

Human ALDOB / Aldolase B Protein GST Tag

Catalog Number: 13207-H09E



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

RP11-490D19.1, ALDB, ALDO2

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human ALDOB (P05062) (Ala 2-Tyr 364) was fused with the GST tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 88 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human ALDOB/GST chimera consists of 597 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 66.5 kDa. It migrates as an approximately 60 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.5

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

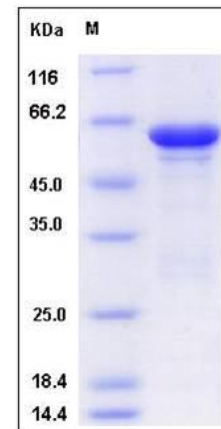
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

Aldolase B (ALDOB), also known as fructose-bisphosphate aldolase B or liver-type aldolase, is an important enzyme classified into isoenzymes (A, B, and C) of the class I fructose 1,6-bisphosphate aldolase enzyme, and plays a key role in both glycolysis and gluconeogenesis. Aldolase B is composed of four subunits. Each subunit has a molecular weight of about 36kDa and contains an eight-stranded α/β barrel, which encloses lysine 229. Aldolase B plays a key role in carbohydrate metabolism as it catalyzes one of the major steps of the glycolytic-gluconeogenic pathway. Genetic mutations leading to defects in aldolase B results in a condition called hereditary fructose intolerance. This homotetrameric enzyme contribute to catalyze the reversible reaction of fructose 1,6-bisphosphate (FBP) into glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate and dihydroxyacetone phosphate (DHAP) as well as the reversible cleavage of fructose 1-phosphate (F1P) into glyceraldehydes and dihydroxyacetone phosphate.

References

1. Cox TM. 1994, FASEB J. 8(1): 62-71.
2. Malay AD. et al., 2005, J Mol Biol. 347 (1): 135-44.
3. Susan PP. et al., 2001, J Cell Physiol. 187 (1): 48-58.

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