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ALPL Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1687a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC, E
Primary Accession	P05186
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	2F4
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	57305
Description	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. The exact physiological function of the alkaline phosphatases is not known. A proposed function of this form of the enzyme is matrix mineralization; however, mice that lack a functional form of this enzyme show normal skeletal development. This enzyme has been linked directly to hypophosphatasia, a disorder that is characterized by hypercalcemia and includes skeletal defects. The character of this disorder can vary, however, depending on the specific mutation since this determines age of onset and severity of symptoms. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human ALPL expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

Additional Information

Gene ID	249
Other Names	Alkaline phosphatase, tissue-nonspecific isozyme, AP-TNAP, TNSALP, 3.1.3.1, Alkaline phosphatase liver/bone/kidney isozyme, ALPL
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000 FC~~1/200 - 1/400 E~~1/10000
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	ALPL Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or

therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ALPL {ECO:0000303|PubMed:8406453, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:438}
Function	Alkaline phosphatase that metabolizes various phosphate compounds and plays a key role in skeletal mineralization and adaptive thermogenesis (PubMed:12162492, PubMed:23688511, PubMed:25982064). Has broad substrate specificity and can hydrolyze a considerable variety of compounds: however, only a few substrates, such as diphosphate (inorganic pyrophosphate; PPi), pyridoxal 5'-phosphate (PLP) and N- phosphocreatine are natural substrates (PubMed:12162492, PubMed:2220817). Plays an essential role in skeletal and dental mineralization via its ability to hydrolyze extracellular diphosphate, a potent mineralization inhibitor, to phosphate: it thereby promotes hydroxyapatite crystal formation and increases inorganic phosphate concentration (PubMed:23688511, PubMed:25982064). Acts in a non- redundant manner with PHOSPHO1 in skeletal mineralization: while PHOSPHO1 mediates the initiation of hydroxyapatite crystallization in the matrix vesicles (MVs), ALPL/TNAP catalyzes the spread of hydroxyapatite crystallization in the extracellular matrix (By similarity). Also promotes dephosphorylation of osteopontin (SSP1), an inhibitor of hydroxyapatite crystallization in its phosphorylated state; it is however unclear whether ALPL/TNAP mediates SSP1 dephosphorylation via a direct or indirect manner (By similarity). Catalyzes dephosphorylation of PLP to pyridoxal (PL), the transportable form of vitamin B6, in order to provide a sufficient amount of PLP in the brain, an essential cofactor for enzymes catalyzing the synthesis of diverse neurotransmitters (PubMed:20049532, PubMed:2220817). Additionally, also able to mediate ATP degradation in a stepwise manner to adenosine, thereby regulating the availability of ligands for purinergic receptors (By similarity). Also capable of dephosphorylating microbial products, such as lipopolysaccharides (LPS) as well as other phosphorylated small-molecules, such as poly-inosine:cytosine (poly I:C) (PubMed:28448526). Acts as a key regulator of adaptive thermogenesis as part of the futile creatine cycle: localizes to the mitochondria of thermogenic fat cells and acts by mediating hydrolysis of N-phosphocreatine to initiate a futile cycle of creatine dephosphorylation and phosphorylation (By similarity). During the futile creatine cycle, creatine and N-phosphocreatine are in a futile cycle, which dissipates the high energy charge of N-phosphocreatine as heat without performing any mechanical or chemical work (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor Extracellular vesicle membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09242}; Lipid- anchor, GPI-anchor {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09242}. Mitochondrion membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09242}; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09242}. Mitochondrion intermembrane space {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09242}. Note=Localizes to special class of extracellular vesicles, named matrix vesicles (MVs), which are released by osteogenic cells. Localizes to the mitochondria of thermogenic fat cells: tethered to mitochondrial membranes via a GPI-anchor and probably resides in the mitochondrion intermembrane space {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P09242}

References

J Rheumatol. 2009 Dec;36(12):2758-65. Calcif Tissue Int. 2009 Sep;85(3):228-34.

Images

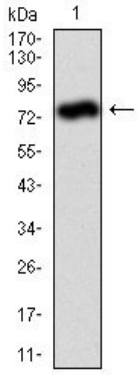


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using ALPL mAb against human ALPL (AA: 18-502) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 78.9 kDa)

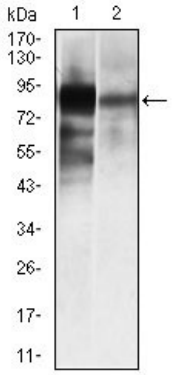


Figure 2: Western blot analysis using ALPL mouse mAb against HeLa (1), and NTERA-2 (4) cell lysate.

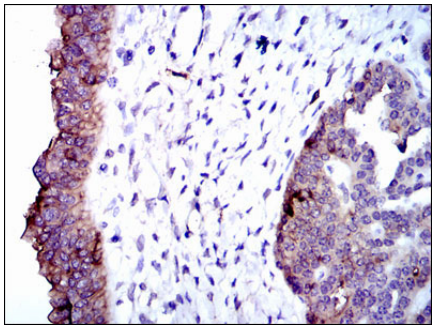


Figure 3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded ovarian cancer tissues using ALPL mouse mAb with DAB staining.

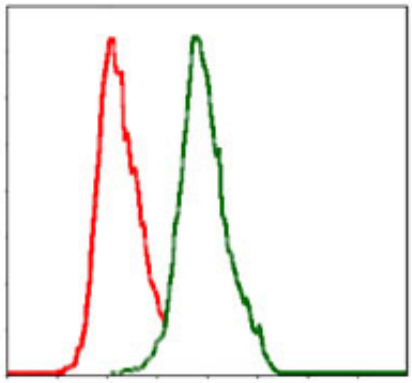


Figure 4: Flow cytometric analysis of MCF-7 cells using ALPL mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.