

ALDOA Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2726b**Specification**

ALDOA Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB, IHC-P,E |
| Primary Accession | P04075 |
| Other Accession | P00883 |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse |
| Predicted | Rabbit |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 39420 |
| Antigen Region | 303-331 |

ALDOA Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 226**Other Names**

Fructose-bisphosphate aldolase A, Lung cancer antigen NY-LU-1, Muscle-type aldolase, ALDOA, ALDA

Target/Specificity

This ALDOA antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 303-331 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ALDOA.

DilutionWB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

ALDOA Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ALDOA Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** ALDOA ([HGNC:414](#))

Synonyms ALDA

Function Catalyzes the reversible conversion of beta-D-fructose 1,6- bisphosphate (FBP) into two triose phosphate and plays a key role in glycolysis and gluconeogenesis (PubMed:[14766013](#)). In addition, may also function as scaffolding protein (By similarity).

Cellular Location

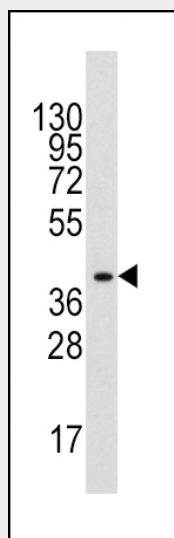
Cytoplasm, myofibril, sarcomere, I band {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P00883}. Cytoplasm, myofibril, sarcomere, M line {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P00883}. Note=In skeletal muscle, accumulates around the M line and within the I band, colocalizing with FBP2 on both sides of the Z line in the absence of Ca(2+) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P00883}

ALDOA Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

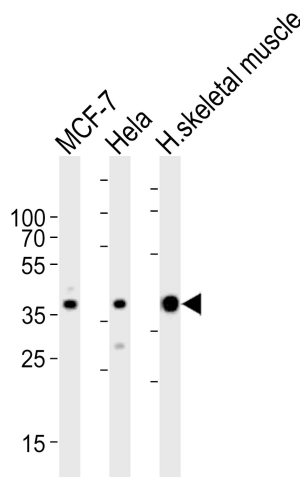
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

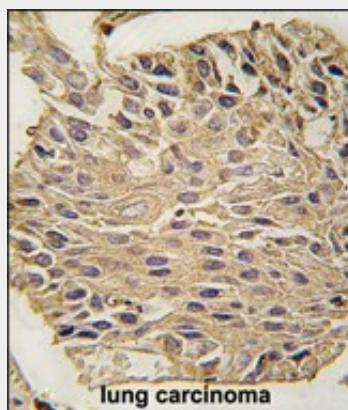
ALDOA Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of anti-ALDOA Antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP2726b) in mouse liver tissue lysates (35ug/lane). ALDOA(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Western blot analysis of lysates from MCF-7, Hela cell line and human skeletal muscle tissue lysate (from left to right), using ALDOA Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP2726b). AP2726b was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue reacted with ALDOA antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP2726b), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

ALDOA Antibody (C-term) - Background

Aldolase A (fructose-bisphosphate aldolase) is a glycolytic enzyme that catalyzes the reversible conversion of fructose-1,6-bisphosphate to glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate and dihydroxyacetone phosphate. Three aldolase isozymes (A, B, and C), encoded by three different genes, are differentially expressed during development. Aldolase A is found in the developing embryo and is produced in even greater amounts in adult muscle. Aldolase A expression is repressed in adult liver, kidney and intestine and similar to aldolase C levels in brain and other nervous tissue. Aldolase A deficiency has been associated with myopathy and hemolytic anemia.

ALDOA Antibody (C-term) - References

Gizak,A., Proteins 72 (1), 209-216 (2008) Lu,J., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 369 (3), 948-952 (2008) Valis,K., Mol. Cell. Biochem. 311 (1-2), 225-231 (2008)