

EPO Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YM0237

Reactivity: Human

Applications: WB;IF;ELISA

Target: EPO

Fields: >>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>HIF-1 signaling pathway;>>PI3K-

Akt signaling pathway;>>JAK-STAT signaling pathway;>>Hematopoietic cell

lineage;>>Pathways in cancer

Gene Name: EPO

Protein Name: Erythropoietin

Human Gene Id: 2056

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Immunogen: Purified recombinant fragment of human EPO expressed in E. Coli.

Specificity: EPO Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of EPO protein.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Monoclonal, Mouse

Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other

applications.

P01588

P07321

Purification: Affinity purification

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight: 21kD



Cell Pathway: Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction; Jak_STAT; Hematopoietic cell lineage;

P References: 1. J Negat Results Biomed. 2008 Nov 13;7:9.

2. J Biol Chem. 2009 Feb 13;284(7):4567-81.

Background: This gene is a member of the EPO/TPO family and encodes a secreted,

glycosylated cytokine composed of four alpha helical bundles. The protein is found in the plasma and regulates red cell production by promoting erythroid differentiation and initiating hemoglobin synthesis. This protein also has neuroprotective activity against a variety of potential brain injuries and

antiapoptotic functions in several tissue types. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function: disease:Genetic variation in EPO is associated with susceptbility to

microvascular complications of diabetes type 2 (MVCD2) [MIM:612623]; also called susceptibility to proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR) or susceptibility to diabetic end-stage renal disease (ESRD). Significant morbidity and mortality among patients with diabetes mellitus result largely from a greatly increased incidence of microvascular complications. PDR and ESRD are two of the most

common and severe microvascular complications of diabetes. A high

concordance exists in the development of PDR and ESRD in diabetic patients, as well as strong familial aggregation of these complications, suggesting a common underlying genetic mechanism. EPO is a potent angiogenic factor observed in the diabetic human and mouse eye., function: Erythropoietin is the principal hormone

involved in the regulation of erythrocyte differentiation

Subcellular Location:

Secreted.

Expression: Produced by kidney or liver of adult mammals and by liver of fetal or neonatal

mammals.

Tag: orthogonal

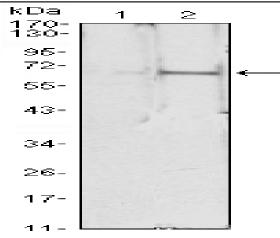
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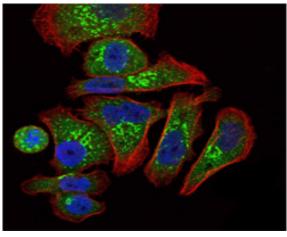
Host: Mouse

Modifications: Unmodified

Products Images



Western Blot analysis using EPO Monoclonal Antibody against HEK293 (1) and EPO-hlgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.



Immunofluorescence analysis of GC7901 cells using EPO Monoclonal Antibody (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.