

PRODUCT DATA SHEET

Bioworld Technology CO., Ltd.



Aldolase A (T9) Peptide

Cat No.: BS1912P

Background

Fructose 1,6-bisphosphate aldolase catalyses the reversible condensation of glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate and dihydroxyacetone-P 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.

Swiss-Prot

P04075

Applications

Blocking

Specificity

This peptide can be used with studies using BS1912 Aldolase A (T9) pAb.

Purification & Purity

Synthetic peptide Aldolase A (T9). (Note: the amino acid sequence is proprietary). The purity is > 98%.

Product

1 mg/ml in DI water.

Storage & Stability

Store at 4 °C short term. Aliquot and store at -20 °C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Research Use

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

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