G-Biosciences Image not found or type unknown

Immunotag™ TNAP Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITT4683
Product Description	Immunotag™ TNAP Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	TNAP
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from TNAP, at AA range: 180-260
Specificity	TNAP Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TNAP protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	ALPL
Accession No.	P05186 P09242 P08289
Alternate Names	ALPL; Alkaline phosphatase; tissue-nonspecific isozyme; AP-TNAP; TNSALP; Alkaline phosphatase liver/bone/kidney isozyme

Antibody Specification

Description	alkaline phosphatase, liver/bone/kidney(ALPL) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the alkaline phosphatase family of proteins. 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. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed to generate the mature enzyme. This enzyme may play a role in bone mineralization. Mutations in this gene have been linked to hypophosphatasia, a disorder that is characterized by hypercalcemia and skeletal defects. [prov
Cell Pathway/ Category	Folate biosynthesis,
Protein Expression	Brain,Cerebellum,Liver,Lymphoma,Osteosarcoma,Peripheral nerve,Semin
Subcellular Localization	proteinaceous extracellular matrix,extracellular space,plasma membrane,membrane,integral component of membrane,anchored component of membrane,extracellular membrane-bounded organelle,extracellular exosome,
Protein Function	catalytic activity:A phosphate monoester + H(2)O = an alcohol + phosphate.,cofactor:Binds 1 magnesium ion.,cofactor:Binds 2 zinc ions.,disease:Defects in ALPL are a cause of hypophosphatasia adult type (hypophosphatasia) [MIM:146300].,disease:Defects in ALPL are a cause of hypophosphatasia childhood (hypophosphatasia) [MIM:241510].,disease:Defects in ALPL are a cause of hypophosphatasia infantile (hypophosphatasia) [MIM:241500]; an inherited metabolic bone disease characterized by defective skeletal mineralization. Four hypophosphatasia forms are distinguished, depending on the age of onset: perinatal, infantile, childhood and adult type. The perinatal form is the most severe and is almost always fatal. Patients with only premature loss of deciduous teeth, but with no bone disease are regarded as having odontohypophosphatasia (odonto).,function:This isozyme may play a role in skeletal mineralization.,miscellaneous:In most mammals there are four different isozymes: placental, placental-like, intestinal and tissue non-specific (liver/bone/kidney).,online information:Alkaline phosphatase entry,online information:Tissue nonspecific alkaline phosphatase gene mutations database,PTM:Glycosylated.,similarity:Belongs to the alkaline phosphatase family.,subunit:Homodimer.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.