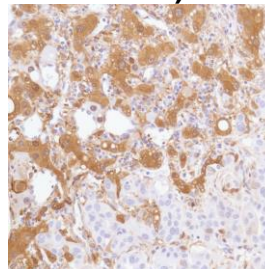




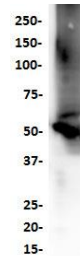
Rabbit Anti-Human ALDH1A1 Monoclonal Antibody (Clone SP296)

CATALOG #:

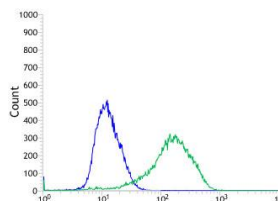
- M5960** 0.1 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.
- M5962** 0.5 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.
- M5964** 1.0 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.
- M5961** 7.0 ml pre-diluted rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in TBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.



Human hepatocellular carcinoma stained with anti-ALDH1A1 (SP296) antibody



Western Blot analysis of HepG-2 cell lysate with anti-ALDH1A1 (SP296) antibody



Flow cytometric analysis of rabbit anti-ALDH1A1 (SP296) antibody in HepG-2 cells (green) compare to negative control of rabbit IgG (blue)

INTENDED USE:

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

CLONE:

SP296

IMMUNOGEN:

Synthetic peptide derived from the N-terminus of human ALDH1A1 protein.

IG ISOTYPE:

Rabbit IgG

EPITOPE:

Not determined

MOLECULAR WEIGHT:

54 kDa

SPECIES REACTIVITY:

Human (tested). (See www.springbio.com for information on species reactivity predicted by sequence homology.)

DESCRIPTION:

Retinal dehydrogenase 1 or aldehyde dehydrogenase family 1 member A1 (ALDH1A1) is a member of the aldehyde dehydrogenase family and a cancer stem cell marker. ALDH1A1 is expressed in liver, kidney, stomach, testis and several types of solid tumors from liver, prostate, breast, colon, head and neck, pancreas, lung, bladder and ovary.

APPLICATIONS:

Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Western Blotting, and Flow Cytometry

IHC POSITIVE CONTROL:

Liver, kidney, and hepatocellular carcinoma

IHC PROCEDURE:

Specimen Preparation: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues are suitable for use with this primary antibody.

Deparaffinization: Deparaffinize slides using xylene or xylene alternative and graded alcohols.

Antibody Dilution: If using the concentrate format of this product, dilute the antibody 1:100. The dilutions are estimates; actual results may differ because of variability in methods and protocols.

Antigen Retrieval: Boil tissue section in 10 mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0 for 10 min followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 min.

Primary Antibody Incubation: Incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.

Slide Washing: Slides must be washed in between steps. Rinse slides with PBS/0.05% Tween.

Visualization: Detect the antibody as instructed by the instructions provided with the visualization system.

CELLULAR LOCALIZATION:

Cytoplasm

WESTERN BLOTTING:

Recommended starting protocol: Dilute the antibody 1:100. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature.

The dilution is an estimate; actual results may differ because of variability in methods and protocols. Optimal dilution and procedure should be determined by the end user.

**WESTERN BLOTTING
POSITIVE CONTROL:**

HepG-2 cell lysate

FLOW CYTOMETRY:

Recommended starting protocol: Dilute the antibody 1:100. Incubate for 30 minutes at 4°C.

The dilution is an estimate; actual results may differ because of variability in methods and protocols. Optimal dilution and procedure should be determined by the end user.

**FLOW CYTOMETRY
POSITIVE CONTROL:**

HepG-2 Cell Line

STORAGE & STABILITY:

Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. The user must validate any other storage conditions. When properly stored, the reagent is stable to the date indicated on the label. Do not use the reagent beyond the expiration date.

There are no definitive signs to indicate instability of this product; therefore, positive and negative controls should be tested simultaneously with unknown specimens.

If unexpected results are observed which cannot be explained by variations in laboratory procedures and a problem with the reagent is suspected, contact Technical Support at spring.tech@roche.com.

**WARNINGS &
PRECAUTIONS:**

1. Avoid contact of reagents with eyes and mucous membranes. If reagents come into contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water.
2. This product is harmful if swallowed.
3. Consult local or state authorities with regard to recommended method of disposal.
4. Avoid microbial contamination of reagents.