

兔抗 ALDOB 多克隆抗体

中文名称：兔抗 ALDOB 多克隆抗体

英文名称：Anti-ALDOB rabbit polyclonal antibody

别名：ALDB; ALDO2

相关类别：一抗

储存：冷冻（-20℃）

宿主：Rabbit

抗原：ALDOB

反应种属：Human, Mouse, Rat

标记物：Unconjugate

克隆类型：rabbit polyclonal

技术规格

WB Recommended dilution:	500-2000
WB Positive control:	Mouse liver tissue
WB Predicted band size:	39 kDa
IHC Recommend dilution:	50-200
IHC positive control:	Human cervical cancer and Human esophagus cancer
ELISA Recommended dilution:	2000-5000
SwissProt:	P05062
Synonyms :	ALDB; ALDO2
Full name:	Aldolase B, fructose-bisphosphate
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide of human ALDOB
Name of antibody:	ALDOB

Applications:	ELISA, WB, IHC
Background:	<p>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.</p>



