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ALDOB (YD12816) Rabbit mAb

货号: AYD15711

产品信息

反应	Human, Mouse, Rat
宿主	Rabbit
克隆性	Monoclonal
预测反应	
应用	WB IHC IP
推荐浓度	
理论分子量	39kDa
实测分子量	
形式	Liquid
保存条件	Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.75% BSA,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
偶联物	Unconjugated
阳性对照	Mouse liver,Rat liver,Rat kidney
细胞定位	Cytoplasm, cytosol, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriolar satellite
纯化	亲和纯化

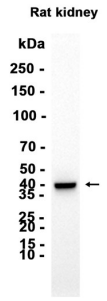
抗原信息

抗原信息	

靶点信息

研究背景	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.
基因ID	229
基因名	ALDOB
Swiss	P05062 (https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/P05062/entry)
别名	ALDOB (YD12816),ALDOB (YD12816) Rabbit mAb,ALDOB,Liver-type aldolase,ALDB

产品验证



实验步骤

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