

Product datasheet for **AR50296PU-N**

Alcohol dehydrogenase 5 / ADH5 (1-374, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Alcohol dehydrogenase 5 / ADH5 (1-374, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.5 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSHEMANEVI KCKAAVAWEA GKPLSIEEIE VAPPKAHEVR IKIATAVCH TDAYTLGAD PEGCFPVILG HEGAGIVESV GEGVTKLKAG DTVIPLYIPQ CGECKFCLNP KTNLCQKIRV TQKGGLMPDG TSRFTCKGKT ILHYMGSTSF SEYTVVADIS VAKIDPLAPL DKVCLLGCGI STGYGAAVNT AKLEPGSVCA VFGLGGVGLA VIMGCKVAGA SRIIGVDINK DKFARAKEFG ATECINPQDF SKPIQEVLEIE MTDGGVDYSF ECIGNVKVMR AALEACHKGW GSVVVGVAA SGEEIATRPF QLVGTGRWKG TAFGGWKSVE SVPKLVSEYM SKKIKVDEFV THNLSFDEIN KAFELMHSGK SIRTVVKI
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	42.3 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>90% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 7.5) containing 20% glycerol 0.1M NaCl, 1 mM DTT
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human ADH5 protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_000662
Locus ID:	128
UniProt ID:	P11766 , Q6IRT1
Cytogenetics:	4q23



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Synonyms: ADH-3; ADHX; AMEDS; BMFS7; FALDH; FDH; GSH-FDH; GSNOR; HEL-S-60p

Summary: This gene encodes a member of the alcohol dehydrogenase family. Members of this family metabolize a wide variety of substrates, including ethanol, retinol, other aliphatic alcohols, hydroxysteroids, and lipid peroxidation products. The encoded protein forms a homodimer. It has virtually no activity for ethanol oxidation, but exhibits high activity for oxidation of long-chain primary alcohols and for oxidation of S-hydroxymethyl-glutathione, a spontaneous adduct between formaldehyde and glutathione. This enzyme is an important component of cellular metabolism for the elimination of formaldehyde, a potent irritant and sensitizing agent that causes lacrymation, rhinitis, pharyngitis, and contact dermatitis. The human genome contains several non-transcribed pseudogenes related to this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Protein Pathways: Drug metabolism - cytochrome P450, Fatty acid metabolism, Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis, Metabolic pathways, Metabolism of xenobiotics by cytochrome P450, Methane metabolism, Retinol metabolism, Tyrosine metabolism

Product images:

