

ALDOA Human

Description:ALDOA Human Recombinant fused to 20 amino acid His Tag at N-terminal produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 384 amino acids (1-364 a.a.)and having a molecular mass of 41.5 kDa. The ALDOA is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:ENPS-493

For research use only.

Synonyms:Fructose-bisphosphate aldolase A, Muscle-type aldolase, Lung cancer antigen NY-LU-1, ALDOA, ALDA, EC 4.1.2.13, GSD12, MGC10942, MGC17716, MGC17767, Aldolase-A.

Source:Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance:Sterile Filtered clear colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MPYQYPALTP EQKKELSDIA
HRIVAPGKGI LADESTGSI AKRLQSIGTE NTEENRRFYR QLLLTADDRV NPCIGGVILF
HETLYQKADD GRPFPQVIKS KGGVVGIVKD KGVVPLAGTN GETTTQGLDG LSERCAQYKK
DGADFAKWRC VLKIGEHTPS ALAIMENANV LARYASICQQ NGIVPIVEPE ILPDGDHDLK
RCQYVTEKVL AA

Purity:Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The ALDOA solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8, 0.1M NaCl and 20% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

AKR7A2 participates in the detoxification of aldehydes and ketones. AKR7A2 catalyzes the NADPH-dependent reduction of succinic semialdehyde to gamma-hydroxybutyrate. AKR7A2 is involved in producing the neuromodulator gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB). AKR7A2 has extensive substrate specificity. AKR7A2 shows NADPH-dependent aldehyde reductase activity towards 2-carboxybenzaldehyde, 2-nitrobenzaldehyde and pyridine-2-aldehyde (in vitro). AKR7A2 reduces 1,2-naphthoquinone and 9,10-phenanthrenequinone (in vitro). AKR7A2 reduces the dialdehyde protein-binding form of aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) to the non-binding AFB1 dialcohol. AKR7A2 takes part in protection of liver against the toxic and carcinogenic effects of AFB1, a potent hepatocarcinogen.

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