

ALDOB Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP18830a**Specification**

ALDOB Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P05062](#)**ALDOB Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 229

Other Names

Fructose-bisphosphate aldolase B, Liver-type aldolase, ALDOB, ALDB

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ALDOB Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** ALDOB {ECO:0000303|PubMed:15880727, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:417}**Function**

Catalyzes the aldol cleavage of fructose 1,6-bisphosphate to form two triosephosphates dihydroxyacetone phosphate and D- glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate in glycolysis as well as the reverse stereospecific aldol addition reaction in gluconeogenesis. In fructolysis, metabolizes fructose 1-phosphate derived from the phosphorylation of dietary fructose by fructokinase into dihydroxyacetone phosphate and D-glyceraldehyde (PubMed:10970798, PubMed:12205126, PubMed:20848650). Acts as an adapter independently of its enzymatic activity, exerts a tumor suppressor role by stabilizing the ternary complex with G6PD and TP53 to inhibit G6PD activity and keep oxidative pentose phosphate metabolism in check (PubMed:35122041).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome, centriolar satellite

ALDOB Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ALDOB Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

ALDOB Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

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].

ALDOB Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Bouteldja, N., et al. J. Inherit. Metab. Dis. 33(2):105-112(2010) Coffee, E.M., et al. J. Inherit. Metab. Dis. 33(1):33-42(2010) Segat, L., et al. J. Gastroenterol. Hepatol. 24(12):1840-1846(2009) Davit-Spraul, A., et al. Mol. Genet. Metab. 94(4):443-447(2008) Eriksson, A., et al. BMC Gastroenterol 8, 34 (2008) :