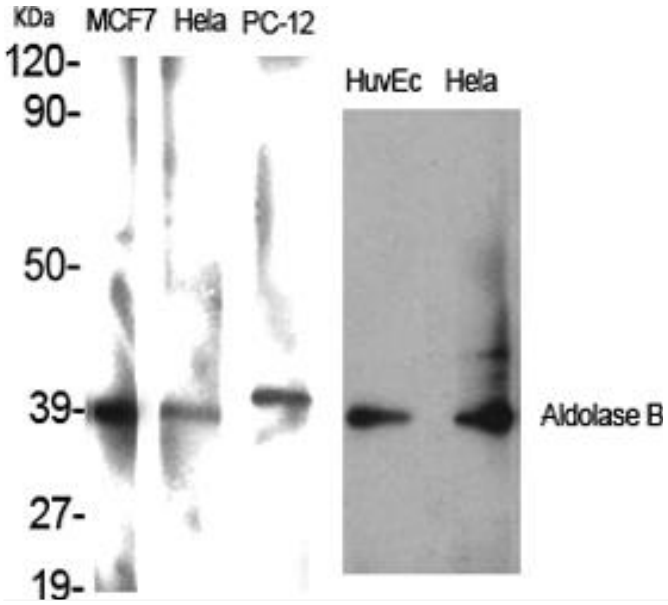
Aldolase B Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-02493
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	ALDOB
Protein Name	Fructose-bisphosphate aldolase B
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ALDOB. AA range:111-160
Specificity	Aldolase B Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Aldolase B protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	ALDOB; ALDB; Fructose-bisphosphate aldolase B; Liver-type aldolase
Observed Band	39kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriolar satellite .
Tissue Specificity	Kidney,
Function	catalytic activity:D-fructose 1,6-bisphosphate = glycerone phosphate + D-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate.,disease:Defects in ALDOB are the cause of hereditary fructose intolerance (HFI) [MIM:229600]. HFI is an autosomal recessive disease that results in an inability to metabolize fructose and related sugars. Complete exclusion of fructose results in dramatic recovery; however, if not treated properly, HFI subjects suffer episodes of hypoglycemia, general ill condition, and risk of death the remainder of life.,miscellaneous:In vertebrates, three forms of this ubiquitous glycolytic enzyme are found, aldolase A in muscle, aldolase B in liver and aldolase C in brain.,pathway:Carbohydrate degradation; glycolysis; D-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate and glycerone phosphate from D-glucose: step 4.,pathway:Carbohydrate degradation; glycolysis;

	D-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate and glycerone phosphate from D-gluc
Background	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
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Aldolase B Monoclonal Antibody