

Product datasheet for **TP760654**

ALDOB (NM_000035) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

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| Product Type: | Recombinant Proteins |
| Description: | Purified recombinant protein of human aldolase B, fructose-bisphosphate (ALDOB), full length, with N-terminal HIS tag, expressed in E.Coli, 50ug |
| Species: | Human |
| Expression Host: | E. coli |
| Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence: | A DNA sequence encoding human full-length ALDOB |
| Tag: | N-His |
| Predicted MW: | 39.3 kDa |
| Concentration: | >0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method |
| Purity: | > 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining |
| Buffer: | 25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 1% sarkosyl, 10% glycerol |
| Note: | For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process. |
| Storage: | Store at -80°C. |
| Stability: | Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| RefSeq: | NP_000026 |
| Locus ID: | 229 |
| UniProt ID: | P05062 |
| RefSeq Size: | 1669 |
| Cytogenetics: | 9q31.1 |
| RefSeq ORF: | 1092 |
| Synonyms: | ALDB; ALDO2 |


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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:
