

ALP Native Calf Alkaline Phosphatase

Catalog No. CSI10369A Quantity: 10 kU

CSI10369B 25 kU

Alternate Names: ALP, Orthophosphoric-Monoester Phosphohydrolase

Description: Calf intestinal 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. In humans, Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) is present in all tissues throughout the entire body, but is particularly concentrated in liver, bile duct, kidney, bone, and the placenta. The optimal pH for calf intestine Alkaline

phosphatase (ALP) enzyme activity is pH 10 in standard conditions.

Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) is used in the detection of hepatobiliary disease, bone

disease and biliary tree and intrahepatic obstruction.

Alkaline phosphatase (ALP), also known as Orthophosphoric-Monoester

Phosphohydrolase, is used in laboratory tests to diagnose liver disease or monitor its course. An alkaline phosphatase (ALP) test may also be used to evaluate the liver when medications are taken that can damage the liver. Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) levels can

be used to monitor the effectiveness of treatment for Paget's disease.

Source: Calf Intestine

Molecular Weight: Consists of two identical subunits of 65kDa

Formulation: Lyophilized

Biological Activity: Typically >150 u/mg at 37°C.

Calf Intestinal Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) UNIT DEFINITION: One unit will convert one micromole of p-nitrophenyl phosphate to p-nitrophenol and phosphate per minute at 37°C

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in the presence of AMP (2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol) at pH 10.35.

Storage & Stability: Stable for one year at -20°C.

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