

EPO Mouse mAb

CatalogNo: YM0237

Orthogonal Validated 

Key Features

Host Species

- Mouse

Reactivity

- Human

Applications

- WB,IF,ELISA

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

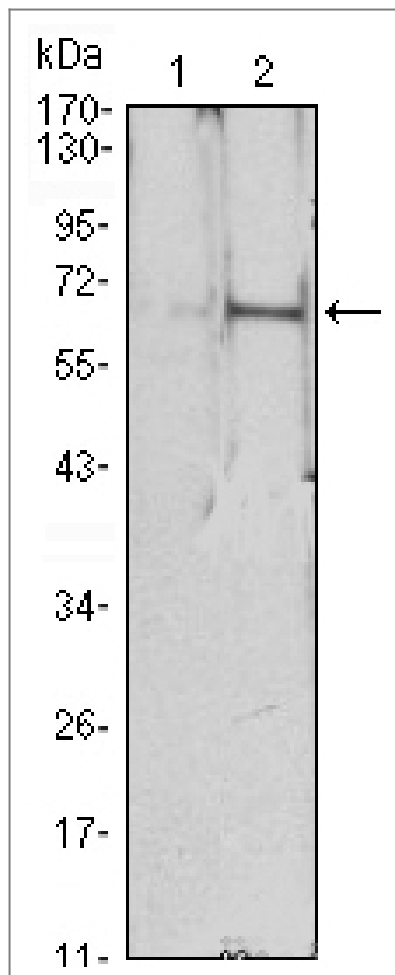
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	2056 ;	P01588 ;
Mouse		P07321 ;

Cellular Localization Secreted .

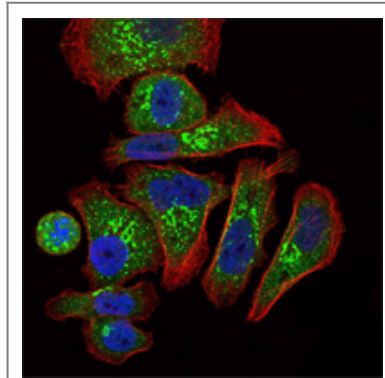
Tissue specificity Produced by kidney or liver of adult mammals and by liver of fetal or neonatal mammals.

Function Disease:Genetic variation in EPO is associated with susceptibility to microvascular complications of diabetes type 2 (MVCD2) [MIM:612623]; also called susceptibility to proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR) or susceptibility 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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