

Human Alkaline Phosphatase/ALPL Alexa Fluor® 647-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG₁ Clone # 928929

Catalog Number: FAB29092R

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DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects human Alkaline Phosphatase/ALPL in direct ELISA and Western Blots.		
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 928929		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant		
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Alkaline Phosphatase/ALPL Leu18-Ser502 Accession # P05186		
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm		
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide		
	*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.		

APPLICATIONS			
Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.			
Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.		
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.		
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.		

PREPARATION AND STORAGE		
Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.	
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied	

Four distinct genes encode alkaline phosphatases (APs) in humans (1). The ALPL gene encodes the liver/bone/kidney isozyme, also known as the tissue-nonspecific AP (TNAP). In comparison, ALPI, ALPP and ALPPL2 encode intestinal, placental and placental-like or germ cell APs, respectively. The serum levels of human APs are useful tumor markers (2). There are many mutations in the ALPL gene, leading to different forms of hypophosphatasia, characterized by poorly mineralized cartilage and bones (3). The native ALPL is a glycosylated homodimer attached to the membrane through a GPI-anchor. The C-terminal pro peptide (residues 503-524) is not present in the mature form.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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