Recombinant Human EPO

Cat No:HR2R1369

For research use only

Overview

Quantity	1.0 ?g
Gene Symbol	EPO
Gene ID	2056
Accession	P01588
Alternative Name	INN=Epoetin Recombinant Human Erythropoietin-Alpha (EPO)
Species	Human
Source	CHO
Description	EPO is predominantly synthesized and secreted by tubular and juxtatubular capillary, endothelial, and interstitial cells of the kidney. Approximately 10-15% of the total amount of Epo comes from extrarenal sources and is predominantly produced by hepatocytes and Kupffer cells of the liver. Approximately 40% of the molecular mass of Epo is due to its glycosylation. Glycosylation is an important factor determining the pharmacokinetic behavior of Epo in vivo. Non-glycosylated Epo has an extremely short biological half life. It still binds to its receptor and may even have a higher specific activity in vitro.
Functions	Activity was determined by the dose-dependent proliferation assay using a factor-dependent human erythroleukemic cell line TF-1 and was found to be 3.8 x 10^5 IU/mg.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 ?m filtered solution in PBS (pH 7)
Solubility	A quick spin of the vial followed by reconstitution in distilled water to a concentration not less than 0.1 mg/mL. This solution can then be diluted into other buffers.
Appearance	Lyophilized Powder
Molecular Weight	20
Purity	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Concentration	<1.0 EU/?g of recombinant protein as determined by the LAL method.
Shipping Condition	Ambient Temperature
Storage Condition	The lyophilized protein is stable for at least one year from date of receipt at -70?C. Upon reconstitution, this cytokine can be stored in working aliquots at 2? - 8?C for one month, or at -20?C for six months, with a carrier protein without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.