ALDOB Lysate – Tissue Lysate

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	ALDOB, Lysate
Full Product Name	Human ALDOB Protein Lysate
Product Gene Name	ALDOB lysate
Product Synonym Names	ALDOB; ALDB; ALDO2
Host	Human
Form/Format	Lyophilized
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C Once reconsituted, aliquot and store any remaining material at-20 degree C to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Molecular Weight	42 kDa (388aa) confirmed by MALDI-TOF
OMIM	229600
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P05062
Related Product Information for ALDOB lysate	Human ALDOB Protein Lysate 20ug is provided as a Lyophilized powder. This is a Recombinant Protein Lysate produced in HEK293T cells. This protein lysate can be reconsituted using SDS Sample Buffer.
Other Notes	Small volumes of ALDOB lysate vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for ALDOB purchase	MBS137118 is a lysate targeting ALDOB. Also known as Human ALDOB Protein Lysate. Host: Human.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for ALDOB. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	40354205
NCBI GeneID	229
NCBI Accession #	NP_000026
UniProt Primary Accession #	P05062
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q13741; Q13742; Q5T7D6
UniProt Related Accession #	P05062
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000035
NCBI Official Full Name	fructose-bisphosphate aldolase B
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	aldolase, fructose-bisphosphate B
NCBI Official Symbol	ALDOB
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ALDB; ALDO2
UniProt Protein Name	Fructose-bisphosphate aldolase B
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Liver-type aldolase

Protein Family	Fructose-bisphosphate aldolase
UniProt Gene Name	ALDOB
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ALDB
UniProt Entry Name	ALDOB_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	fructose-bisphosphate aldolase B
NCBI Summary for ALDOB	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]
UniProt Comments for ALDOB	ALDOB: Defects in ALDOB are the cause of hereditary fructose intolerance (HFI). HFI is an autosomal recessive disease that results in an inability to metabolize fructose and related sugars. Complete exclusion of fructose results in dramatic recovery; however, if not treated properly, HFI subjects suffer episodes of hypoglycemia, general ill condition, and risk of death the remainder of life. Belongs to the class I fructose-bisphosphate aldolase family. Protein type: Carbohydrate Metabolism - glycolysis and gluconeogenesis; Carbohydrate Metabolism - fructose and mannose; EC 4.1.2.13; Lyase; Carbohydrate Metabolism - pentose phosphate pathway Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 9q21.3-q22.2 Cellular Component: microtubule organizing center; cytosol Molecular Function: identical protein binding; protein binding; cytoskeletal protein binding; fructose-bisphosphate aldolase activity; ATPase binding Biological Process: fructose 1,6-bisphosphate metabolic process; NADH oxidation; glycolysis; positive regulation of ATPase activity; carbohydrate metabolic process; glucose metabolic process; pathogenesis; fructose catabolic process; gluconeogenesis; fructose metabolic process Disease: Fructose Intolerance, Hereditary
Research Articles on ALDOB	**1.** Silencing Aldolase B activated epithelial markers and repressed mesenchymal markers, indicating inactivation of Aldolase B may lead to inhibition of epithelial-mesenchymal transition
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