Alcohol Dehydrogenase Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49932

Package Size: #49932-1 50ul #49932-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

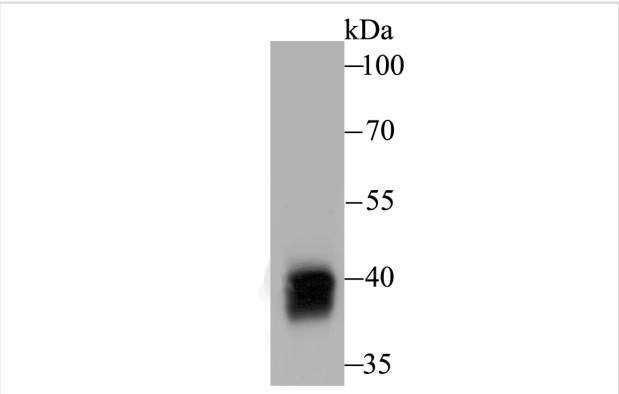
Description

Product Name	Alcohol Dehydrogenase Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JG82-31
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB,IHC,ICC,IF
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein within human Alcohol Dehydrogenase aa 1-200.
Other Names	ADH alpha subunit antibody ADH antibody ADH1 antibody ADH1A antibody ADH1A_HUMAN antibody Alcohol dehydrogenase 1 (class I), alpha polypeptide antibody Alcohol dehydrogenase 1 antibody Alcohol dehydrogenase 1A (class I), alpha polypeptide antibody Alcohol dehydrogenase 1A antibody Alcohol dehydrogenase subunit alpha antibody Aldehyde reductase antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P07327
Uniprot	P07327
GeneID	124;
Calculated MW	40 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

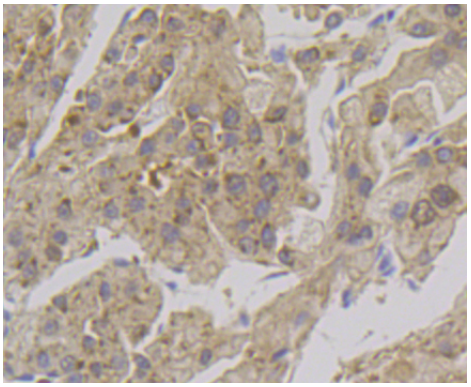
Application Details

WB: 1:500-1:2,000IHC: 1:50-1:200ICC: 1:50-1:100

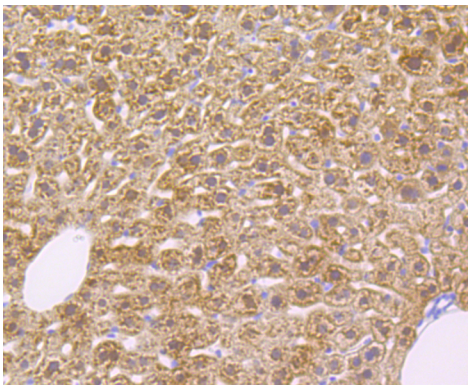
Images



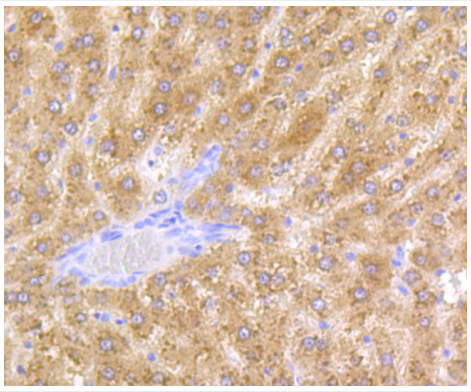
Western blot analysis of Alcohol Dehydrogenase on rat liver tissue lysate using anti-Alcohol Dehydrogenase antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.



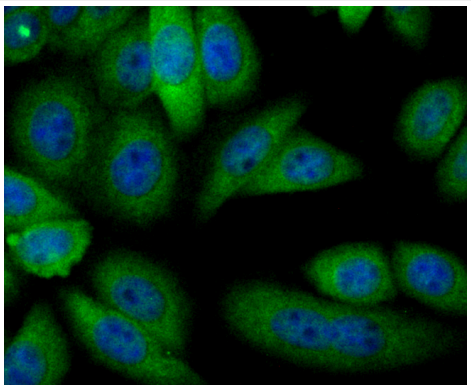
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-Alcohol Dehydrogenase antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse liver tissue using anti-Alcohol Dehydrogenase antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat liver tissue using anti-Alcohol Dehydrogenase antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



ICC staining Alcohol Dehydrogenase in HepG2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

Background

The alcohol dehydrogenase family of proteins metabolize a wide variety of substrates, including ethanol, retinol, other aliphatic alcohols, hydroxysteroids, and lipid peroxidation products. Class I alcohol dehydrogenase, consisting of several homo- and heterodimers of alpha, beta, and gamma subunits, exhibits high activity for ethanol oxidation and plays a major role in ethanol catabolism. Three genes encoding alpha (ADH1A), beta (ADH1B) and gamma (ADH1C) subunits are tandemly organized on chromosome 4q22 as a gene cluster. The alpha form of ADH is monomorphic and predominant in fetal and infant livers, becoming less active in gestation and only weakly active during adulthood. The genes encoding beta and gamma subunits, however, are polymorphic and strongly expressed in adult livers. With the coenzyme NAD, ADH catalyzes the reversible conversion of organic alcohols to ketones or aldehydes. The physiologic function for ADH in the liver is the removal of ethanol formed by microorganisms in the

intestinal tract.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only