

## EPO rabbit pAb

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT7988
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	EPO
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>HIF-1 signaling pathway;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>JAK-STAT signaling pathway;>>Hematopoietic cell lineage;>>Pathways in cancer
<b>Gene Name :</b>	EPO
<b>Protein Name :</b>	EPO
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	2056
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P01588
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	13856
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P07321
<b>Rat Gene Id :</b>	24335
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	P29676
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein. AA range:28-68
<b>Specificity :</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human EPO
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000

<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Molecularweight :</b>	21kD
<b>Background :</b>	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],
<b>Function :</b>	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
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Secreted .
<b>Expression :</b>	Produced by kidney or liver of adult mammals and by liver of fetal or neonatal mammals.

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