

Alkaline Phosphatase/ALPP Protein, Cynomolgus (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P700949
Synonyms:	Alkaline phosphatase; PLAP-1; ALPP; PLAP
Species:	Cynomolgus
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	XP_045223825.1 (I21-T503)
Gene ID:	102133045
Molecular Weight:	57-67 kDa

PROPERTIES

Biological Activity	The enzyme activity of this recombinant protein is testing in progress, we cannot offer a guarantee yet.
Appearance	Solution.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.22µm filtered solution of 25mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, 1mM MgCl ₂ , pH 7.5.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	N/A.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice.

DESCRIPTION

Background

Alkaline Phosphatase (ALPP), a group of isoenzymes, are usually located on the outer layer of the cell membrane. ALPP catalyzes the hydrolysis of organic phosphate esters found in the extracellular space. ALPP is an ubiquitous membrane-bound glycoprotein that catalyzes the hydrolysis of phosphate monoesters at basic pH values^[1]. Zinc and magnesium are essential cofactors of ALPP. Besides, ALPP down-regulates the secretory activities of the intrahepatic biliary epithelium^[3]. ALPs are categorized into 2 types: tissue-specific and tissue-nonspecific. Tissue-specific ALPs are exclusively present in the intestine, placenta, and germinal tissue. Under specific conditions, the tissue-specific ALPs may also contribute to the circulating pool of serum ALP. More than 80% of the ALP in serum originates from the liver and bone^[2].

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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