

Product datasheet for **AP20105BT-N**

ALDOA Sheep Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, ID, IF, IP, R, WB
Recommended Dilution:	This product is intended for use in precipitating and non-precipitating antibody-binding assays such as e.g., ELISA and Western blotting and Immunofluorescence or Histochemical techniques (1/200-1/1,000).
Reactivity:	Rabbit
Host:	Sheep
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Aldolase isolated and purified from Rabbit muscle. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.
Specificity:	The reagents were evaluated for potency, purity and specificity using most or all of the following techniques: Immunoelectrophoresis, Cross-Immunoelectrophoresis, single Radial Immunodiffusion (Ouchterlony), block titration, ELISA, Immunoblotting and Enzyme Inhibition. Cross-reactivities against enzymes of other sources may occur but have not been determined. Recognizes Aldolase.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives and foreign proteins. Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized IgG fraction. Label: Conjugation Procedure: A proprietary technique for the binding to biotin is used, followed by several purification steps. After each step activity and specificity are tested in a variety of techniques. The conjugate is lyophilized to assure stability and long shelf life Molar ratio: ~8.1
Reconstitution Method:	Restore by adding 1.0 ml of sterile distilled water.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Ammonium Sulphate Precipitation and Ion Exchange Chromatography.
Conjugation:	Biotin



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Storage:	Store the antibody lyophilized at 2-8°C and reconstituted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 100009055 Rabbit P00883
Background:	This gene product, Aldolase A (fructose bisphosphate aldolase) is a glycolytic enzyme that catalyzes the reversible conversion of fructose-1,6-bisphosphate to glyceraldehyde 3 phosphate and dihydroxyacetone phosphate. Three aldolase isozymes (A, B, and C), encoded by three different genes, are differentially expressed during development. Aldolase A is found in the developing embryo and is produced in even greater amounts in adult muscle. Aldolase A expression is repressed in adult liver, kidney and intestine and similar to aldolase C levels in brain and other nervous tissue. Aldolase A deficiency has been associated with myopathy and hemolytic anemia. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants which encode the same protein.
Synonyms:	ALDA, NY-LU-1, Muscle-type aldolase