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Recombinant Human ALPL

Catalog#:P01886 Derived from Human Cells

DESCRIPTION	Recombinant Human Alkaline Phosphatase, Tissue-Nonspecific Isozyme is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Leu18-Ser502 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus. **Accession#**: P05186 **Known as**: Alkaline Phosphatase; Tissue-Nonspecific Isozyme; AP-TNAP; TNSALP; Alkaline Phosphatase Liver/Bone/Kidney Isozyme; ALPL
FORMULATION	Supplied as a 0.2μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl,1mM DTT,1mM EDTA,500mM NaCl,0.1%Trition X-100,pH 8.0.
SHIPPING	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
STORAGE	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.
QUALITY CONTROL	**Mol Mass**:54.4kDa **AP Mol Mass**:65-90kDa, reducing conditions. **Purity**: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. **Endotoxin**: Less than 0.1ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
BACKGROUND	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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