

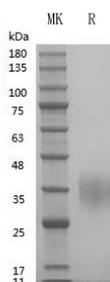
Product Name: Recombinant Human EPO
Catalog #: PCH2504



Summary

Name	EPO
Purity	Greater than 98% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	≤10 EU/mg
Construction	Recombinant Human EPO is produced by our Mammalian cell expression system and the target gene encoding Ala28-Arg193 is expressed.
Accession #	P01588
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	18.3 kDa
Formulation	Lyophilized From 10 mM PB, pH 7.4
Shipping	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs.Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt.Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
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.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Product Name: Recombinant Human EPO
Catalog #: PCH2504



Alternative Names Erythropoietin; Epoetin; EPO

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.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.