

ADH5 Antibody - N-terminal region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI16054**Specification**

ADH5 Antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P11766
Other Accession	NP_000662
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	41kDa KDa

ADH5 Antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information**Gene ID 128**Alias Symbol **ADH5, ADHX, FDH,****Other Names**

Alcohol dehydrogenase class-3, 1.1.1.1, Alcohol dehydrogenase 5, Alcohol dehydrogenase class chi chain, Alcohol dehydrogenase class-III, Glutathione-dependent formaldehyde dehydrogenase, FALDH, FDH, GSH-FDH, 1.1.1.-, S-(hydroxymethyl)glutathione dehydrogenase, 1.1.1.284, ADH5 (http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=253), ADHX, FDH

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 50 μ l of distilled water. Final Anti-ADH5 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

ADH5 Antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ADH5 Antibody - N-terminal region - Protein InformationName ADH5 ([HGNC:253](#))

Synonyms ADHX, FDH

Function

Catalyzes the oxidation of long-chain primary alcohols and the oxidation of S-(hydroxymethyl) glutathione (PubMed:<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8460164>). Also oxidizes long chain omega-hydroxy fatty acids, such as 20-HETE, producing both the intermediate aldehyde, 20-oxoarachidonate and the end product, a

dicarboxylic acid, (5Z,8Z,11Z,14Z)-eicosatetraenedioate (PubMed:16081420). Class-III ADH is remarkably ineffective in oxidizing ethanol (PubMed:8460164). Required for clearance of cellular formaldehyde, a cytotoxic and carcinogenic metabolite that induces DNA damage (PubMed:33355142). Also acts as a S-nitroso-glutathione reductase by catalyzing the NADH-dependent reduction of S-nitrosoglutathione, thereby regulating protein S-nitrosylation (By similarity).

Cellular Location

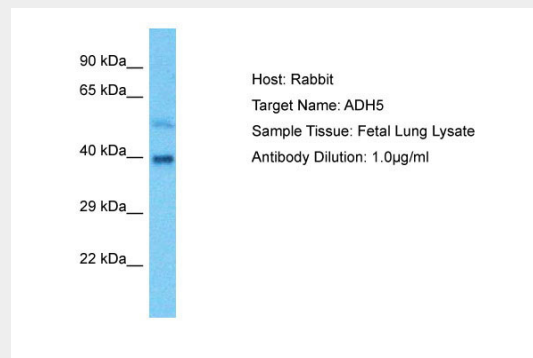
Cytoplasm.

ADH5 Antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

ADH5 Antibody - N-terminal region - Images



Host: Rabbit
Target Name: ADH5
Sample Tissue: Fetal Lung lysates
Antibody Dilution: 1.0µg/ml

ADH5 Antibody - N-terminal region - Background

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.

ADH5 Antibody - N-terminal region - References

Sharma C.P., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 164:631-637(1989).
Giri P.R., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 164:453-460(1989).
Hur M.W., et al. Gene 121:305-311(1992).

Halleck A., et al. Submitted (JUN-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Kalnine N., et al. Submitted (OCT-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.