

**Product Name: ADH5 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: AMRe01611**



## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	ADH5 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Monoclonal antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB,IHC-P,IP
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% protective protein
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity Purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	ADH5
<b>Alternative Names</b>	FDH; ADHX; ADH-3; FALDH; GSNOR; GSH-FDH; HEL-S-60p
<b>Gene ID</b>	128
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P11766.

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB: 1:500-1:1000 IHC: 1:50-1:100 IP: 1:20
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	Calculated MW: 40 kDa; Observed MW: 40 kDa

## Background

Class-III ADH is remarkably ineffective in oxidizing ethanol, but it readily catalyzes the oxidation of long-chain primary

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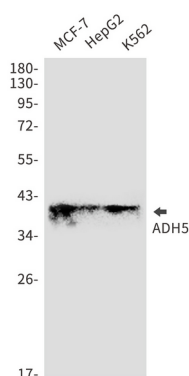


alcohols and the oxidation of S-(hydroxymethyl) glutathione. Miscellaneous There are 7 different ADH's isozymes in human: three belongs to class-I: alpha, beta, and gamma, one to class-II: pi, one to class-III: chi, one to class-IV: ADH7 and one to class-V: ADH6.

## Research Area

Cell Biology

## Image Data



Western blot analysis of ADH5 in MCF-7, HepG2, K562 lysates using ADH5 antibody.

## Note

For research use only.