5A1 Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IHC, FC
Primary Accession P51649
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW 57215

ALDH5A1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7915

Positive Control Western blot: WiDr cell lysate, IHC: human

brain tissue, FACS: WiDr cell lysate.

Application & Usage Western blot: ~1:1000, IHC: ~1:50-1:100,

FACS: ~1:10-1:50.

Other Names

ALDH5A1; SSADH; Succinate-semialdehyde dehydrogenase, mitochondrial; Aldehyde dehydrogenase family 5 members A1; NAD (+)-dependent succinic semialdehyde dehydrogenase.

Target/Specificity

ALDH5A1

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

100 µl of antibody in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions

ALDH5A1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



ALDH5A1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name ALDH5A1 (HGNC:408)

Synonyms SSADH

Function

Catalyzes one step in the degradation of the inhibitory neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA).

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion.

Tissue Location

Brain, pancreas, heart, liver, skeletal muscle and kidney. Lower in placenta

ALDH5A1 Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

ALDH5A1 Antibody - Images

ALDH5A1 Antibody - Background

Aldehyde dehydrogenases (ALDHs) mediate the NADP+-dependent oxidation of aldehydes into acids and play an important role in the detoxification of alcohol-derived acetaldehyde, as well as in lipid peroxidation and in the metabolism of corticosteroids, biogenic amines and neurotransmitters. ALDH5A1 (aldehyde dehydrogenase 5 family, member A1), also known as SSDH or SSADH, is a 535 amino acid protein that localizes to the mitochondria and belongs to the aldehyde dehydrogenase family. Expressed in a variety of tissues, including liver, heart, lung, brain, kidney and placenta, ALDH5A1 is required for gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) recycling from the synaptic cleft. Mutations of ALDH5A1 lead to succinate semialdehyde dehydrogenase deficiency (SSADH deficiency) that is characterized by severe ataxia and by mildly retarded psychomotor development.