

# ADH7 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP51719

## Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P40394</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	41481

## Additional Information

Gene ID	131
Other Names	Alcohol dehydrogenase class 4 mu/sigma chain, Alcohol dehydrogenase class IV mu/sigma chain, Gastric alcohol dehydrogenase, Retinol dehydrogenase, ADH7
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

## Protein Information

Name	ADH7 ( <a href="#">HGNC:256</a> )
Function	Catalyzes the NAD-dependent oxidation of all-trans-retinol, alcohol, and omega-hydroxy fatty acids and their derivatives (PubMed: <a href="#">15369820</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">16787387</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">9600267</a> ). Oxidizes preferentially all trans-retinol, all-trans-4-hydroxyretinol, 9-cis- retinol, 2-hexenol, and long chain omega-hydroxy fatty acids such as juniperic acid (PubMed: <a href="#">15369820</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">16787387</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">9600267</a> ). In vitro can also catalyze the NADH-dependent reduction of all-trans- retinal and aldehydes and their derivatives (PubMed: <a href="#">15369820</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">16787387</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">9600267</a> ). Reduces preferentially all trans- retinal, all-trans-4-oxoretinal and hexanal (PubMed: <a href="#">15369820</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">16787387</a> ). Catalyzes in the oxidative direction with higher efficiency (PubMed: <a href="#">15369820</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">16787387</a> ). Therefore may participate in retinoid metabolism, fatty acid omega-oxidation, and elimination of cytotoxic aldehydes produced by lipid peroxidation (PubMed: <a href="#">15369820</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">16787387</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">9600267</a> ).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm.

**Tissue Location**

Preferentially expressed in stomach.

**Background**

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Could function in retinol oxidation for 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.

**References**

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