

Datasheet

ALDOA polyclonal antibody

Catalog Number: PAB2569

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of ALDOA.

Immunogen: A synthetic peptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to C-terminus of human ALDOA.

Host: Rabbit

Reactivity: Human

Applications: IHC-P, WB-Ti

(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

Form: Liquid

Purification: Ammonium sulfate precipitation

Recommend Usage: Western Blot (1:1000)

Immunohistochemistry (1:10-50)

The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In PBS (0.09% sodium azide)

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 226

Gene Symbol: ALDOA

Gene Alias: ALDA, MGC10942, MGC17716, MGC17767

Gene Summary: This gene product, Aldolase A (fructose-bisphosphate aldolase) is a glycolytic enzyme that catalyzes the reversible conversion of fructose-1,6-bisphosphate to glyceraldehyde

3-phosphate and dihydroxyacetone phosphate. Three aldolase isozymes (A, B, and C), encoded by three different genes, are differentially expressed during development. Aldolase A is found in the developing embryo and is produced in even greater amounts in adult muscle. Aldolase A expression is repressed in adult liver, kidney and intestine and similar to aldolase C levels in brain and other nervous tissue. Aldolase A deficiency has been associated with myopathy and hemolytic anemia. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants which encode the same protein. [provided by RefSeq]

References:

1. Evolutionary conserved N-terminal region of human muscle fructose 1,6-bisphosphatase regulates its activity and the interaction with aldolase. Gizak A, Maciaszczyk E, Dzugaj A, Eschrich K, Rakus D. Proteins. 2008 Jul;72(1):209-16.
2. Involvement of aldolase A in X-ray resistance of human HeLa and UV(r)-1 cells. Lu J, Suzuki T, Satoh M, Chen S, Tomonaga T, Nomura F, Suzuki N. Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2008 May 9;369(3):948-52. Epub 2008 Mar 5.
3. VDAC2 and aldolase A identified as membrane proteins of K562 cells with increased expression under iron deprivation. Valis K, Neubauerova J, Man P, Pompach P, Vohradsky J, Kovar J. Mol Cell Biochem. 2008 Apr;311(1-2):225-31. Epub 2008 Feb 17.