

Anti-Alkaline Phosphatase (Placental type) /ALPP Antibody (8Z127)

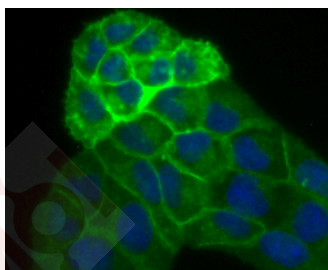
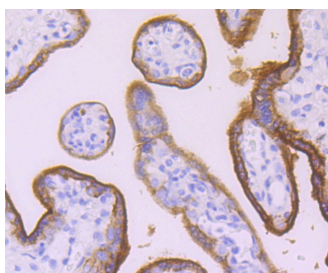
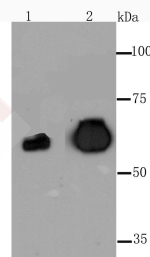
Product Details

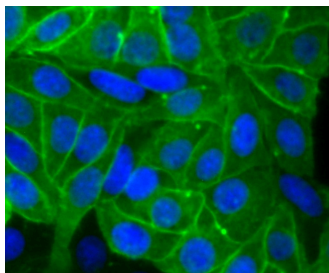
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 70 kDa.
Clone:	8Z127
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of PLAP on human placenta tissue (1) and Hela cell (2) lysate using anti-PLAP antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human placenta tissue using anti-PLAP antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. ICC staining PLAP in Hela cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
4. ICC staining PLAP in HepG2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.





Application: ICC/IF,IHC,WB

Recommended WB: 1:500-2000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC/IF: 1:50-200

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: P05187

Synonyms: Alkaline Phosphatase;placental type;ALPP and PLAP;Placental alkaline phosphatase 1;Alkaline phosphatase Regan isozyme

Research Background

Alkaline phosphatases (AP) are glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored, dimeric, Zn²⁺-metallated glycoproteins that catalyze the hydrolysis of phosphomonoesters into an inorganic phosphate and an alcohol. Placental alkaline phosphatase (also known as PLAP, ALPP, PALP, placental ALP-1 or Regan isozyme) is a 530 amino acid, tissue-specific AP that is expressed in the placenta, the serum of pregnant women and ectopically expressed in various cancers, including those of the ovary and testis. PLAP may assist in guiding migratory cells and transporting specific molecules, such as fatty acids and immunoglobulins, across the plasma membrane. The three tissue-specific APs identified in human, PLAP, germ cell AP (GCAP) and intestinal AP, are 90-98% homologous and their genes are clustered on chromosome 2q.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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