10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

ALDOB Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP18830a

Specification

ALDOB Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P05062
Other Accession	P00884, P79226, Q91Y97, Q3T0S5, NP_000026.2, P52210
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Bovine, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat, Sheep**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**39473**
Antigen Region	**31-60**

ALDOB Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 229

Other Names
Fructose-bisphosphate aldolase B, Liver-type aldolase, ALDOB, ALDB

Target/Specificity
This ALDOB antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 31-60 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human ALDOB.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
ALDOB Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ALDOB Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name ALDOB {ECO:0000303|PubMed:15880727, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:417}

Function Catalyzes the aldol cleavage of fructose 1,6-biphosphate to form two triosephosphates dihydroxyacetone phosphate and D- glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate in glycolysis as well as the reverse stereospecific aldol addition reaction in gluconeogenesis. In fructolysis, metabolizes fructose 1-phosphate derived from the phosphorylation of dietary fructose by fructokinase into dihydroxyacetone phosphate and D-glyceraldehyde (PubMed:10970798, PubMed:12205126, PubMed:20848650). Acts as an adapter independently of its enzymatic activity, exerts a tumor suppressor role by stabilizing the ternary complex with G6PD and TP53 to inhibit G6PD activity and keep oxidative pentose phosphate metabolism in check (PubMed:35122041).

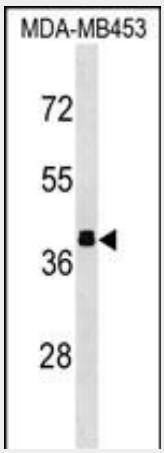
Cellular Location
Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriolar satellite

ALDOB Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

ALDOB Antibody (N-term) - Images



ALDOB Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP18830a) western blot analysis in MDA-MB453 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the ALDOB antibody detected the ALDOB protein (arrow).

ALDOB Antibody (N-term) - 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 degree of homology between aldolase A and C. Defects in ALDOB cause hereditary fructose intolerance. [provided by RefSeq].

ALDOB Antibody (N-term) - References

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Coffee, E.M., et al. J. Inherit. Metab. Dis. 33(1):33-42(2010)
Segat, L., et al. J. Gastroenterol. Hepatol. 24(12):1840-1846(2009)
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