

Anti-Prostatic Acid Phosphatase Antibody (3P292)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	3P292
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Application:	ELISA(Det)
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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:	Recombinant Protein: Mouse Prostatic Acid Phosphatase / ACPD Protein (TMPY-02672)
Antigen Species:	Mouse
Synonyms:	9.104100899-104272570.1;Lap;FRAP;PAP;acid phosphatase, prostate;Ppal;A030005E02Rik;5'-NT
Biology Area:	Phosphatases and Regulators

Research Background

Prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP, or ACPD), also known as prostatic specific acid phosphatase (PSAP), is an enzyme produced by the prostate. As a non-specific phosphomonoesterase, Prostatic acid phosphatase is synthesized and secreted into seminal plasma under androgenic control. The enzyme is a dimer of molecular weight around 100 kDa. Prostatic acid phosphatase is a clinically important protein for its relevance as a biomarker of prostate carcinoma. Furthermore, it has a potential role in fertilization. The major action of PAP is to dephosphorylate macromolecules with the help of catalytic residues (His(12) and Asp(258)) that are located in the cleft between two domains. Cellular prostatic acid phosphatase (cPACP), an authentic tyrosine phosphatase, is proposed to function as a negative growth regulator of prostate cancer (PCa) cells in part through its dephosphorylation of ErbB-2. cPACP functions as a neutral protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) in prostate cancer cells and dephosphorylates HER-2/ErbB-2/Neu (HER-2: human epidermal growth factor receptor-2) at the phosphotyrosine (p-Tyr) residues. Injection of the secretory isoform of PAP has potent antinociceptive effects in mouse models of chronic pain. This enzyme exhibits ecto-5'-nucleotidase activity, is widely distributed, and implicated in the formation of chronic pain. Additionally, PAP could be a target molecule in specific immunotherapy for patients with nonprostate adenocarcinomas including colon and gastric cancers.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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