Datasheet for ABIN934762

ACPP Protein

1 Publication

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Overview

Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	ACPP
Origin:	Human
Source:	Human
Protein Type:	Native

Product Details

Characteristics:	Purified native Human PAP protein (> 40 % pure) Protein Source: Human seminal fluid
Purification:	Serum
Purity:	> 40 % pure
Sterility:	Filtered

Target Details

Target:	ACPP
Alternative Name:	PAP (ACPP Products)
Background:	Prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP), also prostatic specific acid phosphatase (PSAP), is an enzyme produced by the prostate. It may be found in increased amounts in men who have prostate cancer or other diseases. The highest levels of acid phosphatase are found in metastasized prostate cancer. . Description: Human seminal fluid.

Target Details

	Alternative Names: PAP protein, PAP antigen, Prostatic Acid Phosphatase protein
Molecular Weight:	51 kDa
Pathways:	Synaptic Membrane, Ribonucleoside Biosynthetic Process

Application Details

Application Notes:	Each Investigator should determine their own optimal working dilution for specific applications.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Concentration:	Lot specific
Buffer:	Supplied as a liquid in 10 mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.05% Sodium Azide
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	WARNING: Reagents contain sodium azide. Sodium azide is very toxic if ingested or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear eye or face protection when handling. If skin or eye contact occurs, wash with copious amounts of water. If ingested or inhaled, contact a physician immediately. Sodium azide yields toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide-containing compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in lead or copper plumbing.
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Aliquot and store at -20 °C.

Publications

Product cited in:	Drake, White, Fuller, Igwe, Clements, Nyalwidhe, Given, Lance, Semmes: "Clinical collection and protein properties of expressed prostatic secretions as a source for biomarkers of prostatic disease." in: **Journal of proteomics**, Vol. 72, Issue 6, pp. 907-17, (2009) (PubMed).