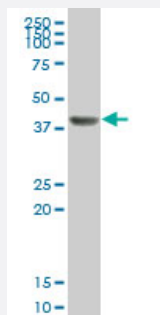


# ALDOB polyclonal antibody (A01)

Catalog # H00000229-A01

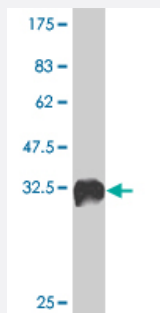
Size 50 uL

## Applications



### Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

ALDOB polyclonal antibody (A01). Western Blot analysis of ALDOB expression in human ovarian cancer.



Western Blot detection against Immunogen (35.24 KDa) .

## Specification

Product Description	Mouse polyclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant ALDOB.
Immunogen	ALDOB (NP_000026, 88 a.a. ~ 170 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag.
Sequence	DSQGKLFNRNLIKKEGIVVGIKLDQGGAPLAGTNKETTIQGLDGLSERCAQYKKDGVDFGKWRAVL RIADQCPSSLAIQENANA
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (98); Rat (99)

**Quality Control Testing**

Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein.  
Western Blot detection against Immunogen (35.24 KDa) .

**Storage Buffer**

50 % glycerol

**Storage Instruction**

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

## Applications

- Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

ALDOB polyclonal antibody (A01). Western Blot analysis of ALDOB expression in human ovarian cancer.

[Protocol Download](#)

- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

## Gene Info — ALDOB

**Entrez GeneID**

[229](#)

**GeneBank Accession#**

[NM\\_000035](#)

**Protein Accession#**

[NP\\_000026](#)

**Gene Name**

ALDOB

**Gene Alias**

-

**Gene Description**

aldolase B, fructose-bisphosphate

**Omim ID**

[229600](#)

**Gene Ontology**

[Hyperlink](#)

**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]

**Other Designations**

OTTHUMP00000021803|aldolase 2|aldolase B, fructose-bisphosphatase

**Pathway**

- [Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from histidine and purine](#)
- [Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from ornithine](#)
- [Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from shikimate pathway](#)
- [Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from terpenoid and polyketide](#)
- [Biosynthesis of phenylpropanoids](#)
- [Biosynthesis of plant hormones](#)
- [Biosynthesis of terpenoids and steroids](#)
- [Carbon fixation in photosynthetic organisms](#)
- [Fructose and mannose metabolism](#)
- [Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis](#)
- [Metabolic pathways](#)
- [Pentose phosphate pathway](#)

**Disease**

- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Fructose Intolerance](#)

- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Hepatitis C](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Viremia](#)