

## Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-ALPL Antibody	
Gene Name	ALPL	
Source	Rabbit	
Isotype	IgG	
Species Reactivity	human, rat, mouse	
Tested Application	WB, IHC	
Contents	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.	
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Alkaline Phosphatase	
concentration	500 ug/ml	
Purification	Affinity-chromatography	
Observed MW	57KD, 80KD	
Dilution Ratios	Western blot(WB): 1:1000-5000 Immunohistochemistry in paraffin section (IHC): 1:20-100 (Boiling the paraffin sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, or PH 8.0 EDTA repair liquid for 20 mins is required for the staining of formalin/paraffin sections.) Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.	

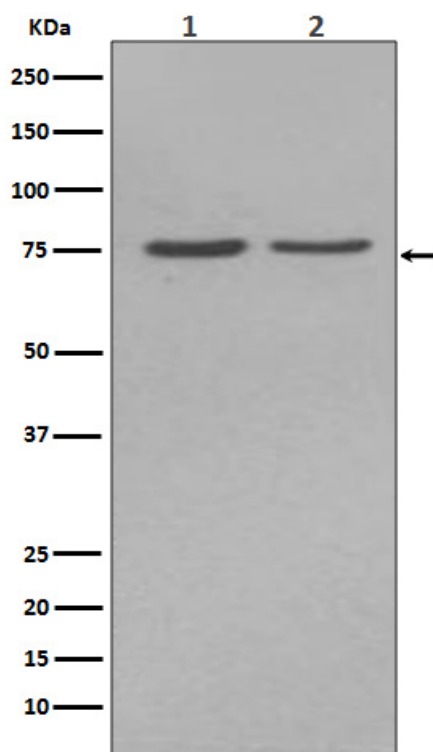
## Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied. 6 months 2 to 8°C after reconstitution. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## Background Information

Alkaline phosphatase (ALPL) removes phosphate groups from the 5' end of DNA and RNA, and from proteins, at high pH. Most mammals have 4 different isozymes: placental, placental like, intestinal and non tissue specific (found in liver, kidney and bone). Tissues with particularly high concentrations of ALP include the liver, bile ducts, placenta, and bone. ALPL is the alkaline phosphatase of skin fibroblasts, the tissue-nonspecific type, and that it is active toward millimolar concentrations of the putative natural substrates phosphoethanolamine (PEA) and pyridoxal-5-prime-phosphate (PLP). ALPL gene exists in single copy in the haploid genome and is composed of 12 exons distributed over more than 50 kb. Damaged or diseased tissue releases enzymes into the blood, so serum ALP measurements can be abnormal in many conditions, including bone disease and liver disease.

## Selected Validation Data



Western blot analysis of Alkaline Phosphatase expression in  
(1)HepG2 cell lysate; (2)JAR cell lysate.