Fructose-bisphosphate aldolase A/ALDOA Protein, Human (364aa, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P700265
Synonyms:	Lung cancer antigen NY-LU-1, Muscle-type aldolase
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	P04075 (P2-Y364)
Gene ID:	226
Molecular Weight:	45.3 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	MPYQYPALTP EQKKELSDIA HRIVAPGKGI LAADESTGSI AKRLQSIGTE NTEENRRFYR QLLLTADDRV NPCIGGVILF HETLYQKADD GRPFPQVIKS KGGVVGIKVD KGVVPLAGTN GETTTQGLDG LSERCAQYKK DGADFAKWRC VLKIGEHTPS ALAIMENANV LARYASICQQ NGIVPIVEPE ILPDGDHDLK RCQYVTEKVL AAVYKALSDH HIYLEGTLLK PNMVTPGHAC TQKFSHEEIA MATVTALRRT VPPAVTGITF LSGGQSEEEA SINLNAINKC PLLKPWALTF SYGRALQASA LKAWGGKKEN LKAAQEEYVK RALANSLACQ GKYTPSGQAG AAASESLFVS NHAY
Biological Activity	The enzyme activity of this recombinant protein is testing in progress, we cannot offer a guarantee yet.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	Fructose-bisphosphate aldolase A (ALDOA) is a pivotal enzyme that catalyzes the reversible conversion of beta-D-fructose

1,6-bisphosphate (FBP) into two triose phosphates, playing a crucial role in both glycolysis and gluconeogenesis. This enzymatic activity is integral to the breakdown of glucose for energy production and the synthesis of glucose from non-carbohydrate precursors. Beyond its role in carbohydrate metabolism, ALDOA may also function as a scaffolding protein, suggesting additional roles in cellular processes beyond its classical enzymatic function. The versatility of ALDOA in glycolytic and non-glycolytic functions highlights its importance in various cellular processes and underscores its potential significance as a therapeutic target.

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