

Anti-Alkaline Phosphatase/ALPL Antibody (2W596)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	2W596
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	<p>1. Anti-ALPL rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Lane A: Hela Whole Cell lysate.-Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.-Secondary-Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Dylight800) at 1/10000 dilution.-Developed using the Odyssey technique.-Performed under reducing conditions.-Predicted band size:57 kDa.-Observed band size:95 kDa. <p>2. Anti-ALPL rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Lane A: ALPL konckout Hela Whole Cell Lysate.-Lane B: Hela Whole Cell lysate.-Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.-Secondary-Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution.-Developed using the ECL technique.-Performed under reducing conditions.-Predicted band size:57 kDa.-Observed band size:95 kDa(Validation Experiment)
Application:	WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-1:2000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide: center region of the Human Alkaline Phosphatase / ALPL
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	HOPS;AP-TNAP;TNSALP;alkaline phosphatase, liver/bone/kidney;APTNP;TNAP
Biology Area:	Phosphatases and Regulators

Research Background

Alkaline phosphatase (ALPL) is a hydrolase enzyme responsible for removing phosphate groups from many types of molecules, including nucleotides, proteins, and alkaloids. The process of removing the phosphate group is called dephosphorylation. As the name suggests, alkaline phosphatases are most effective in an alkaline environment. It is sometimes used synonymously as basic phosphatase. Alkaline phosphatases (APs) are ubiquitous in many species, from bacteria to human. Four genes encode AP isoenzymes in humans and rodents. Three AP genes are expressed in a tissue-specific manner (i.e., placental, embryonic, and intestinal AP isoenzymes). Expression of the fourth AP gene is nonspecific to a single tissue and is especially abundant in bone, liver, and kidney. This isoenzyme is also called tissue-nonspecific alkaline phosphatase (TNAP). The enzyme tissue non-specific alkaline phosphatase (TNAP) belongs to the ectophosphatase family. TNAP is present in large amounts in bone in which it plays a role in mineralization.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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