ARG55167
anti-ADH7 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes ADH7
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	ADH7
Species	Human
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide corresponding to aa. 318-346 (C-terminus) of Human ADH.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Alcohol dehydrogenase class IV mu/sigma chain; ADH4; EC 1.1.1.1; Alcohol dehydrogenase class 4 mu/sigma chain; Retinol dehydrogenase; Gastric alcohol dehydrogenase

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	1:10 - 1:50
ICC/IF	1:10 - 1:50
IHC-P	Assay-dependent
WB	1:1000

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Positive Control: HepG2

Properties

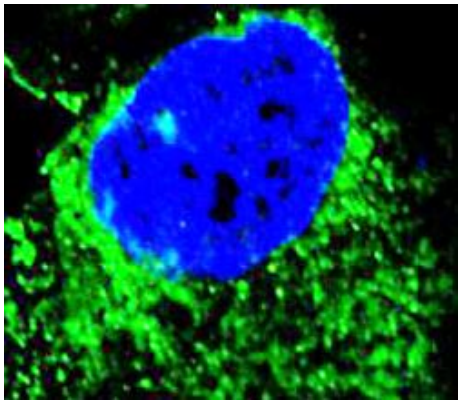
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A and immunogen peptide.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

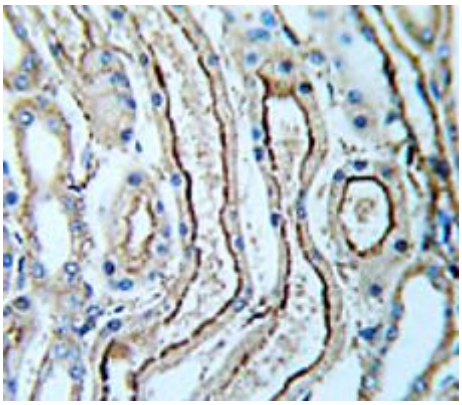
Database links	GeneID: 131 Human Swiss-port # P40394 Human
Gene Symbol	ADH7
Gene Full Name	alcohol dehydrogenase 7 (class IV), mu or sigma polypeptide
Background	This gene encodes class IV alcohol dehydrogenase 7 mu or sigma subunit, which is a member of the alcohol dehydrogenase family. Members of this 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]
Function	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. [UniProt]
Research Area	Metabolism antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	41 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm.

Images



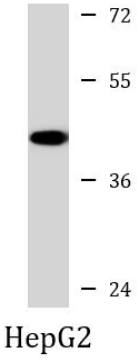
ARG55167 anti-ADH7 antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: NCI-H460 cells stained with ARG55167 anti-ADH7 antibody (green). DAPI (blue) for nuclear staining.



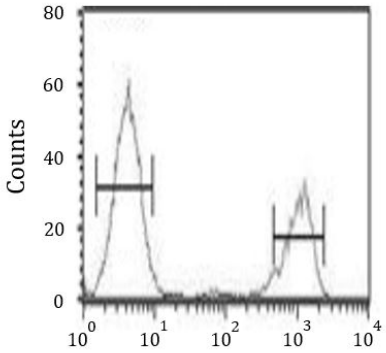
ARG55167 anti-ADH7 antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded lung tissue stained with ARG55167 anti-ADH7 antibody.



ARG55167 anti-ADH7 antibody WB image

Western blot: 35 µg of HepG2 cell lysate stained with ARG55167 anti-ADH7 antibody at 1:1000 dilution.



ARG55167 anti-ADH7 antibody FACS image

Flow Cytometry: K562 cells stained with ARG55167 anti-ADH7 antibody (right histogram) or without primary antibody control (left histogram), followed by incubation with FITC labelled secondary antibody.