

EPO Mouse mAb

CatalogNo: YM0237 Orthogonal Validated 💽

Key Features

Host Species

Reactivity

Applications
• WB,IF,ELISA

Mouse

Human

MW

21kD (Calculated)

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000 IF 1:200-1:1000 ELISA 1:10000

Not yet tested in other applications.

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone Number 20B3

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Purified recombinant fragment of human EPO expressed in E. Coli.

Specificity EPO Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of EPO protein.

| Target Information

Gene name

EPO

Protein Name

Erythropoietin

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID	
Human	2056;	<u>P01588;</u>	
Mouse		<u>P07321;</u>	

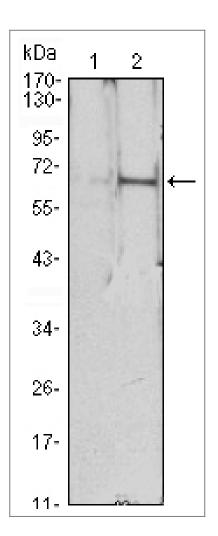
Cellular Localization Secreted.

Tissue specificity Produced by kidney or liver of adult mammals and by liver of fetal or neonatal mammals.

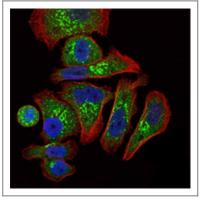
Function

Disease:Genetic variation in EPO is associated with susceptbility to microvascular complications of diabetes type 2 (MVCD2) [MIM:6126231: also called susceptibility to proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR) or susceptbility 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 and the maintenance of a physiological level of circulating erythrocyte mass., online information: Erythropoietin entry, pharmaceutical: Used for the treatment of anemia. Available under the names Epogen (Amgen), Epogin (Chugai), Epomax (Elanex), Eprex (Janssen-Cilag), NeoRecormon or Recormon (Roche), Dynepo (Shire Pharmaceuticals) and Procrit (Ortho Biotech). Variations in the glycosylation pattern of EPO distinguishes these products. Epogen, Epogin, Eprex and Procrit are generically known as epoetin alfa, NeoRecormon and Recormon as epoetin beta, Dynepo as epoetin delta and Epomax as epoetin omega. Epoetin zeta is the name used for some 'biosimilars' forms of epoetin alfa and is available under the names Silapo (Stada) and Retacrit (Hospira). Darbepoetin alfa is a form created by 5 substitutions (Asn-57, Thr-59, Val-114, Asn-115 and Thr-117) that create 2 new N-glycosylation sites. It has a longer circulating half-life in vivo. It is available under the name Aranesp (Amgen). EPO is being much misused as a performance-enhancing drug in endurance athletes., similarity: Belongs to the EPO/TPO family., tissue specificity: Produced by kidney or liver of adult mammals and by liver of fetal or neonatal mammals.,

Validation Data



Western Blot analysis using EPO Monoclonal Antibody against HEK293 (1) and EPO-hlgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.



Immunofluorescence analysis of GC7901 cells using EPO Monoclonal Antibody (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.

| Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information: **EPO Mouse mAb**