ALPP monoclonal antibody, clone ALPP/238

Catalog # MAB20993 Size 100 ug

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length recombinant human ALPP.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to full length human ALPP.
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	70
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A/G purification
lsotype	lgG2a, kappa
Recommend Usage	Flow Cytometry (0.5-1 ug/10 ⁶ cells in 0.1 mL) Immunofluorescence (0.5-1 ug/mL) Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) (1-2 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In 10 mM PBS (0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at 2 to 8°C.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections)
- Immunofluorescence
- Flow Cytometry



Gene Info — ALPP	
Entrez GenelD	<u>250</u>
Protein Accession#	<u>P05187</u>
Gene Name	ALPP
Gene Alias	ALP, FLJ61142, PALP, PLAP
Gene Description	alkaline phosphatase, placental (Regan isozyme)
Omim ID	<u>171800</u>
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	There are at least four distinct but related alkaline phosphatases: intestinal, placental, placental-lik e, 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 me mbrane bound glycosylated enzyme, also referred to as the heat stable form, that is expressed pri marily in the placenta although it is closely related to the intestinal form of the enzyme as well as to the placental-like form. The coding sequence for this form of alkaline phosphatase is unique in tha t the 3' untranslated region contains multiple copies of an Alu family repeat. In addition, this gene i s polymorphic and three common alleles (type 1, type 2 and type 3) for this form of alkaline phosp hatase have been well characterized. [provided by RefSeq

Pathway

- Folate biosynthesis
- gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane degradation
- Metabolic pathways

Disease

- Birth Weight
- Fetal Death