

Product datasheet for **RC220062L3V**

ALDOB (NM_000035) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	ALDOB (NM_000035) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ALDOB
Synonyms:	ALDB; ALDO2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000035
ORF Size:	1092 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC220062).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_000035.2
RefSeq Size:	1669 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1095 bp
Locus ID:	229
UniProt ID:	P05062
Cytogenetics:	9q31.1
Domains:	glycolytic_enzy
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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Protein Pathways:	Fructose and mannose metabolism, Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis, Metabolic pathways, Pentose phosphate pathway
MW:	39.3 kDa
Gene Summary:	<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. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2008]</p>