Product Datasheet

ALDOB Antibody

Catalog No: #34688

Package Size: #34688-1 50ul #34688-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

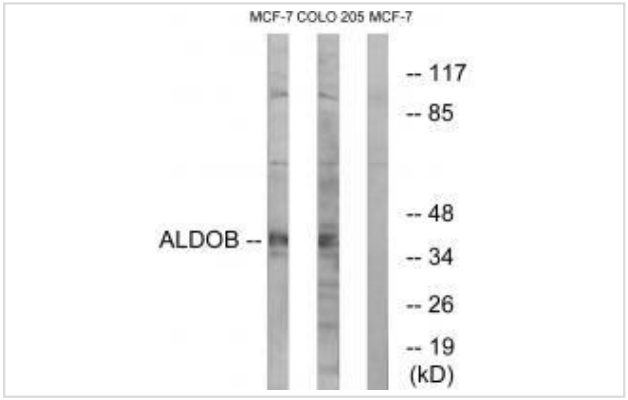
Description

Product Name	ALDOB Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total ALDOB protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthesized peptide derived from internal of human ALDOB.
Target Name	ALDOB
Other Names	ALDB; ALDOB; ALFB; EC 4.1.2.13; Fructose-bisphosphate aldolase B
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: P05062NCBI Gene ID: 229
Uniprot	P05062
GeneID	229;
SDS-PAGE MW	39kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

Western blotting: 1:500~1:3000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from MCF-7 cells and HUVEC cells, using ALDOB antibody #34688.

Background

Fructose-1,6-bisphosphate aldolase (EC 4.1.2.13) is a tetrameric glycolytic enzyme that catalyzes the reversible conversion of fructose-1,6-bisphosphate to glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate and dihydroxyacetone phosphate. Vertebrates have 3 aldolase isozymes which are distinguished by their electrophoretic and catalytic properties. Differences indicate that aldolases A, B, and C are distinct proteins, the products of a family of related 'housekeeping' genes exhibiting developmentally regulated expression of the different isozymes. The developing embryo produces aldolase A, which is produced in even greater amounts in adult muscle where it can be as much as 5% of total cellular protein. In adult liver, kidney and intestine, aldolase A expression is repressed and aldolase B is produced. In brain and other nervous tissue, aldolase A and C are expressed about equally. There is a high degree of homology between aldolase A and C. Defects in ALDOB cause hereditary fructose intolerance.

Paolella G., Nucleic Acids Res. 12:7401-7410(1984).
Sakakibara M., Nucleic Acids Res. 13:5055-5069(1985).
Rottmann W.H., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 81:2738-2742(1984).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only