

DNAxPAb

Hard-to-Find
Antibody

ALDOB DNAxPab

Catalog # H00000229-W01P

Size 200 ug

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human ALDOB DNA using DNAx™ Immune technology.
Technology	DNAx™ Immune
Immunogen	Full-length human DNA
Sequence	MAHRFPALTQEKKELSEIAQSVANGKGILAADESVGTMGNRLQRIKVENTEENRRQFREILFSV DSSINQSIGGVILFHETLYQKDSQGKLFERNILKEKGIVGKLDQGGAPLAGTNKETTIQGLDGLSER CAQYKKDGVDFGKWRAVLRIADQCPSSLAIQENANALARYASICQQNGLVPIVEPEVIPDGDHDL EHCQYVTEKVLAAVYKALNDHHVYLEGTLLKPNMVTAGHACTKKYTPEQVAMATVTALHRTVPAA VPGICFLSGGMSEEDATLNLNAINLCPLPKPWKLSFSYGRALQASALAAWGGKAANKEATQEAF MKRAMANCQAAKGQYVHTGSSGAASTQSLFTACYTY
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (96); Rat (96)
Purification	Protein A
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- Immunofluorescence (Transfected cell)
- Flow Cytometry (Transfected cell)

Gene Info — ALDOB

Entrez GeneID [229](#)

GeneBank Accession# [NM_000035.2](#)

Protein Accession# [NP_000026.2](#)

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](#)