Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-00134)

Anti-Alcohol Dehydrogenase Antibody (3W28)

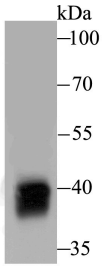
Product Details

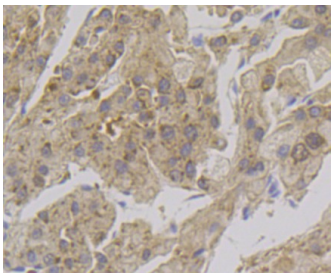
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 40 kDa.
Clone:	3W28
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

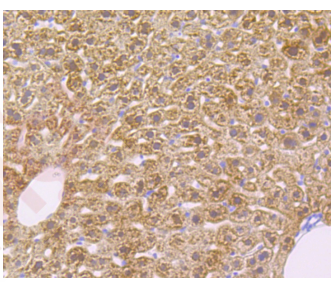
Applications

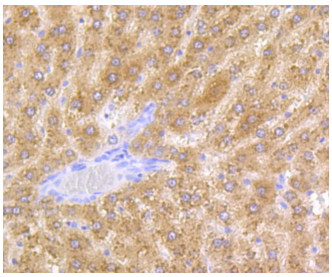
Verified Activity:

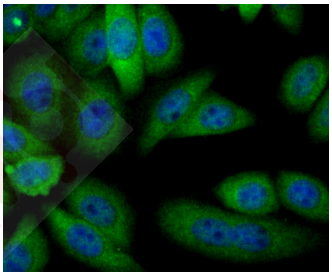
1. Western blot analysis of Alcohol Dehydrogenase on rat liver tissue lysate using anti-Alcohol Dehydrogenase antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-Alcohol Dehydrogenase antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse liver tissue using anti-Alcohol Dehydrogenase antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat liver tissue using anti-Alcohol Dehydrogenase antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
5. ICC staining Alcohol Dehydrogenase in HepG2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.











Application:	ICC,IF,IHC,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC: 1:50-100

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: human Alcohol Dehydrogenase aa 1-200
Antigen Species:	human
Uniprot ID:	P07327
Synonyms:	ADH1;Alcohol dehydrogenase 1 (class I), alpha polypeptide;Alcohol dehydrogenase 1A;ADH; Alcohol dehydrogenase 1A (class I), alpha polypeptide;ADH1A_HUMAN;Alcohol dehydrogenase 1;Alcohol dehydrogenase subunit alpha;ADH alpha subunit;Aldehyde reductase;ADH1A

Research Background

The alcohol dehydrogenase family of proteins metabolize a wide variety of substrates, including ethanol, retinol, other aliphatic alcohols, hydroxysteroids, and lipid peroxidation products. Class I alcohol dehydrogenase, consisting of several homo- and heterodimers of alpha, beta, and gamma subunits, exhibits high activity for ethanol oxidation and plays a major role in ethanol catabolism. Three genes encoding alpha (ADH1A), beta (ADH1B) and gamma (ADH1C) subunits are tandemly organized on chromosome 4q22 as a gene cluster. The alpha form of ADH is monomorphic and predominant in fetal and infant livers, becoming less active in gestation and only weakly active during adulthood. The genes encoding beta and gamma subunits, however, are polymorphic and strongly expressed in adult livers. With the coenzyme NAD, ADH catalyzes the reversible conversion of organic alcohols to ketones or aldehydes. The physiologic function for ADH in the liver is the removal of ethanol formed by microorganisms in the intestinal tract.

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