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Datasheet for ABIN7519967 EPO Protein (Fc Tag)

Overview

Quantity:	10 µg
Target:	EPO
Origin:	Human
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This EPO protein is labelled with Fc Tag.

Product Details

Purpose:	Active Recombinant Human Erythropoietin/EPO Protein
Sequence:	APPRLICDSR VLERYLLEAK EAENITTGCA EHCSLNENIT VPDTKVNFYA WKRMEVGQQA VEVWQGLALL SEAVLRGQAL LVNSSQPWEP LQLHVDKAVS GLRSLTTLLR ALGAQKEAIS PPDAASAAPL RTITADTFRK LFRVYSNFLR GKLKLYTGEA CRTGDR
Specificity:	Ala28-Arg193
Purity:	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE.
Sterility:	0.22 µm filtered
Endotoxin Level:	<0.1EU/µg
Biological Activity Comment:	1. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Human EPOR at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Human EPO with a linear range of 0.24-74.89 ng/mL. 2. Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is 2.37-9.48 ng/mL.

Target Details

Target:	EPO
Alternative Name:	Erythropoietin/EPO (EPO Products)
Target Type:	Hormone
Background:	<p>Description: Human Erythropoietin (EPO) is also known as EP, erythropoetin or erthropoyetin, and is a glycoprotein hormone that controls erythropoiesis, or red blood cell production. It has neuroprotective activity against a variety of potential brain injuries and antiapoptotic functions in several tissue types. Erythropoietin is the principal hormone involved in the regulation of erythrocyte differentiation and the maintenance of a physiological level of circulating erythrocyte mass. It is produced by kidney or liver of adult mammals and by liver of fetal or neonatal mammals. 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. Diabetic retinopathy remains the major cause of new-onset blindness among diabetic adults. It is characterized by vascular permeability and increased tissue ischemia and angiogenesis. It has a longer circulating half-life in vivo. Erythropoietin is being much misused as a performance-enhancing drug in endurance athletes.</p> <p>Name: EPO,EP,MVCD2</p>
Gene ID:	2056
UniProt:	P01588
Pathways:	JAK-STAT Signaling , Hormone Activity , Negative Regulation of intrinsic apoptotic Signaling , Negative Regulation of Transporter Activity

Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Centrifuge the vial before opening. Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile distilled water. Avoid vortex or vigorously pipetting the protein. For long term storage, it is recommended to add a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1 % BSA, 5 % HSA, 10 % FBS or 5 % Trehalose), and aliquot the reconstituted protein solution to minimize free-thaw cycles.

Handling

Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage:	-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Store the lyophilized protein at -20°C to -80°C for long term. After reconstitution, the protein solution is stable at -20°C for 3 months, at 2-8°C for up to 1 week.