

# Anti-PLAP [H17E2]

**Catalogue number:** 152689

**Sub-type:** Primary antibody

**Images:**

## Contributor

**Inventor:** Walter Bodmer

**Institute:** Cancer Research UK, London Research Institute: Lincoln's Inn Fields

**Images:**

## Tool details

**\*FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

**Name:** Anti-PLAP [H17E2]

**Alternate name:**

**Class:** Monoclonal

**Conjugate:** Unconjugated

**Description:** Monoclonal antibody detects PLAP protein, used as a marker for various cancers, including ovarian and testicular. Background and Research Application Human placental alkaline phosphatase (PLAP) is a membrane bound glycosylated phosphodiesterase normally synthesised by syncytiotrophoblast from the 12th week of pregnancy. Since its identification as an oncofoetal antigen, it has been found to be expressed by malignant tumours of germ cell and non-germ cell origin. The detection of alkaline phosphatase in serum is a marker for ovarian and testicular cancer. The placental-specific isozyme of Alkaline Phosphatase (PLAP), also referred to as the heat-stable form, is found in trophoblast cells of normal human mature placenta, seminomas of testis and ovarian carcinomas. It is closely related to the intestinal form of the enzyme as well as to the placental-like form. Anti-PLAP was created for use in immunoscintigraphy or therapy. The detection of alkaline phosphatase in serum is a marker for ovarian and testicular cancer. The antibody detects both Regan and Nagao isoenzymes.

**Purpose:**

**Parental cell:**

**Organism:**

**Tissue:**

**Model:**

**Gender:**

**Isotype:** IgG1

**Reactivity:** Human

**Selectivity:**

**Host:** Mouse

**Immunogen:**

Placental membranes prepared from fresh term placenta

**Immunogen UNIPROT ID:** P05187

**Sequence:**

**Growth properties:**

**Production details:**

**Formulation:**

**Recommended controls:**

**Bacterial resistance:**

**Selectable markers:**

**Additional notes:**

## Target details

**Target:** Placenta-specific isozyme of Alkaline Phosphatase (PLAP)

**Target alternate names:**

**Target background:** Monoclonal antibody detects PLAP protein, used as a marker for various cancers, including ovarian and testicular. Background and Research Application Human placental alkaline phosphatase (PLAP) is a membrane bound glycosylated phosphodiesterase normally synthesised by syncytiotrophoblast from the 12th week of pregnancy. Since its identification as an oncofoetal antigen, it has been found to be expressed by malignant tumours of germ cell and non-germ cell origin. The detection of alkaline phosphatase in serum is a marker for ovarian and testicular cancer. The placental-specific isozyme of Alkaline Phosphatase (PLAP), also referred to as the heat-stable form, is found in trophoblast cells of normal human mature placenta, seminomas of testis and ovarian carcinomas. It is closely related to the intestinal form of the enzyme as well as to the placental-like form. Anti-PLAP was created for use in immunoscintigraphy or therapy. The detection of alkaline phosphatase in serum is a marker for ovarian and testicular cancer. The antibody detects both Regan and Nagao isoenzymes.

**Molecular weight:** 67 kDa

**Ic50:**

## Applications

**Application:** ELISA ; IHC

**Application notes:**

## Handling

**Format:** Liquid

**Concentration:** 1 mg/ml

**Passage number:**

**Growth medium:**

**Temperature:**

**Atmosphere:**

**Volume:**

**Storage medium:**

**Storage buffer:** PBS with 0.02% azide

**Storage conditions:** Store at -20° C frozen. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles

**Shipping conditions:** Shipping at 4° C

## Related tools

**Related tools:**

## References

**References:**

CancerTools.org