ADH7 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	ADH7, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	ADH7 (C-Term) Rabbit pAb
Product Gene Name	anti-ADH7 antibody
Product Synonym Names	ADH4
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Ig
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	PBS with 0.09% (W/V) Sodium Azide, pH 7.3.
Purity/Purification	Affinity Purified
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Molecular Weight	41; 42; 40; 40kDa
OMIM	600086
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P40394
Immunogen	This ADH7 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 318-346 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ADH7.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-ADH7 antibody	Western Blot (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC) Paraffin, Flow Cytometry (FC/FACS), Immunofluorescence (IF)
Application Notes for anti-ADH7 antibody	WB: 1:1000 IHC-P: 1:50-100 FC/FACS: 1:10-50 IF: 1:10-50
Related Product Information for anti-ADH7 antibody	Could function in retinol oxidation for the synthesis of retinoic acid, a hormone important for cellular differentiation. Medium-chain (octanol) and aromatic (m-nitrobenzaldehyde) compounds are the best substrates. Ethanol is not a good substrate but at the high ethanol concentrations reached in the digestive tract, it plays a role in the ethanol oxidation and contributes to the first pass ethanol metabolism.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-ADH7 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for ADH7 purchase	MBS8558758 is an antibody targeting ADH7. Also known as ADH7 (C-Term) Rabbit pAb. Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for ADH7. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	71743840
NCBI GeneID	131
NCBI Accession #	NP_000664.2
UniProt Primary Accession #	P40394
UniProt Related Accession #	P40394
GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_000664.2
NCBI Official Full Name	alcohol dehydrogenase class 4 mu/sigma chain isoform 2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	alcohol dehydrogenase 7 (class IV), mu or sigma polypeptide
NCBI Official Symbol	ADH7
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ADH4
UniProt Protein Name	Alcohol dehydrogenase class 4 mu/sigma chain
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Alcohol dehydrogenase class IV mu/sigma chain; Gastric alcohol dehydrogenase; Retinol dehydrogenase
Protein Family	Alcohol dehydrogenase
UniProt Gene Name	ADH7
UniProt Entry Name	ADH7_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	alcohol dehydrogenase class 4 mu/sigma chain
NCBI Summary for ADH7	This gene encodes class IV alcohol dehydrogenase 7 mu or sigma subunit, which is a member of the alcohol dehydrogenase family. Members of this family metabolize a wide variety of substrates, including ethanol, retinol, other aliphatic alcohols, hydroxysteroids, and lipid peroxidation products. The enzyme encoded by this gene is inefficient in ethanol oxidation, but is the most active as a retinol dehydrogenase; thus it may participate in the synthesis of retinoic acid, a hormone important for cellular differentiation. The expression of this gene is much more abundant in stomach than liver, thus differing from the other known gene family members. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009]
UniProt Comments for ADH7	ADH7: Could function in retinol oxidation for the synthesis of retinoic acid, a hormone important for cellular differentiation. Medium-chain (octanol) and aromatic (m-nitrobenzaldehyde) compounds are the best substrates. Ethanol is not a good substrate but at the high ethanol concentrations reached in the digestive tract, it plays a role in the ethanol oxidation and contributes to the first pass ethanol metabolism. Belongs to the zinc-containing alcohol dehydrogenase family. Class-IV subfamily. 2 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: Xenobiotic Metabolism - drug metabolism - cytochrome P450; EC 1.1.1.1; Amino Acid Metabolism - tyrosine; Lipid Metabolism - fatty acid; Carbohydrate Metabolism - glycolysis and gluconeogenesis; Oxidoreductase; Xenobiotic Metabolism - metabolism by cytochrome P450; Cofactor and Vitamin Metabolism - retinol Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 4q23-q24 Cellular Component: extracellular region; cytosol Molecular Function: receptor antagonist activity; zinc ion binding; aldehyde oxidase activity; alcohol dehydrogenase activity; alcohol dehydrogenase activity, zinc-dependent; ethanol binding; retinol binding; retinol dehydrogenase activity Biological Process: response to ethanol; ethanol catabolic process; response to bacterium; retinol metabolic process; xenobiotic metabolic process; retinoic acid metabolic process; retinoid metabolic process; ethanol oxidation; fatty acid omega-oxidation
Research Articles on ADH7	**1.** These results provide evidence that PAX6 might drive corneal epithelial differentiation by direct or indirect control of retinoic acid signaling processes through ADH7 and ALDH1A1.

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