

Alcohol Dehydrogenase Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C49932



Package Size: #C49932-AF350 100ul #C49932-AF405 100ul #C49932-AF488 100ul
 #C49932-AF555 100ul #C49932-AF594 100ul #C49932-AF647 100ul
 #C49932-AF680 100ul #C49932-AF750 100ul #C49932-Biotin 100ul

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Description

Product Name	Alcohol Dehydrogenase Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein within human Alcohol Dehydrogenase aa 1-200.
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
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;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	40 kDa
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only