

## Product datasheet for **AR50229PU-N**

### Aldolase B / ALDOB (1-364, His-tag) Human Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Aldolase B / ALDOB (1-364, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.5 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	<u>MGSSHHHHHH</u> <u>SSGLVPRGSH</u> <u>MGSHMAHRFP</u> ALTQEKKEL SEIAQSIVAN GKGILAADES VGTMGNRLQR IKVENTEENR RQFREILFSV DSSINQSIGG VILFHETLYQ KDSQGKLFNR ILKEKGIVVG IKLDQGGAPL AGTNKETTIQ GLDGLSERCA QYKKGVDVDFG KWRVAVLRIAD QCPSSLAIQE NANALARYAS ICQQNGLVPI VEPEVIPDGD HDLEHCQYVT EKVLAAVYKA LNDHHVYLEG TLLKPNMVTA GHACTKKYTP EQVAMATVTA LHRTVPAAVP GICFLSGGMS EEDATLNLNA INLCPLPKPW KLSFSYGRAL QASALAAWGG KAAKKEATQE AFMKRAMANC QAAKGQYVHT GSSGAASTQS LFTACYTY
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	42 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 1 mM DTT, 10% glycerol, 0.1M NaCl
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human ALDOB protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_000026</u>
Locus ID:	229
UniProt ID:	<u>P05062</u> , <u>A0A024R145</u>
Cytogenetics:	9q31.1



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**Synonyms:** ALDB; ALDO2

**Summary:** 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, Dec 2008]

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome

**Protein Pathways:** Fructose and mannose metabolism, Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis, Metabolic pathways, Pentose phosphate pathway

**Product images:**

