

EPO rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YT7988
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;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 :	EPO
Human Gene Id :	2056
Human Swiss Prot No :	P01588
Mouse Gene Id :	13856
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P07321
Rat Gene Id :	24335
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P29676
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein. AA range:28-68
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human EPO
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000

Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	21kD
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 susceptibility 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.

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