

## Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (D3Y5P) Rabbit mAb



Orders: 877-616-CELL (2355)

orders@cellsignal.com

Support: 877-678-TECH (8324)

Web: info@cellsignal.com

cellsignal.com

3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

## For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Reactivity: H	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 50	<b>Source/Isotype:</b> Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #P15309	<b>Entrez-Gene Id</b> 55	
	<b>Application</b> Western Blotting Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)		<b>Dilution</b> 1:1000 1:600			
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 $\mu$ g/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
	For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of this product see product #46134.					
sitivity						
ation	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with recombinant human full-length prostatic acid phosphatase.					
	Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (ACPP or PAP) is a member of the histidine acid phosphatase family. It is a non-specific phosphatase that is capable of dephosphorylating tyrosine residues as well as phospholipids under mildly acidic conditions. ACPP has ecto-5'-nucleotidase activity in pain-sensing neurons where it converts AMP to adenosine, suppressing the pain response (1,2). ACPP occurs as two isoforms that are both heavily glycosylated. The secreted phosphatase (sPAP) is found predominantly in the prostate and seminal plasma, while the cellular isoform (cPAP) is broadly expressed at very low levels and is associated with the plasma and lysosomal membranes (3-5). Cellular PAP has been shown to dephosphorylate ErbB2 at various tyrosine residues effectively terminating signaling (6). Furthermore, the physical interaction between cPAP and ErbB2 appears to regulate androgen sensitivity in prostate cancer cells. Loss of cPAP in androgen-sensitive prostate cancer cells results in the development of a castration-resistant phenotype suggesting that ACPP plays a significant role in prostate cancer cell growth (7). ACPP is expressed in metastatic cells arising from prostate cancer -especially in prostate-derived bone metastasis - suggesting that it may be a relevant diagnostic indicator of prostate cancer re-emergence in bone (8).					
ferences	2. Street, S.E. et al. (20 3. Tanaka, M. et al. (20 4. Quintero, I.B. et al.	011) <i>Mol Pain</i> 7, 80. 004) <i>FEBS Lett</i> 571, 1 (2007) <i>Cancer Res</i> 6	Mol Pain 7, 80. EBS Lett 571, 197-204.			
		Application Western Blotting Immunohistochemist Supplied in 10 mM so 0.02% sodium azide. S  For a carrier free (BSA sitivity Prostatic Acid Phosph The antibody is predic acid phosphatase. Prostatic Acid Phosph non-specific phosphat phospholipids under neurons where it conv isoforms that are both in the prostate and se levels and is associate to dephosphorylate E Furthermore, the phy sensitivity in prostate the development of a prostate cancer cell g especially in prostate- indicator of prostate of 1. Street, S.E. et al. (20 2. Street, S.E. et al. (20 3. Tanaka, M. et al. (20 4. Quintero, I.B. et al.	Application Western Blotting Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do n For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) ver Sitivity Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (D3Y5P) Rabb The antibody is predicted to detect both in acid phosphatase.  Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (ACPP or PAP) non-specific phosphatase that is capable phospholipids under mildly acidic condition neurons where it converts AMP to adeno isoforms that are both heavily glycosylate in the prostate and seminal plasma, while levels and is associated with the plasma a to dephosphorylate ErbB2 at various tyre Furthermore, the physical interaction bet sensitivity in prostate cancer cells. Loss of the development of a castration-resistant prostate cancer cell growth (7). ACPP is expecially in prostate-derived bone metal indicator of prostate cancer re-emergences  1. Street, S.E. et al. (2013) J Neurosci 33, 1 2. Street, S.E. et al. (2011) Mol Pain 7, 80. 3. Tanaka, M. et al. (2004) FEBS Lett 571, 4. Quintero, I.B. et al. (2007) Cancer Res 6	Application Western Blotting Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of this product see Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (D3Y5P) Rabbit mAb recognizes endor The antibody is predicted to detect both the cellular and secreted acid phosphatase.  Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (ACPP or PAP) is a member of the hist non-specific phosphatase that is capable of dephosphorylating to phospholipids under mildly acidic conditions. ACPP has ecto-5'-n neurons where it converts AMP to adenosine, suppressing the paisoforms that are both heavily glycosylated. The secreted phosph in the prostate and seminal plasma, while the cellular isoform (cl levels and is associated with the plasma and lysosomal membrar to dephosphorylate ErbB2 at various tyrosine residues effectively Furthermore, the physical interaction between cPAP and ErbB2 a sensitivity in prostate cancer cells. Loss of cPAP in androgen-sens the development of a castration-resistant phenotype suggesting prostate cancer cell growth (7). ACPP is expressed in metastatic cespecially in prostate-derived bone metastasis - suggesting that indicator of prostate cancer re-emergence in bone (8).  1. Street, S.E. et al. (2013) J Neurosci 33, 11314-22. 2. Street, S.E. et al. (2011) Mol Pain 7, 80. 3. Tanaka, M. et al. (2004) FEBS Lett 571, 197-204. 4. Quintero, I.B. et al. (2007) Cancer Res 67, 6549-54.	Application Western Blotting Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycel 0.02% sodium azide. Store at ~20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.  For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of this product see product #46134.  Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (D3Y5P) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of to The antibody is predicted to detect both the cellular and secreted isoforms of ACPP.  Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with recombinant human acid phosphatase.  Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (ACPP or PAP) is a member of the histidine acid phosphanon-specific phosphatase that is capable of dephosphorylating tyrosine residues as phospholipids under mildly acidic conditions. ACPP has ecto-5'-nucleotidase activity neurons where it converts AMP to adenosine, suppressing the pain response (1,2). A isoforms that are both heavily glycosylated. The secreted phosphatase (sPAP) is four in the prostate and seminal plasma, while the cellular isoform (cPAP) is broadly expr levels and is associated with the plasma and lysosomal membranes (3-5). Cellular PA to dephosphorylate ErbB2 at various tyrosine residues effectively terminating signal Furthermore, the physical interaction between cPAP and ErbB2 appears to regulate sensitivity in prostate cancer cells. Loss of cPAP in androgen-sensitive prostate cancer the development of a castration-resistant phenotype suggesting that ACPP plays a s prostate cancer cell growth (7). ACPP is expressed in metastatic cells arising from prostate cancer cell growth (7). Berenses in the metastatic cells arising from prostate cancer cell growth (7). ACPP is expressed in metastatic cells arising from prostate cancer cell growth (7). ACPP is expressed in metastatic cells arising from prostate cancer cell growth (7). ACPP is expressed in metastatic cells arising from prostate cancer cell growth (7). ACPP is expressed in metastatic cells arising from prostate cancer cell growth (7). ACPP is expressed in metastatic	

Species Reactivity Spec

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

**Western Blot Buffer** 

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X

TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

**Applications Key** 

W: Western Blotting IHC-P: Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)

**Cross-Reactivity Key** 

**H:** Human

**Trademarks and Patents** 

Cell Signaling Technology is a trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.

SignalStain is a registered trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.

XP is a registered trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.

All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Visit cellsignal.com/trademarks for more information.

## **Limited Uses**

Except as otherwise expressly agreed in a writing signed by a legally authorized representative of CST, the following terms apply to Products provided by CST, its affiliates or its distributors. Any Customer's terms and conditions that are in addition to, or different from, those contained herein, unless separately accepted in writing by a legally authorized representative of CST, are rejected and are of no force or effect.

Products are labeled with For Research Use Only or a similar labeling statement and have not been approved, cleared, or licensed by the FDA or other regulatory foreign or domestic entity, for any purpose. Customer shall not use any Product for any diagnostic or therapeutic purpose, or otherwise in any manner that conflicts with its labeling statement. Products sold or licensed by CST are provided for Customer as the end-user and solely for research and development uses. Any use of Product for diagnostic, prophylactic or therapeutic purposes, or any purchase of Product for resale (alone or as a component) or other commercial purpose, requires a separate license from CST. Customer shall (a) not sell, license, loan, donate or otherwise transfer or make available any Product to any third party, whether alone or in combination with other materials, or use the Products to manufacture any commercial products, (b) not copy, modify, reverse engineer, decompile, disassemble or otherwise attempt to discover the underlying structure or technology of the Products, or use the Products for the purpose of developing any products or services that would compete with CST products or services, (c) not alter or remove from the Products any trademarks, trade names, logos, patent or copyright notices or markings, (d) use the Products solely in accordance with CST Product Terms of Sale and any applicable documentation, and (e) comply with any license, terms of service or similar agreement with respect to any third party products or services used by Customer in connection with the Products.