

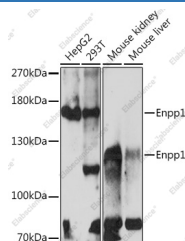
Enpp1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-91948**

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description	
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of mouse Enpp1
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.
Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IF	1:50-1:200

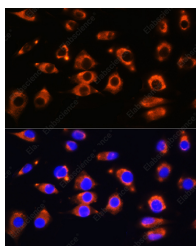
Data



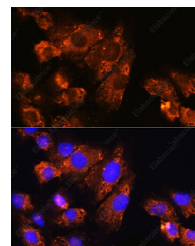
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using Enpp1 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

Observed-MW:120 kDa/170 kDa

Calculated-MW:103 kDa



Immunofluorescence analysis of L929 cells using Enpp1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using Enpp1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Rev. V1.8

This gene encodes a member of the nucleoside pyrophosphatase/phosphodiesterase family of enzymes that catalyzes the hydrolysis of pyrophosphate and phosphodiester bonds in nucleotide triphosphates and oligonucleotides, respectively, to generate nucleoside 5'-monophosphates. The encoded protein is a type II transmembrane glycoprotein that negatively regulates bone mineralization. Mice harboring a nonsense mutation in this gene, termed tiptoe walking (ttw), exhibit ectopic ossification of the spinal ligaments. The encoded protein binds to the insulin receptor, inhibits downstream signaling events and induces insulin resistance and glucose tolerance. This gene is located adjacent to a paralog on chromosome 10. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.