Creative Enzymes®

Alcohol dehydrogenase from E. coli, Recombinant

Cat. No. NATE-0803

Lot. No. (See product label)

Introduction

Description	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. In yeast, plants, and many bacteria, some alcohol dehydrogenases catalyze the opposite reaction as part of fermentation to ensure a constant supply of NAD+.
Synonyms	aldehyde reductase; ADH; alcohol dehydrogenase (NAD); aliphatic alcohol dehydrogenase; ethanol dehydrogenase; NAD-dependent alcohol dehydrogenase; NAD-specific aromatic alcohol dehydrogenase; NADH-alcohol dehydrogenase; NADH-aldehyde dehydrogenase; primary alcohol dehydrogenase; yeast alcohol dehydrogenase; EC 1.1.1.1

Product Information

Source	E. coli
Form	Liquid
EC Number	EC 1.1.1.1
CAS No.	9031-72-5
Molecular Weight	~ 38.6kD
Activity	~ 10 U/mg protein
Unit Definition	One Unit is defined as the amount of enzyme required to oxidise one µmole of ethanol per minute, in the presence of NAD+, in potassium pyrophosphate buffer at pH 8.5 and 25°C.

Storage and Shipping Information

Storage	4°C