A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

# Recombinant Mouse Alpl protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEM100265

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

# Description

Species Mouse

Source E.coli-derived Mouse Alpl protein Phe18-Ala460, with an N-terminal His

 Calculated MW
 48.6 kDa

 Observed MW
 48 kDa

 Accession
 P09242

**Bio-activity** Not validated for activity

# **Properties**

**Purity** > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin** < 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

**Storage** Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80

°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping

This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation

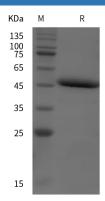
Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5%

Mannitol.

**Reconstitution** It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of

0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

#### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

# Background

Alkaline phosphatase (ALPL) 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 phosphatases (APs) are ubiquitous in many species, from bacteria to human. Four genes encode AP isoenzymes in humans and rodents. Three AP genes are expressed in a tissue-specific manner (i.e., placental, embryonic, and intestinal AP isoenzymes). Expression of the fourth AP gene is nonspecific to a single tissue and is especially abundant in bone, liver, and kidney. This isoenzyme is also called tissue-nonspecific alkaline phosphatase (TNAP) belongs to the ectophosphatase family. TNAP is present in large amounts in bone in which it plays a role in mineralization.

# For Research Use Only

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