

Anti-ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE (Human Intestine) (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated
ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE Antibody Biotin Conjugated
Catalog # ASR4552**Specification****Anti-ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE (Human Intestine) (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Product Information**

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Biotin
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, E, I, LCI
Application Note	Anti-Alkaline Phosphatase Biotin Antibody has been tested by ELISA and dot blot. This product is assayed against 1.0 ug of Alkaline Phosphatase in a standard capture ELISA using Peroxidase Conjugated Streptavidin #S000-03 and ABTS (2,2'-azino-bis-[3-ethylbenthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid]) code # ABTS-100 as a substrate for 30 minutes at room temperature. A working dilution of 1:4,000 to 1:20,000 of the reconstitution concentration is suggested for this product.
Physical State	Lyophilized
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Alkaline Phosphatase [Human Intestine]
Reconstitution Volume	100 µL
Reconstitution Buffer	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
Stabilizer	10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - Immunoglobulin and Protease free
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE (Human Intestine) (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Additional Information**Gene ID 248****Other Names**
248**Purity**

Anti-Alkaline Phosphatase is an IgG fraction antibody purified from monospecific antiserum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Biotin, anti-Rabbit Serum as

well as purified and partially purified Alkaline Phosphatase [Human Intestine]. Cross reactivity against Alkaline Phosphatase from other sources may occur but has not been specifically determined.

Storage Condition

Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE (Human Intestine) (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Protein Information

Name ALPI

Function

Alkaline phosphatase that can hydrolyze various phosphate compounds.

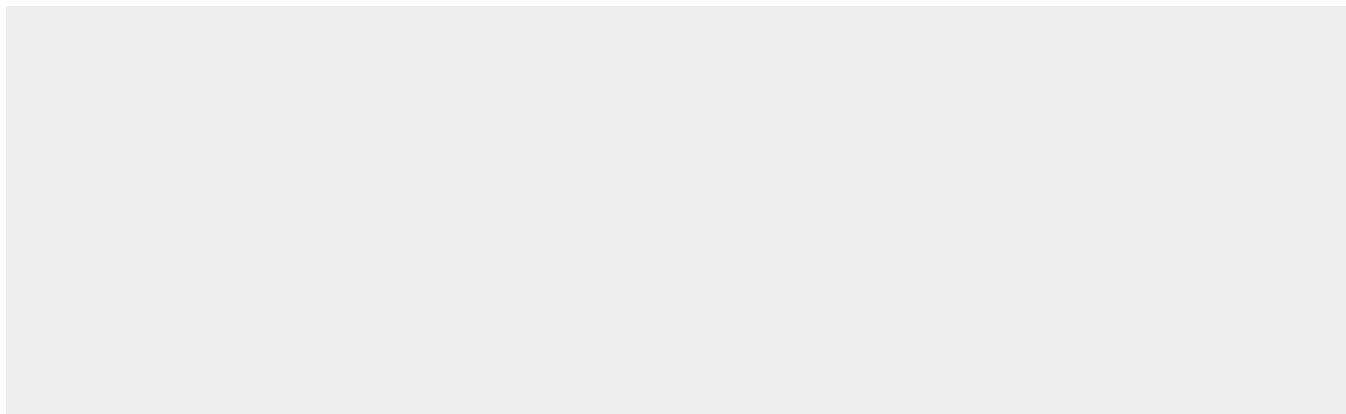
Cellular Location

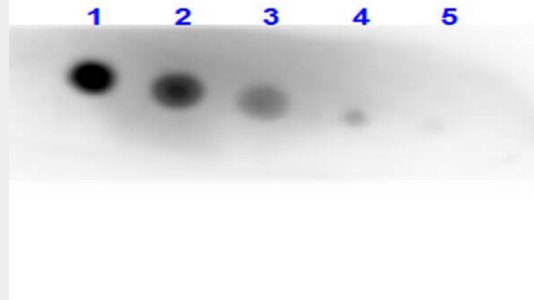
Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P15693}; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P15693}

Anti-ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE (Human Intestine) (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE (Human Intestine) (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Images



Dot Blot for Anti-ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE (Human Intestine) (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated. Lane 1: 100 ng Alkaline Phosphatase. Lanes 2-5: serial dilution 3 fold of Antigen. Primary Antibody: Anti-Alkaline Phosphatase Antibody Biotin Conjugated at 10 µg/ml at RT for 1 hour. Secondary Antibody: Streptavidin Peroxidase Conjugated (p/n S000-03) at a 1:40,000 dilution at RT for 30 minutes. Block: MB-070 at RT for 30 minutes.

Anti-ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE (Human Intestine) (RABBIT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated - Background

At a high pH, Anti-Alkaline Phosphatase antibodies strip phosphate groups from DNA, RNA, and proteins. ALP is most abundant in placental and intestinal tissue specific such as the liver, placenta, and bone. Located in the cell membrane, Anti-Alkaline Phosphatase antibodies are ideal for researchers involved in Cancer, Enzyme, Tags and Cell Marker, and Cell Cycle research.