ALDOB Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-12963**

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of human ALDOB
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

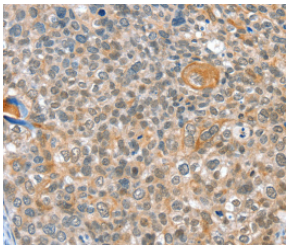
Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:50-1:200

Data

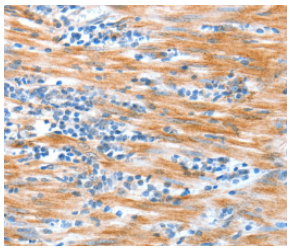


Western Blot analysis of Mouse liver tissue using ALDOB Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200

Calculated-MW:39 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cervical cancer using ALDOB Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:40



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus cancer using ALDOB Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:40

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web: www.elabscience.com
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

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.

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