

## Product datasheet for TP324304

### ADH7 (NM\_000673) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human alcohol dehydrogenase 7 (class IV), mu or sigma polypeptide (ADH7), 20 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC224304 protein sequence <b>Red</b> =Cloning site <b>Green</b> =Tags(s)

MFAEIQIQDKDRMGTAGKVIKCKAAVLWEQKQPFSEIEIEVAPPKTKEVRIKILATGICRTDDHVIKGTM  
VSKFPPVIVGHEATGIVESIGEGVTTVKPGDKVIPLFLPQCRECNACRNPDGNLCIRSDITGRGVLADGTT  
RFTCKGKPVHHFMNTSTFTEYTVDESSVAKIDDAAPPEKVCLIGCGFSTGYGAAVKTKVKPGSTCVVF  
GLGGVGLSVIMGCKSAGASRIIGIDLNKDKFEKAMAVGATECISPDKSTKPISEVLSEMTGNNVGYTFEV  
IGHLETMIDALASCHMNYGTSVWVGVPSSAKMLTYDPMMLLFTGRTWKGCVFGGLKSRDDVPKLVTEFLAK  
KFDLDQLITHVLPFKKISEGFELLNSGQSIRTVLTF

**TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV**

Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	41.3 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<u><a href="#">NP_000664</a></u>



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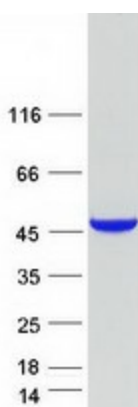
Locus ID: 131  
UniProt ID: [P40394](#)  
RefSeq Size: 2307  
Cytogenetics: 4q23  
RefSeq ORF: 1158  
Synonyms: ADH4

**Summary:** This gene encodes class IV alcohol dehydrogenase 7 mu or sigma subunit, which is 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 enzyme encoded by this gene is inefficient in ethanol oxidation, but is the most active as a retinol dehydrogenase; thus it may participate in the synthesis of retinoic acid, a hormone important for cellular differentiation. The expression of this gene is much more abundant in stomach than liver, thus differing from the other known gene family members. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009]

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome

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

### Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified ADH7 protein (Cat# TP324304). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with ADH7 cDNA clone (Cat# [RC224304]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).