

Aldolase B (m9): 293T Lysate: sc-124960

BACKGROUND

Fructose 1,6-bisphosphate Aldolase catalyses the reversible condensation of glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate and dihydroxyacetone phosphate into fructose 1,6-bisphosphate. Fructose 1,6-bisphosphate Aldolase exists as three forms, the muscle-specific Aldolase A, the liver-specific Aldolase B and the brain-specific Aldolase C. Aldolase A, B and C arose from a common ancestral gene, from which Aldolase B first diverged. Aldolase A is one of the most highly conserved enzymes known, with only about 2% of the residues changing per 100 million years. Aldolase B is regulated by the hormones Insulin and glucagon and has been implicated in hereditary fructose intolerance disease. Aldolase C is a polypeptide that is exclusively expressed in Purkinje cells. Aldolase C-positive Purkinje cells are organized in the cerebellum as stripes or bands that run from anterior to posterior across the cerebellum and alternate with bands of Aldolase C-negative Purkinje cells.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Aldob (mouse) mapping to 4 B1.

PRODUCT

Aldolase B (m9): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse Aldolase B transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

Aldolase B (m9): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive Aldolase B antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.