

ADH7 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	Retinol Dehydrogenase;Alcohol Dehydrogenase Class 4 μ/σ Chain;Alcohol Dehydrogenase Class IV Mu/Sigma Chain;ADH7;Gastric Alcohol Dehydrogenase;Alcohol Dehydrogenase Class IV μ/σ Chain;Alcohol Dehydrogenase Class 4 Mu/Sigma Chain
Protein Construction:	Met1-Phe386
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P40394
Molecular Weight:	44 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Met1-Phe386

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/ μ g (1 EU/ μ g) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μ m filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:	Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μ g/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.
Stability & Storage:	Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots. <small>Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.</small>

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Alcohol dehydrogenase class 4 mu/sigma chain (ADH7) is a cytoplasm enzyme which is a member of the alcohol dehydrogenase family. The expression of this gene makes it much more abundant in the stomach than the liver, thus it differs from the other known gene family members. ADH7 may participate in the synthesis of retinoic acid, a hormone important for cellular differentiation. Medium-chain (octanol) and aromatic (m-nitrobenzaldehyde)

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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.

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