

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

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|---|---|
| <b>Target</b>                           | ALPL  |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                         | HOPS; HPPA; HPPC; HPII; HPOO; TNAP; TNALP; APTNAP; TNSALP; AP-TNAP; TNS-ALP   |
| <b>Description</b>                      | Recombinant human ALPL Protein with C-terminal 10×His tag   |
| <b>Delivery</b>                         | In Stock  |
| <b>Uniprot ID</b>                       | P05186  |
| <b>Expression Host</b>                  | HEK293  |
| <b>Tag</b>                              | C-10×His tag  |
| <b>Molecular Characterization</b>       | ALPL(Leu18-Ser501) 10×His tag   |
| <b>Molecular Weight</b>                 | The protein has a predicted molecular mass of 54.7 kDa after removal of the signal peptide. The apparent molecular mass of ALPL-His is approximately 55-70 kDa due to glycosylation.  |
| <b>Purity</b>                           | The purity of the protein is greater than 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.  |
| <b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b> | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.  |
| <b>Storage&amp;Shipping</b>             | Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.   |
| <b>Background</b>                       | 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. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015] |
| <b>Usage</b>                            | Research use only   |
| <b>Conjugate</b>                        | Unconjugated  |



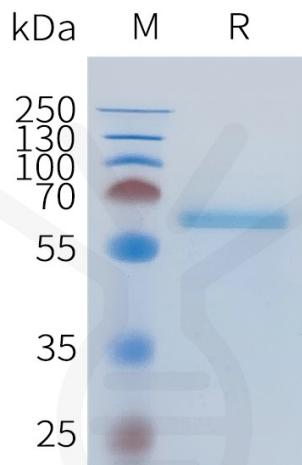


Figure 1. Human ALPL Protein, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition.

