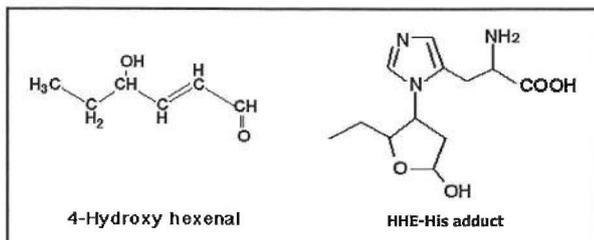


Anti-4-hydroxy-2-hexenal (4-HHE) Monoclonal Antibody (clone HHE53)



4-hydroxy-2-alkenal is one of the major lipid peroxidation products, and shows many biological effects such as high toxicity to cells. Among them, 4-hydroxy-2-hexenal (HHE) is an aldehyde formed during peroxidation of n-3 fatty acids such as docosahexaenoic acid. HHE is highly reactive aldehyde and reacts with histidine residue of protein to form Michael-addition type adducts. This antibody is specific for HHE-histidine Michael adduct (HHE-His) and enable to detect HHE-His in the tissue samples.

- Code:** N213730 (30 μ g of IgG)
- Clone #:** HHE53
- Immunogen:** HHE-modified keyhole-lympet hemocyanine.
- Subclass:** Mouse IgG₁ κ
Prepared as ascite, and protein-A purified.
- Application:** Immunohistochemistry. Recommended antibody concentration is 0.5 - 1.0 μ g/mL on paraformaldehyde fixed tissue.
- Buffer Concentration:** 100 μ g/mL antibody in 10mM PBS containing 0.1 %NaN₃ and 0.5% BSA. Purified by Protein-A.
- Specificity:** Specific for HHE-modified protein (especially HHE-His Michael adduct)
- Storage:** Less than -20°C
- Stability:** 6 months after date of receipt. For long term storage, aliquot product into individual tubes and freeze at -20 or -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze/defrost cycles.
- Reference:** Yamada S, et.al. Protein-bound 4-hydroxy-2-hexenal as a marker of oxidized n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids. *J Lipid Res.* 45(4), p626-634 (2004)
Shibata N, et. Al. Accumulation of protein-bound 4-hydroxy-2-hexenal in spinal cords from patients with sporadic amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *Brain Res.* 1019(1-2), p170-177 (2004)

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