

TNAP rabbit pAb**Cat#: orb768273 (Manual)**

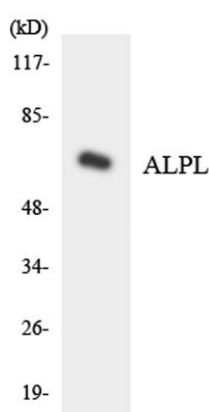
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Product Name	TNAP rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ALPL. AA range:201-250
Specificity	TNAP Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TNAP protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Alkaline phosphatase tissue-nonspecific isozyme
Gene Name	ALPL
Cellular localization	Cell membrane ; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor . Extracellular vesicle membrane ; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor . Mitochondrion membrane ; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor . Mitochondrion intermembrane space . 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. .

Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	70kD
Human Gene ID	249
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P05186
Alternative Names	ALPL; Alkaline phosphatase; tissue-nonspecific isozyme; AP-TNAP; TNSALP; Alkaline phosphatase liver/bone/kidney isozyme

Background

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



Western blot analysis of the lysates from Jurkat cells using ALPL antibody.