

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Prostatic Acid Phosphatase/ACPP in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human TRACP/ACP5 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 690017
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Prostatic Acid Phosphatase/ACPP Lys33-Gln379 Accession # P15309
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 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.

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

BACKGROUND

ACPP (Acid phosphatase, prostate; also PAP and ACP3) is an approximately 50 kDa glycoprotein member of the histidine acid phosphatase family of enzymes. It exists as a 95-100 kDa nondisulfide-linked homodimer that hydrolyzes phosphate esters under low pH to generate free phosphate. ACPP is expressed by prostate epithelium and pain-detecting spinal cord neurons. In the spinal cord, ACPP dephosphorylates AMP. This generates adenosine which acts as a strong analgesic agent. Mature human ACPP is 354 amino acids (aa) in length (aa 33-386). It contains one histidine phosphatase domain (aa 34-332), plus a nucleophile acceptor site at His44, and a proton donor site at Asp290. There are two potential alternative splice variants. One shows a deletion of aa 153-185, while another is transmembrane (previously called TMPase) and shows a 38 aa substitution for the C-terminal seven amino acids. Over aa 33-379, human ACPP shares 84% aa identity with mouse ACPP.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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