

ALPL

Native Human Alkaline Phosphatase

Catalog No.	CSI10371A CSI10371B	Quantity:	10 U 100 U
Alternate Names:	HOPS, TNAP, APTNAP, TNSALP, AP-TNAP		
Description:	Native Human Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) is a hydrolase enzyme responsible for removing phosphate groups in the 5- and 3- positions from many types of molecules, including nucleotides, proteins and alkaloids. ALP is present in all tissues throughout the entire body, but Human ALP is particularly concentrated in liver, bile duct, kidney, bone, (ALPL) and the placenta (ALPP). The optimal pH for alkaline phosphatase activity is pH 10 in standard conditions.		
Concentration:	≥ 5.0 mg protein / mL (Coomassie)		
Gene ID:	249		
UniProtKB:	P05186		
Source:	Human Liver		
Formulation:	Liquid in suspension of 3.1 M Ammonium Sulfate with Tris, magnesium and zinc, pH 7.4		
Biological Activity:	≥ 25 U/mL (Dimension Clinical Chemistry System)		
Specific Activity:	U/mg		
Unit Definition:	One unit will convert one micromole of p-nitrophenyl-phosphate to p-nitrophenol phosphate per minute at 37 °C in the presence of AMP (2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol) at pH 10.35.		
Contaminants:	gGT ≤ 10%, AST/GOT ≤ 10%		
Storage & Stability:	Stable at 2-8 °C. DO NOT FREEZE.		
Statement:	Negative or non-reactive at the donor level for HIV 1 and 2 (antibodies or NAT), HCV (antibodies or NAT), and HBsAg. However, because no test method can offer complete assurance that infectious agents are absent, this material should be handled at the Biosafety Level 2 (BSL 2) as recommended for any potentially infectious human serum or blood specimen in the CDC/NIH manual "Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories", 2009.		

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