

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Alkaline Phosphatase/ALPL in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 388816
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Alkaline Phosphatase/ALPL Leu18-Ser502 Accession # P05186
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human Alkaline Phosphatase/ALPL (Catalog # 2909-AP)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

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.

References:

1. Le Du, M-H. and J.L. Millan (2002) *J. Biol. Chem.* **277**:49808.
2. Millan, J.L. and W.H. Fishman (1995) *Crit. Rev. Clin. Lab. Sci.* **32**:1.
3. Di Mauro, S. *et al.* (2002) *J. Bone Miner. Res.* **17**:1383.