

Anti-ALCOHOL DEHYDROGENASE (Yeast) (RABBIT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated
Alcohol Dehydrogenase Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated
Catalog # ASR4651**Specification****Anti-ALCOHOL DEHYDROGENASE (Yeast) (RABBIT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Product Information**

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Peroxidase (Horseradish)
Target Species	Yeast
Reactivity	Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, IHC, E, IP, I, LCI
Application Note	Anti-Alcohol Dehydrogenase Peroxidase Conjugated Antibody has been tested by ELISA and western blot and is suitable in immunohistochemistry. Optimal titers are to be optimized by researchers.
Physical State	Lyophilized
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Alcohol Dehydrogenase [Yeast]
Reconstitution Volume	100 µL
Reconstitution Buffer	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
Stabilizer	10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - Immunoglobulin and Protease free
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Gentamicin Sulfate. Do NOT add Sodium Azide!

Anti-ALCOHOL DEHYDROGENASE (Yeast) (RABBIT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Additional Information**Gene ID** 854068**Other Names**
2538902**Purity**

Alcohol Dehydrogenase is an IgG fraction antibody purified from monospecific antiserum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Peroxidase, anti-Rabbit Serum as well as purified and partially purified Alcohol Dehydrogenase [Yeast]. Cross reactivity against Alcohol Dehydrogenase from other sources is unknown.

Storage Condition

Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted

liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-ALCOHOL DEHYDROGENASE (Yeast) (RABBIT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Protein Information

Name ADH1

Synonyms ADC1 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:6985717}

Function

Preferentially fermentative isozyme that reduces acetaldehyde to ethanol during the fermentation of glucose. Major enzyme required for the conversion of acetaldehyde to ethanol (Probable) (PubMed:22094012). Plays a key role in the carbohydrate metabolism through the regeneration of NAD(+) from glycolytic NADH (Probable). In the reverse reaction, preferentially catalyzes the conversion of primary unbranched alcohols to their corresponding aldehydes. Also shows activity toward secondary alcohols (Probable). Most active with ethanol, and its activity decreases as the size of the alcohol is increased (PubMed:8463307).

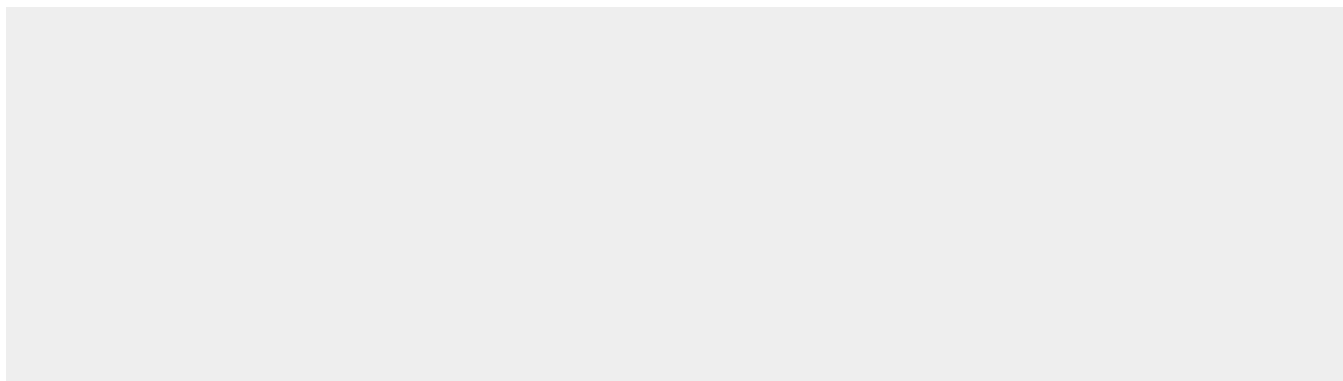
Cellular Location

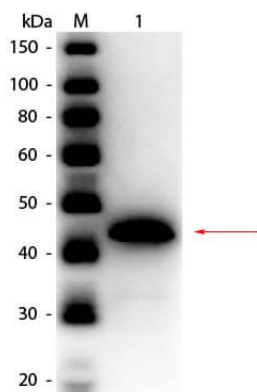
Cytoplasm.

Anti-ALCOHOL DEHYDROGENASE (Yeast) (RABBIT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-ALCOHOL DEHYDROGENASE (Yeast) (RABBIT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Images



Western Blot of Rabbit anti-Alcohol Dehydrogenase (Yeast) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated. Lane 1: Alcohol Dehydrogenase (yeast). Load: 50 ng per lane. Primary antibody: Rabbit anti-Alcohol Dehydrogenase (Yeast) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated at 1:1,000 overnight at 4°C. Secondary antibody: n/a. Block: MB-070 for 30 min at RT. Predicted/Observed size: 37 kDa, 45 kDa for Alcohol Dehydrogenase (yeast).

Anti-ALCOHOL DEHYDROGENASE (Yeast) (RABBIT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Background

Alcohol Dehydrogenases (ADH) are a group of dehydrogenase enzymes that occur in many organisms and facilitate the interconversion between alcohols and aldehydes or ketones with the reduction of nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD⁺ to NADH). In humans and many other animals, they serve to break down alcohols that otherwise are toxic, and they also participate in generation of useful aldehyde, ketone, or alcohol groups during biosynthesis of various metabolites.