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ADH6 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98878

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	P28332
Other Accession	P28332
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	39073
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ADH6
Epitope Specificity	11-110/368
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the zinc-containing alcohol dehydrogenase family. Class-V subfamily.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	ADH6 (alcohol dehydrogenase 6), also known as ADH-5, is a 368 amino acid member of the class V zinc-containing alcohol dehydrogenase family. This family of enzymes functions to metabolize a wide variety of substrates such as retinol, hydroxysteroids, ethanol, aliphatic alcohols and lipid peroxidation products. Localized to the cytoplasm and expressed in the stomach and liver, ADH6 catalyzes the reversible oxidation of alcohols to their corresponding aldehydes or ketones and is able to bind two zinc ions as cofactors. ADH6 contains a glucocorticoid response element upstream of its 5' UTR which is thought to be a steroid binding site, suggesting that expression of ADH6 may be under hormonal control. Multiple isoforms of ADH6 exist due to alternative splicing events.

Additional Information

Gene ID	130
Other Names	ADH-5; ADH6_HUMAN; ADH6; 1.1.1.1; ADH6_RAT; alcohol dehydrogenase 6 (class V)
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	ADH6
Function	Alcohol dehydrogenase (PubMed: 1755855). Catalyzes the NAD- dependent oxidation of primary alcohols to the corresponding aldehydes (PubMed:1755855). Oxidizes secondary alcohols to the corresponding ketones (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm.
Tissue Location	Stomach and liver..

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.