ALDOB (16Y12) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog# UZ-MA00126

Product information

产品货号	UZ-MA00126
别名	ALDB; ALDO2
产品名称	ALDOB (16Y12) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
类别	抗体产品
推荐应用	WB,IHC-P,IP,IF-P
反应种属	Human,Mouse,Rat
存储缓冲液	Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% New type preservative N and 0.05% BSA.
免疫原	A synthetic peptide of human ALDOB
稀释度	WB 1:1000, IHC-P/IF-P 1:20-1:100, IP 1:20
参考分子量	40kDa
预测分子量	40kDa
运输及保存条件	-20°C/1 year
宿主	Rabbit
同种型	IgG
背景介绍	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, Dec 2008]
纯化	Affinity Purification
Uniprot ID	P05062
Clonality	Monoclonal