

Recombinant Erythropoietin Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN300571P**

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

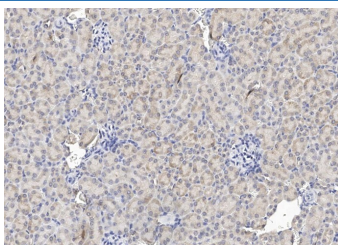
Description

Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse Erythropoietin Protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	B506
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

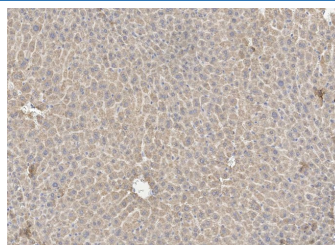
Applications Recommended Dilution

IHC-P	1:50-1:200
--------------	------------

Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse kidney using Erythropoietin Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse liver using Erythropoietin Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Erythropoietin is a member of the EPO/TPO family. It is a secreted, glycosylated cytokine composed of four alpha helical bundles. Erythropoietin can be found in the plasma and regulates red cell production by promoting erythroid differentiation and initiating hemoglobin synthesis. It also 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.

For Research Use Only