Product Name: Recombinant Human ADH7 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH0032

Summary

Name	Alcohol dehydrogenase class 4 mu/sigma chain/ADH7
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Alcohol Dehydrogenase Class 4 Mu/Sigma Chain is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Phe386 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P40394
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	42.5 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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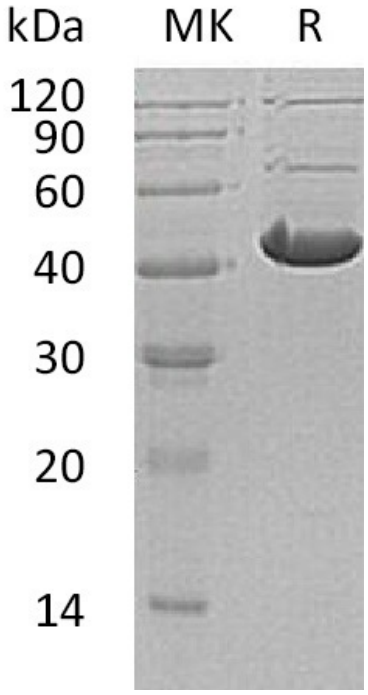

Alternative Names

Alcohol Dehydrogenase Class 4 Mu/Sigma Chain; Alcohol Dehydrogenase Class IV Mu/Sigma Chain; Gastric Alcohol Dehydrogenase; Retinol Dehydrogenase; ADH7

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) 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.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.