

Rabbit Anti-ADH5 antibody

SL12448R

Product Name:	ADH5
Chinese Name:	乙醇脱氢酶5抗体
Alias:	ADH 3; ADHS; ADHX; ADHX_HUMAN; Alcohol dehydrogenase (class III) chi polypeptide; alcohol dehydrogenase 5 (class III) chi polypeptide; Alcohol dehydrogenase 5; Alcohol dehydrogenase class 3; Alcohol dehydrogenase class chi chain; Alcohol dehydrogenase class III; Alcohol dehydrogenase class-3; Alcohol dehydrogenase class-III; class III alcohol dehydrogenase 5 chi subunit; FALDH; FDH; formaldehyde dehydrogenase; Glutathione dependent formaldehyde dehydrogenase; Glutathione-dependent formaldehyde dehydrogenase; GSH-FDH; hydroxymethyllutathione dehydrogenase; S-(hydroxymethyl)glutathione dehydrogenase.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	40kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ADH5:301-374/374
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	<u>PubMed</u>

The alcohol dehydrogenase family of proteins metabolize a wide variety of substrates, including retinol, hydroxysteroids, ethanol, aliphatic alcohols and lipid peroxidation products. ADH5 (alcohol dehydrogenase 5 (class III)), also known as FDH (formaldehyde dehydrogenase), ADHX, ADH-3 or GSNOR, is a 374 amino acid cytoplasmic protein that belongs to the class III subfamily of alcohol dehydrogenases. Expressed ubiquitously, ADH5 uses iron as a cofactor to catalytically oxidize both long-chain primary alcohols and S-hydroxymethyl-glutathione, a product formed spontaneously between formaldehyde and glutathione. ADH5 exists as a homodimer and, via its ability to oxidize S-hydroxymethyl-glutathione and, thus, eliminate formaldehyde, functions as an important component of cellular metabolism. Genetic variations in the gene encoding ADH5 may affect drug and alcohol dependence in humans.

Function:

Class-III ADH is remarkably ineffective in oxidizing ethanol, but it readily catalyzes the oxidation of long-chain primary alcohols and the oxidation of S-(hydroxymethyl) glutathione.

Subunit:

Homodimer.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm.

Similarity:

Belongs to the zinc-containing alcohol dehydrogenase family. Class-III subfamily.

SWISS:

P11766

Gene ID:

128

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 128Human

Entrez Gene: 11532Mouse

Entrez Gene: 100145871Rat

Omim: 103710Human

SwissProt: P11766Human

SwissProt: P28474Mouse

Product Detail:

SwissProt: P12711Rat

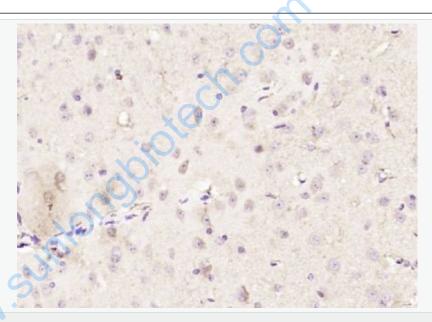
Unigene: 78989Human

<u>Unigene: 3874</u>Mouse

Unigene: 222115Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.



Picture:

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (ADH5) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL12448R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.