



ADHX Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-05300
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	ADH5 ADHX FDH
Protein Name	Alcohol dehydrogenase class-3 (EC 1.1.1.1) (Alcohol dehydrogenase 5) (Alcohol dehydrogenase class chi chain) (Alcohol dehydrogenase class-III) (Glutathione-dependent formaldehyde dehydrogenase) (FALDH)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 280-360
Specificity	ADHX Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	41kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm .
Tissue Specificity	Amygdala,B-cell,Liver,Skin,
Function	catalytic activity:An alcohol + NAD(+) = an aldehyde or ketone + NADH.,catalytic activity:S-(hydroxymethyl)glutathione + NAD(P)(+) = S-formylglutathione + NAD(P)H.,cofactor:Binds 2 zinc ions per subunit.,cofactor:Zinc.,function: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.,miscellaneous:There are 7 different ADH's isozymes in human: three belongs to class-I: alpha, beta, and gamma, one to class-II: pi, one to class-III: chi, one to class-IV: ADH7 and one to class-V: ADH6.,similarity:Belongs to the zinc-containing alcohol dehydrogenase family. Class-III subfamily.,subunit:Homodimer.,
Background	This gene encodes 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 encoded protein forms a homodimer. It has virtually no activity for ethanol oxidation, but



exhibits high activity for oxidation of long-chain primary alcohols and for oxidation of S-hydroxymethyl-glutathione, a spontaneous adduct between formaldehyde and glutathione. This enzyme is an important component of cellular metabolism for the elimination of formaldehyde, a potent irritant and sensitizing agent that causes lacrymation, rhinitis, pharyngitis, and contact dermatitis. The human genome contains several non-transcribed pseudogenes related to this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008],

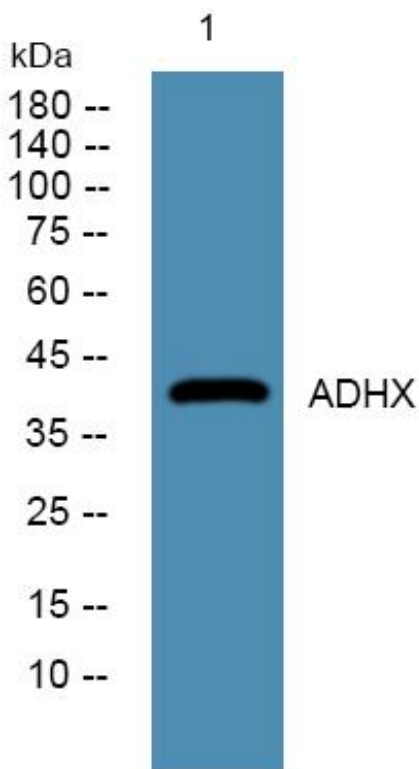
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using ADHX Monoclonal Antibody