

重组人促红细胞生成素(EPO)

Erythropoietin(EPO),Human,Recombinant(C-6His)

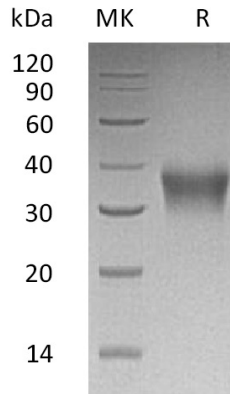
Cat. No.: MA1312-1 Size: 10µg

Source:	Human Cells
Description:	Recombinant Human Erythropoietin is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala28-Arg193 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession:	P01588
Known As:	Erythropoietin; Epoetin; EPO
Predicted Mol Mass:	19.2 KDa
Apparent Mol Mass:	30-40 kDa, reducing conditions
Endotoxin:	< 1 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Reconstitution:	Always centrifuge tubes before opening.Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage:	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
Background:	Erythropoietin (EPO) is a glycoprotein hormone that is principally known for its role in erythropoiesis, where it is responsible for stimulating proliferation and differentiation of erythroid progenitor cells. Erythropoietin is a member of the EPO/TPO family. It is a secreted, glycosylated cytokine composed of four alpha helical bundles. The differentiation of CFU-E (Colony Forming Unit-Erythroid) cells into erythrocytes can only be accomplished in the presence of EPO. Physiological levels of EPO in adult mammals are maintained primarily by the kidneys, whereas levels in fetal or neonatal mammals are maintained by the liver. EPO also can exert various non-hematopoietic activities, including vascularization and proliferation of smooth muscle, neural protection during hypoxia, and stimulation of certain B cells. Genetic variation in erythropoietin is associated with susceptibility to microvascular complications of



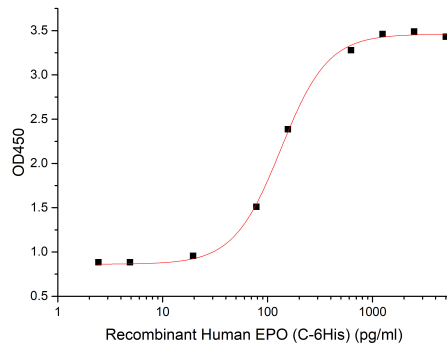
diabetes type 2. These are pathological conditions that develop in numerous tissues and organs as a consequence of diabetes mellitus. They include diabetic retinopathy, diabetic nephropathy leading to end-stage renal disease, and diabetic neuropathy.

Purity-SDS-PAGE:



Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Bioactivity-Cell Based Assay:



Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED50 for this effect is 80-250 pg/ml.

