

产品货号: AMRe06781

#### 产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name) Alkaline Phosphatase (4C17) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

描述 (Description) Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody

宿主 (Host) Rabbit

应用 (Application)WB,IHC,FC,IP,IF-P种属反应性 (Reactivity)Human,Mouse,Rat

#### 产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)Unconjugated修饰 (Modification)Unmodified

同种型 (Isotype) IgG

克隆 (Clonality) Monoclonal 形式 (Form) Liquid

Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid 存放说明 (Storage)

freeze/thaw cycles.

Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% New 储存溶液 (Buffer)

type preservative N and 0.05% protective protein.

纯化方式 (Purification) Affinity purification

## 免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name) ALPL

Alkaline phosphatase, tissue-nonspecific isozyme; AP-TNAP; TNSALP; Alkaline 別名 (Alternative Names)

phosphatase liver/bone/kidney isozyme; ALPL;

基因 ID (Gene ID) 249.0

P05186.A synthetic peptide of human Alkaline Phosphatase, Tissue Non-蛋白ID (SwissProt ID)

Specific

# 产品应用 (Application)

**稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)** WB 1:2000-1:10000,IHC 1:50-1:200,FC 1:50-1:200,IP 1:20-1:50,IF-P 1:50-1:200

蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight) 57kDa

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**Antibody** 

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#### 研究背景 (Background)

There are at least four distinct but related alkaline phosphatases: intestinal, placental, placental-like, and liver/bone/kidney (tissue non-specific). The first three are located together on chromosome 2, while the tissue non-specific form is located on chromosome 1. The product of this gene is a membrane bound glycosylated enzyme that is not expressed in any particular tissue and is, therefore, referred to as the tissue-nonspecific form of the enzyme. Alkaline phosphatase that metabolizes various phosphate compounds and plays a key role in skeletal mineralization and adaptive thermogenesis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12162492" target=" blank">12162492</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23688511" target=" blank">23688511</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25982064" target=" blank">25982064</a>). Has broad substrate specificity and can hydrolyze a considerable variety of compounds: however, only a few substrates, such as diphosphate (inorganic pyrophosphate; PPi), pyridoxal 5'-phosphate (PLP) and N- phosphocreatine are natural substrates (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12162492" target=" blank">12162492</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2220817" target=" blank">2220817</a>). Plays an essential role in skeletal and dental mineralization via its ability to hydrolyze extracellular diphosphate, a potent mineralization inhibitor, to phosphate: it thereby promotes hydroxyapatite crystal formation and increases inorganic phosphate concentration (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23688511" target=" blank">23688511</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25982064" target=" blank">25982064</a>). Acts in a non- redundant manner with PHOSPHO1 in skeletal mineralization: while PHOSPHO1 mediates the initiation of hydroxyapatite crystallization in the matrix vesicles (MVs), ALPL/TNAP catalyzes the spread of hydroxyapatite crystallization in the extracellular matrix (By similarity). Also promotes dephosphorylation of osteopontin (SSP1), an inhibitor of hydroxyapatite crystallization in its phosphorylated state; it is however unclear whether ALPL/TNAP mediates SSP1 dephosphorylation via a direct or indirect manner (By similarity). Catalyzes dephosphorylation of PLP to pyridoxal (PL), the transportable form of vitamin B6, in order to provide a sufficient amount of PLP in the brain, an essential cofactor for enzymes catalyzing the synthesis of diverse neurotransmitters (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2220817" target=" blank" > 2220817 </a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20049532" target=" blank">20049532</a>). Additionally, also able to mediate ATP degradation in a stepwise manner to adenosine, thereby regulating the availability of ligands for purinergic receptors (By similarity). Also capable of dephosphorylating microbial products, such as lipopolysaccharides (LPS) as well as other phosphorylated small-molecules, such as poly-inosine:cytosine (poly I:C) (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28448526" target="\_blank">28448526</a>). Acts as a key regulator of adaptive thermogenesis as part of the futile creatine cycle: localizes to the mitochondria of thermogenic fat cells and acts by mediating hydrolysis of N-phosphocreatine to initiate a futile cycle of creatine dephosphorylation and phosphorylation (By similarity). During the futile creatine cycle, creatine and N-phosphocreatine are in a futile cycle, which dissipates the high energy charge of N-phosphocreatine as heat without performing any mechanical or chemical work (By similarity).

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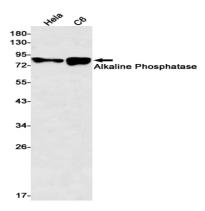


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# 研究领域 (Research Area)

Tags & Cell Markers

## 图片 (Image Data)



Western blot detection of Alkaline Phosphatase in Hela, C6 cell lysates using Alkaline Phosphatase antibody (1:500 diluted).

#### 注意事项 (Note)

For research use only.

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