



# Chicken Alkaline Phosphatase [AP] (DAG2547)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	Recombinant Chicken Alkaline Phosphatase, Tissue Non-Specific Protein
<b>Species</b>	Chicken
<b>Purity</b>	Protein
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Format</b>	Dried powder.
<b>Concentration</b>	Please see the vial label for concentration
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	2-8°C short term, -20°C long term

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	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 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.
<b>Keywords</b>	Alkaline Phosphatase; EC 3.1.3.1; IAP; AP; ALP 1; ALP; ALP I; ALP L; ALP P; ALPG; ALPI;

ALPL; ALPP; ALPPL; ALPPL2; AP TNAP; Alk\_phosphatase; glycerophosphatase; Kasahara isozyme; alkaline phosphatase, intestinal; alkaline phosphomonoesterase; intestinal a

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