

**ADH7 Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP68317**Specification****ADH7 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P40394</a>
Reactivity	Human, Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**ADH7 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 131

**Other Names**

ADH7; Alcohol dehydrogenase class 4 mu/sigma chain; Alcohol dehydrogenase class IV mu/sigma chain; Gastric alcohol dehydrogenase; Retinol dehydrogenase

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**ADH7 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name ADH7 ([HGNC:256](#))**Function**

Catalyzes the NAD-dependent oxidation of all-trans-retinol, alcohol, and omega-hydroxy fatty acids and their derivatives (PubMed: [15369820](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15369820), PubMed: [16787387](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16787387), PubMed: [9600267](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9600267)). Oxidizes preferentially all trans-retinol, all-trans-4-hydroxyretinol, 9-cis-retinol, 2-hexenol, and long chain omega-hydroxy fatty acids such as juniperic acid (PubMed: [15369820](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15369820), PubMed: [16787387](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16787387), PubMed: [9600267](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9600267)). In vitro can also catalyze the NADH-dependent reduction of all-trans-retinal and aldehydes and their derivatives (PubMed: [15369820](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15369820), PubMed: [16787387](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16787387), PubMed: [9600267](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9600267)). Reduces preferentially all trans-retinal, all-trans-4-oxoretinal and hexanal (PubMed: [9600267](#)).

[15369820](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15369820), PubMed:<[16787387](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16787387)>). Catalyzes in the oxidative direction with higher efficiency (PubMed:<[15369820](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15369820)>, PubMed:<[16787387](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16787387)>). Therefore may participate in retinoid metabolism, fatty acid omega-oxidation, and elimination of cytotoxic aldehydes produced by lipid peroxidation (PubMed:<[15369820](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15369820)>, PubMed:<[16787387](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16787387)>, PubMed:<[9600267](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9600267)>).

#### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

#### Tissue Location

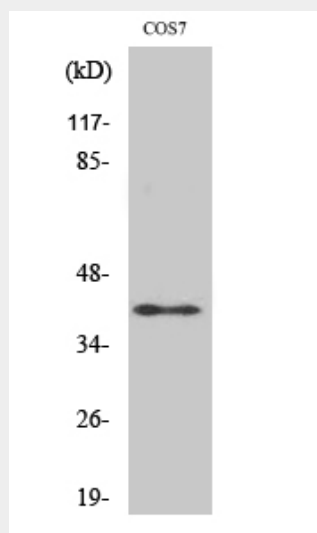
Preferentially expressed in stomach.

### ADH7 Polyclonal Antibody - 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](#)

### ADH7 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



### ADH7 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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.