

ACP5 Protein, Mouse (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P75540
Synonyms:	Tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase type 5; TR-AP; TrATPase; T5ap; Trap
Species:	Mouse
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q05117 (A23-P327)
Gene ID:	11433
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 35.8-38 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<pre> A P T P T L R F V A V G D W G G V P N A P F H T A R E M A N A K E I A R T V Q T M G A D F I M S L G D N F Y F T G V H D A S D K R F Q E T F E D V F S D R A L R N I P W Y V L A G N H D H L G N V S A Q I A Y S K I S K R W N F P S P Y Y R L R F K I P R T N I T V A I F M L D T V M L C G N S D D F A S Q Q P K M P R D L G V A R T Q L S W L K K Q L A A A K E D Y V L V A G H Y P I W S I A E H G P T R C L V K N L R P L L A T Y G V T A Y L C G H D H N L Q Y L Q D E N G V G Y V L S G A G N F M D P S V R H Q R K V P N G Y L R F H Y G S E D S L G G F T H V E I S P K E M T I I Y V E A S G K S L F K T S L P R R P R P </pre>
Biological Activity	Measured by its ability to cleave a substrate, p-Nitrophenyl phosphate (pNPP). The specific activity is 78579.56 pmol/min/μg.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	The ACP5 protein may play a crucial role in the process of bone resorption, indicating its involvement in the intricate
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mechanisms underlying the breakdown of bone tissue. Specifically, ACP5 is associated with the osteoclastic trap, which exhibits higher affinity for nucleotide tri- and diphosphates compared to other substrates. This suggests that ACP5 is intricately linked to the enzymatic activities that facilitate the degradation of bone matrix, potentially influencing the regulation of bone remodeling. Further exploration into the specific mechanisms by which ACP5 functions in bone resorption and its interactions with nucleotide substrates could provide valuable insights into its role in maintaining bone homeostasis and the potential implications for skeletal health.

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

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