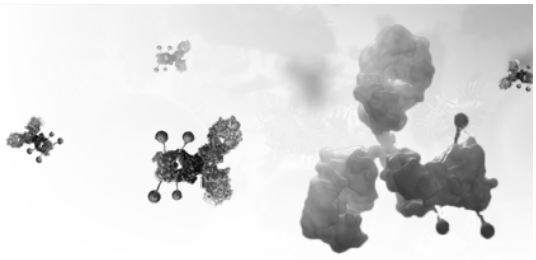

Recombinant Mouse Alkaline Phosphatase [His] (DAG-WT609)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	A DNA sequence encoding the mouse Alpl (Met1-Ser502) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
Species	Mouse
Purity	> 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Conjugate	His
Applications	N/A
Molecular Weight	55 kDa
Format	Lyophilized powder
Size	1 mg
Buffer	PBS, pH 7.4
Preservative	None
Storage	Store at -20°C to -80°C

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Alkaline phosphatase (ALP, ALKP) (EC 3.1.3.1) is a hydrolase enzyme responsible for removing phosphate groups from many types of molecules, including nucleotides, proteins, and alkaloids. The process of removing the phosphate group is called dephosphorylation. As the name suggests, alkaline phosphatases are most effective in an alkaline environment. It is

45-1 Ramsey Road, Shirley, NY 11967, USA
Email: info@creative-diagnostics.com
Tel: 1-631-624-4882 Fax: 1-631-938-8221

	sometimes used synonymously as basic phosphatase. Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) removes phosphate groups from the 5' end of DNA and RNA, and from proteins, at high pH. Most mammals have 4 different isozymes: placental, placental like, intestinal and non tissue specific (found in liver, kidney and bone). Tissues with particularly high concentrations of ALP include the liver, bile ducts, placenta, and bone. Damaged or diseased tissue releases enzymes into the blood, so serum ALP measurements can be abnormal in many conditions, including bone disease and liver disease.
Keywords	Alkaline Phosphatase; EC 3.1.3.1; ALP

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