EPO/Epoetin (C-6His), Human, Recombinant

Cat. No. : PCK089

General Information

Synonyms	Erythropoietin;Epoetin;EPO
Species	Human
Expression host	Human Cells
Sequence	Ala28-Arg193
Accession	P01588
Mol mass	19.2 kDa
Expiration date	12 months
Bio activity	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED50 for this effect is 80-250 pg/mL.

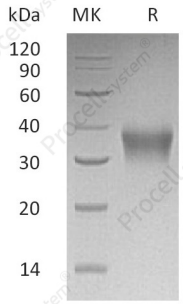
Product feature

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin (EU/μg)	< 0.1
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -5~-20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at -5~-20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	Ice bag
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Reconstitution	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 sterile water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

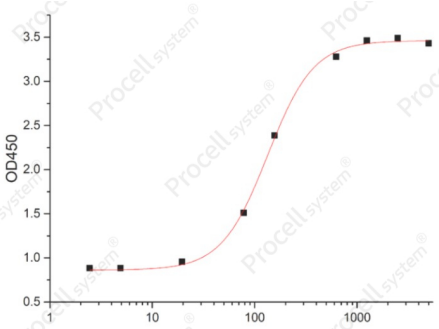
Background

Erythropoietin (EPO) is a glyco Protein 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 fouralpha helical bundles. The differentiation of CFU-E (Colony Forming Unit-Erythroid) cells into erythrocytescan only be accomplished in the presence of EPO. Physiological levels of EPO in adult mammals aremaintained primarily by the kidneys, whereas levels in fetal or neonatal mammals are maintained by theliver. EPO also can exert various non-hematopoietic activities, including vascularization and proliferation ofsmooth muscle, neural protection during hypoxia, and stimulation of certain B cells. Genetic variation inerythropoietin is associated with susceptbility to microvascular complications of diabetes type 2. These arepathological conditions that develop in numerous tissues and organs as a consequence of diabetesmellitus. They include diabetic retinopathy, diabetic nephropathy leading to end-stage renal disease, anddiabetic neuropathy.

SDS-PAGE



Bio activity



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