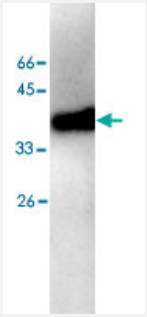
ALDOB monoclonal antibody, clone 10

Catalog # MAB9949 Size 100 ug

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of HEK293 whole cell lystae with ALDOB monoclonal antibody, clone 10 (Cat # MAB9949) at 1:500 dilution.

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length recombinant ALDOB.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to full length human ALDOB.
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Specificity	It can expression in HEK293 whole cell lysate.
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification
Isotype	IgG2a
Recommend Usage	Western blot (1:500) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In Citrate-Tris-HCl buffer, pH 7.0 (0.02% Proclin 300)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

  Western blot analysis of HEK293 whole cell lystae with ALDOB monoclonal antibody, clone 10 (Cat # MAB9949) at 1:500 dilution.

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — ALDOB

Entrez GeneID	229
GeneBank Accession#	NM_000035
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 catalyze s the reversible conversion of fructose-1,6-bisphosphate to glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate and dihy droxyacetone phosphate. Vertebrates have 3 aldolase isozymes which are distinguished by their electrophoretic and catalytic properties. Differences indicate that aldolases A, B, and C are distin ct proteins, the products of a family of related 'housekeeping' genes exhibiting developmentally re gulated 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 cellul ar protein. In adult liver, kidney and intestine, aldolase A expression is repressed and aldolase B i s produced. In brain and other nervous tissue, aldolase A and C are expressed about equally. The re is a high degree of homology between aldolase A and C. Defects in ALDOB cause hereditary f ructose 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