

Mouse anti-Placental Alkaline Phosphatase (PLAP), clone H7E8 (H7) (Monoclonal)

Clone no. H7E8

MONOSAN

Product name	Mouse anti-Placental Alkaline Phosphatase (PLAP), clone H7E8 (H7) (Monoclonal)
Host	Mouse
Applications	ELISA, FC, IHC-fr, IHC-P, IP, WB
Species reactivity	human
Conjugate	-
Immunogen	PLAP, purified from FS phenotype human placenta
Isotype	IgG2a-K
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	H7E8
Size	100 ug
Concentration	100 ug/ml
Format	-
Storage buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide
Storage until expiry date	2-8°C

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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Additional info

PLAP is a tissue specific, throphoblast-derived, 58 kDa, glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol (GPI)- anchored, dimeric, Zn²⁺ metallated glycoprotein, only found in humans, orangutans and chimpanzees, that catalyzes the hydrolysis of phosphomonoesters into an inorganic phosphate and an alcohol. It is present in the placenta and serum of pregnant women and in high frequency in gynecological and testicular cancers and in lower frequency in other tumors. The three tissue-specific APs in humans, PLAP, germ cell AP (GCAP) and intestinal AP, are 90-98% homologous. Non tissue specific AP is found in kidney, liver and bone. H7E8 binds equally well to all common allelic variants (S,F, FS and I) of PLAP as to AP from normal human testis, while antibody F5C2 reacts with some samples of normal human testis only.

References

1. Millan J.L. et al, Eur. J. Biochem. 136: 1-7 (1983)
2. -
3. -
4. -
5. -

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