

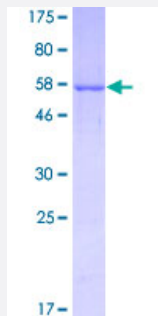
Full-Length

ALDOB (Human) Recombinant Protein (P01)

Catalog # H00000229-P01

Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description

Human ALDOB full-length ORF (AAH29399, 1 a.a. - 316 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.

Sequence

MAHRFPALTQEQKKELSEIAQSVANGKGILAADESVGTMGNRLQRIKVENTEENRRQFREILFSV
DSSINQSIGGVILFHETLYQKDSQGKLFNRILKEKGIVGKLDQGGAPLAGTNKETTIQGLDGLSER
CAQYKKGVDGFGKWRAVLRIADQCPSSLPIQENANALARYASICQQNGLVPVEPEVIPDGDHDL
EHCQYVTEKVLAAVYKALNDHHVYLEGTLKPNMVTAGHACTKKYTPEQVAMATVTALHRTVPAA
VPGICFLSGGMSEEDATLNLNAINLCPLPKPWKLSFSGVARLQTRRQPRLL

Host

Wheat Germ (in vitro)

Theoretical MW (kDa)

60.5

Interspecies Antigen Sequence

Mouse (96); Rat (96)

Preparation Method

[in vitro wheat germ expression system](#)

Purification

Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow

Quality Control Testing

12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.

Storage Buffer

50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.

Storage Instruction

Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note

Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — ALDOB

Entrez GeneID[229](#)**GeneBank Accession#**[BC029399](#)**Protein Accession#**[AAH29399](#)**Gene Name**

ALDOB

Gene Alias

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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](#)