

Rabbit anti-Human Prostatic Acid Phosphatase Polyclonal Antibody | anti-ACPP antibody

Anti-Prostatic Acid Phosphatase Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

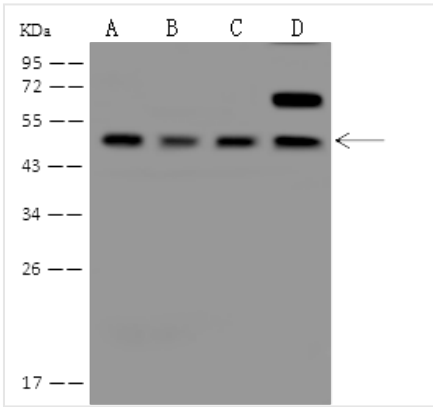
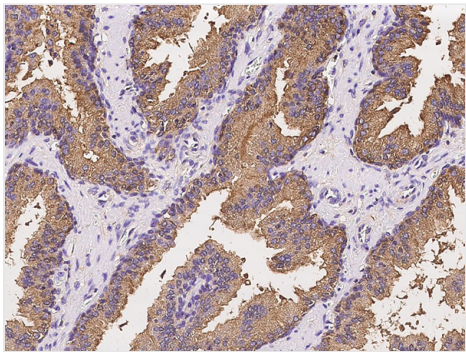
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA257653	Rabbit	Human	Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Prostatic Acid Phosphatase; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-Prostatic Acid Phosphatase Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; Prostatic Acid Phosphatase/ACPP Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; Anti-5'-NT Antibody; Anti-ACP-3 Antibody; Anti-ACP3 Antibody; Anti-PAP Antibody; acid phosphatase; prostate; anti-ACPP antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human Prostatic Acid Phosphatase/ACPP
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid. PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-ACPP antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human Prostatic Acid Phosphatase/ACPP fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human Prostatic Acid Phosphatase/ACPP fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. This antibody is shipped as liquid solution at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human Prostatic Acid Phosphatase in human prostate with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:5000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

WB (Western Blot)
Anti-Prostatic Acid Phosphatase rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution Lane A: K562 Whole Cell Lysate Lane B: HeLa Whole Cell Lysate Lane C: HCT116 Whole Cell Lysate Lane D: Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate Lysates/proteins at 30 ug per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the ECL technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 45 kDa Observed band size: 45 kDa (We are unsure as to the identity of these extra bands).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ACPP antibody	Background: Prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP, or ACPP), also known as prostatic specific acid phosphatase (PSAP), is an enzyme produced by the prostate. As a non-specific phosphomonoesterase, Prostatic acid phosphatase is synthesized and secreted into seminal plasma under androgenic control. The enzyme is a dimer of molecular weight around 100kDa. Prostatic acid phosphatase is a clinically important protein for its relevance as a biomarker of prostate carcinoma. Furthermore, it has a potential role in fertilization. The major action of PAP is to dephosphorylate macromolecules with the help of catalytic residues (His(12) and Asp(258)) that are located in the cleft between two domains. Cellular prostatic acid phosphatase (cPACP), an authentic tyrosine phosphatase, is proposed to function as a negative growth regulator of prostate cancer (PCa) cells in part through its dephosphorylation of ErbB-2. cPACP functions as a neutral protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) in prostate cancer cells and dephosphorylates HER-2/ErbB-2/Neu (HER-2: human epidermal growth factor receptor-2) at the phosphotyrosine (p-Tyr) residues. Injection of the secretory isoform of PAP has potent antinociceptive effects in mouse models of chronic pain. This enzyme exhibits ecto-5'-nucleotidase activity, is widely distributed, and implicated in the formation of chronic pain. Additionally, PAP could be a target molecule in specific immunotherapy for patients with nonprostate adenocarcinomas including colon and gastric cancers.
Product Categories/Family for anti-ACPP antibody	Phosphatases and Regulators
References	Hassan MI, et al. (2010) Structural and functional analysis of human prostatic acid phosphatase. Expert Rev Anticancer Ther. 10(7): 1055-68. Chuang TD, et al. (2010) Human prostatic acid phosphatase, an authentic tyrosine phosphatase, dephosphorylates ErbB-2 and regulates prostate cancer cell growth. J Biol Chem. 285(31): 23598-606. Larsen RS, et al. (2009) A high throughput assay to identify small molecule modulators of prostatic acid phosphatase. Curr Chem Genomics. 3: 42-9. Zimmermann H. (2009) Prostatic acid phosphatase, a neglected ectonucleotidase. Purinergic Signal. 5(3): 273-5. Wang Y, et al. (2005) Prostatic acid phosphatase as a target molecule in specific immunotherapy for patients with nonprostate adenocarcinoma. J Immunother. 28(6): 535-41. Veeramani S, et al. (2005) Cellular prostatic acid phosphatase: a protein tyrosine phosphatase involved in androgen-independent proliferation of prostate cancer. Endocr Relat Cancer. 12(4): 805-22. Ostrowski WS, et al. (1994) Human prostatic acid phosphatase: selected properties and practical applications. Clin Chim Acta. 226(2): 121-9.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.