Recombinant Human ALPL (C-6His)

货号: RB91EPT087

gui_ge

50ug

biao_da_su_zhu

Human Cells

biao_qian

C-6His

fen_zi_liang

54.4 KDa

biao_guan_fen_zi_liang

65-90 KDa, reducing conditions

xing_tai

Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 1mM DTT, 1mM EDTA, 500mM NaCl, 0.1%Trition X-100, pH 8.0.

chun_du

Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

nei_du_su_shui_ping

Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.

chu_cun_fang_fa

Store at ≤-70° C, stable for 6 months after receipt.
Store at ≤-70° C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening.
Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

yun_shu_tiao_jian

The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs.
Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

bei_jing_shuo_ming

Alkaline Phosphatase, Tissue-Nonspecific Isozyme (ALPL) is a cell membrane protein which belongs to the alkaline phosphatase family. There are at least four distinct but related alkaline phosphatases in humans: intestinal AP (IAP), placental AP(PLAP), germ cell AP (GCAP) and their genes are clustered on chromosome 2, tissue-nonspecific isozyme (TNAP) which gene is located on chromosome 1. Alkaline phosphatases (APs) are dimeric enzymes, it catalyze the hydrolysis of phosphomonoesters with release of inorganic phosphate. The native ALPL is a glycosylated homodimer attached to the membrane through a GPI-anchor. This isozyme may play a role in skeletal mineralization. Mutations in ALPL gene have been linked directly to different forms of hypophosphatasia,characterized by poorly mineralized cartilage and bones, and this disorder can vary depending on the specific mutation since this determines age of onset and severity of symptoms.

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