

ADH7 Antibody (C-Term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP9703b**Specification**

ADH7 Antibody (C-Term) - Product Information

Application	IF, WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	P40394
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	41481
Antigen Region	318-346

ADH7 Antibody (C-Term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 131**Other Names**

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

Target/Specificity

This ADH7 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 318-346 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ADH7.

Dilution

IF~~1:10~50
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100
FC~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

ADH7 Antibody (C-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ADH7 Antibody (C-Term) - 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](#), PubMed:[16787387](#), PubMed:[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](#), PubMed:[16787387](#), PubMed:[9600267](#)). In vitro can also catalyze the NADH-dependent reduction of all-trans- retinal and aldehydes and their derivatives (PubMed:[15369820](#), PubMed:[16787387](#), PubMed:[9600267](#)). Reduces preferentially all trans- retinal, all-trans-4-oxoretinal and hexanal (PubMed:[15369820](#), PubMed:[16787387](#)). Catalyzes in the oxidative direction with higher efficiency (PubMed:[15369820](#), PubMed:[16787387](#)). Therefore may participate in retinoid metabolism, fatty acid omega-oxidation, and elimination of cytotoxic aldehydes produced by lipid peroxidation (PubMed:[15369820](#), PubMed:[16787387](#), PubMed:[9600267](#)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

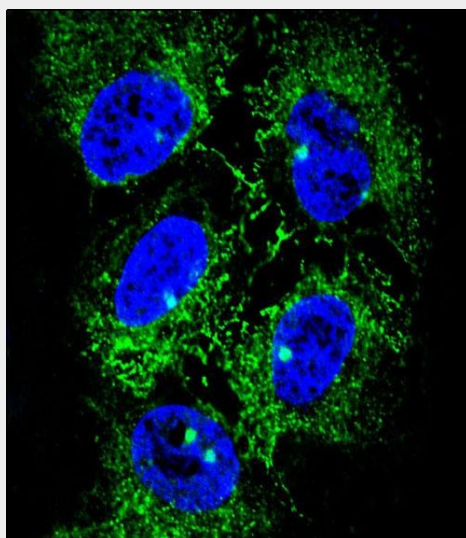
Tissue Location

Preferentially expressed in stomach.

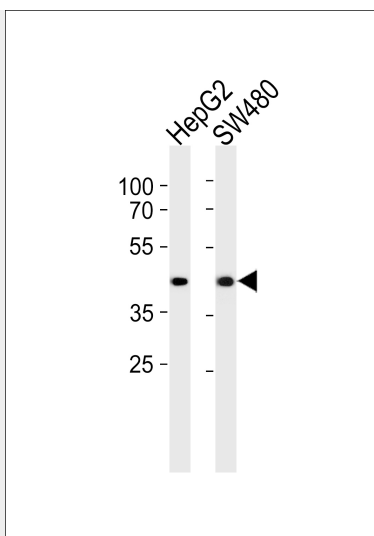
ADH7 Antibody (C-Term) - Protocols

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

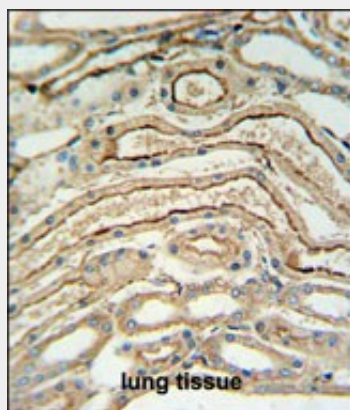
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

ADH7 Antibody (C-Term) - Images

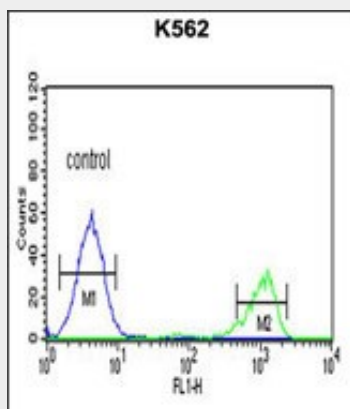
Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of ADH7 Antibody (C-Term) (Cat. #AP9703b) with NCI-H460 cell followed by Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2, SW480 cell line (from left to right), using ADH7 Antibody (C-Term)(Cat. #AP9703b). AP9703b was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.



ADH7 Antibody (C-Term) (Cat. #AP9703b) IHC analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded lung tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the ADH7 Antibody (C-Term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



ADH7 Antibody (C-Term) (Cat. #AP9703b) flow cytometric analysis of K562 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

ADH7 Antibody (C-Term) - 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.

ADH7 Antibody (C-Term) - References

Kedishvili, N.Y., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 270(8):3625-3630(1995)
Cheung, B., et al. Alcohol. Clin. Exp. Res. 19(1):185-186(1995)
Farres, J., et al. Eur. J. Biochem. 224(2):549-557(1994)
Pares, X., et al. FEBS Lett. 303(1):69-72(1992)