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Product Datasheet

Recombinant Mouse EPO (C-6His) EBT-EPT129

Artikelname	Recombinant Mouse EPO (C-6His)
Artikelnummer	EBT-EPT129
Hersteller Artikelnummer	EPT129
Alternativnummer	EBT-EPT129-10
Hersteller	ELK Biotechnology
Kategorie	Proteine/Peptide
Produktbeschreibung	Recombinant Mouse Erythropoietin is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala27-Arg192 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus....
Molekulargewicht	Molecular weight: 19.4 KDa. Apparent molecular weight: 30-40 KDa, reducing conditions
UniProt	Q0VED9
Reinheit	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Anwendungsbeschreibung

Redissolve: Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test. Biological activity: Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED50 for this effect is 0.35 ng/ml. 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.