

## ACP6 Polyclonal Antibody

**catalog number: E-AB-15175**

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

### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant protein of human ACP6
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

### Applications

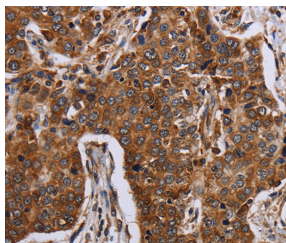
Applications	Recommended Dilution
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IHC</b>	1:50-1:200

### Data

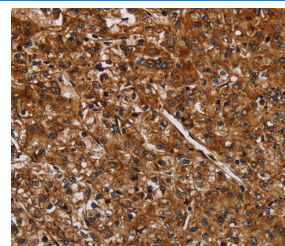


Western Blot analysis of K562 cell using ACP6 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200

**Calculated-MV:49 kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer using ACP6 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:30



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human prostate cancer using ACP6 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:30

### Preparation & Storage

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

### Background

### For Research Use Only

Lysophosphatidic acid phosphatase type 6 (ACP6), also designated acid phosphatase-like protein 1 (ACPL1) or lysophosphatidic acid phosphatase (LPAP), is a 428 amino acid secreted protein that hydrolyzes lysophosphatidic acid to monoacylglycerol. ACP6 is highly expressed in kidney, heart, small intestine, muscle, liver, prostate, testis, ovary and exists as two isoforms as a result of alternative splicing events. The gene encoding ACP6 maps to human chromosome 1, the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene of human chromosome 1, which encodes lamin A. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease, familial adenomatous polyposis and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma.