



Aldolase B Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-02493
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	ALDOB
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ALDOB. AA range:111-160
Specificity	Aldolase B Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Aldolase B protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Liver-type aldolase;Fructose-bisphosphate aldolase B;EC:4.1.2.13;ALDB; Aldolase B;ALDOB
Observed Band	39kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	39kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriolar satellite .
Tissue Specificity	Kidney,
Function	catalytic activity:D-fructose 1,6-bisphosphate = glyceraldehyde 3-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 glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate from D-



glucose: step 4., pathway: Carbohydrate degradation; glycolysis; D-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate and glyceraldehyde phosphate from D-glucose

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

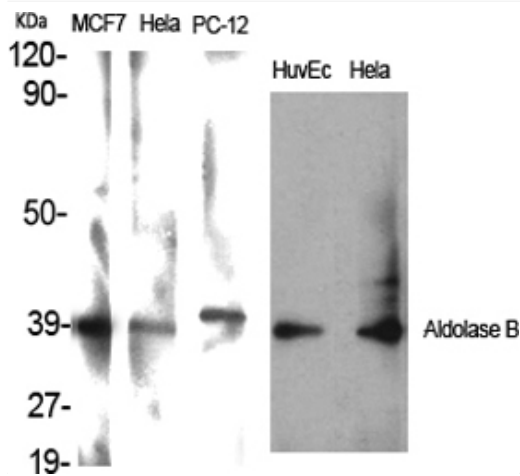
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

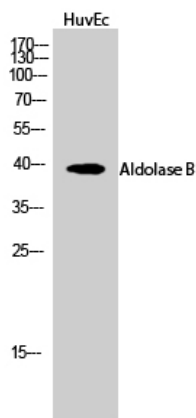
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



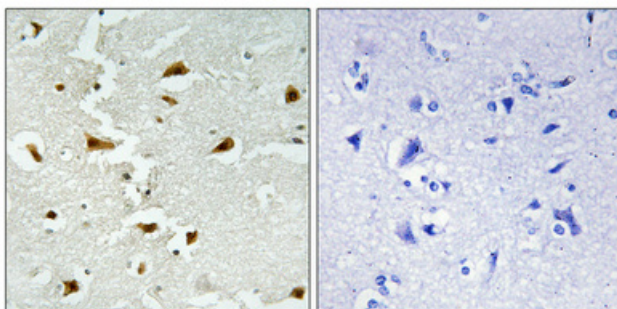
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Aldolase B Polyclonal Antibody



Western Blot analysis of HuvEc cells using Aldolase B Polyclonal Antibody

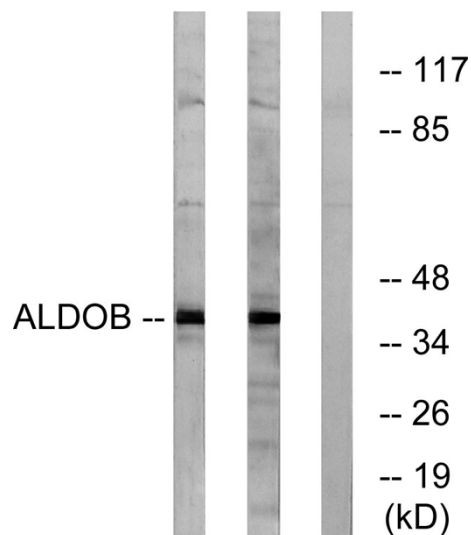


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100 (4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA, pH 8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative control (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



MCF-7 COLO 205 MCF-7

Western blot analysis of lysates from MCF-7 and HUVEC cells, using ALDOB Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from 293 cells using ALDOB antibody.

