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Datasheet

ALDOB purified MaxPab mouse polyclonal antibody (B01P)

Catalog Number: H00000229-B01P

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Mouse polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human ALDOB protein.

Immunogen: ALDOB (NP_000026.2, 1 a.a. ~ 364 a.a) full-length human protein.

Sequence:
MAHRFPALTQEQKKELSEIAQSIVANGKGILAADESVG
TMGNRLQRIKVENTEENRRQFREILFSVDSSINQSIGG
VILFHETLYQKDSQGKLFRNILKEKGIVVGIKLDQGGAP
LAGTNKETTIQGLDGLSERCAQYKKDGVDFGKWRAVL
RIADQCPSSLAIQENANALARYASICQQNGLVPIVEPEV
IPDGDHDLEHCQYVTEKVLAAVYKALNDHHVYLEGTLL
KPNMVTAGHACTKKYTPEQVAMATVTALHRTVPAAVP
GICFLSGGMSEEDATLNLNAINLCPLPKPWKLSFSYGR
ALQASALAAWGGKAANKEATQEAFMKRAMANCQAAK
GQYVHTGSSGAASTQSLFTACYTY

Host: Mouse

Reactivity: Human

Applications: Det Ab, WB-Ti, WB-Tr
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Storage Buffer: In 1x PBS, pH 7.4

Storage Instruction: Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 229

Gene Symbol: ALDOB

Gene Alias: -

Gene Summary: 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. [provided by RefSeq]