# Rabbit anti-Mouse Erythropoietin/EPO Polyclonal Antibody | anti-EPO antibody

Anti-Erythropoietin/EPO Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

| CATALOG # | HOST | REACTIVITY |
|---|---|---|
| **AAA259139** | **Rabbit** | **Mouse** |

## PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Erythropoietin/EPO; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-Erythropoietin/EPO Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; erythropoietin; anti-EPO antibody

## PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

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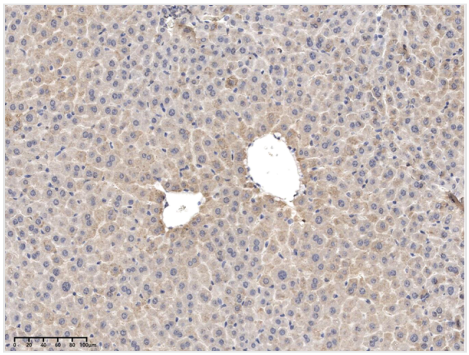
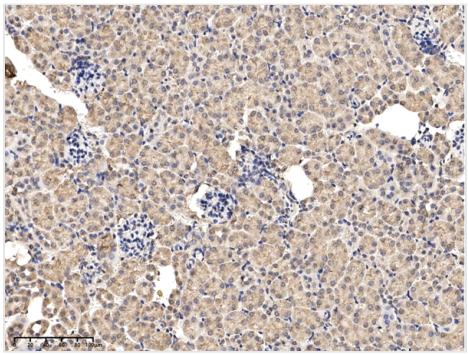
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Reactivity** | Mouse |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Isotype** | Rabbit IgG |
| **Specificity** | Mouse Erythropoietin/EPO |
| **Purity/Purification** | Protein A & Antigen Affinity |
| **Form/Format** | Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300 |
| **Immunogen** | Recombinant Mouse Erythropoietin Protein |
| **Preparation** | Produced in rabbits immunized with purified, recombinant Mouse Erythropoietin (rM Erythropoietin). Erythropoietin specific IgG was purified by Mouse Erythropoietin affinity chromatography. |
| **Preparation and Storage** | This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for twelve months without detectable loss of activity. Protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze ! |

## IMAGES



**IHC (Immunohiostchemistry)**
Immunochemical staining of Mouse Erythropoietin in Mouse liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



**IHC (Immunohistochemistry)**
Immunochemical staining of Mouse Erythropoietin in Mouse kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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|---|---|
| **Related Product Information for anti-EPO antibody** | 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 susceptbility 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. |
| **References** | Jelkmann W, et al. (2007) Erythropoietin after a century of research: younger than ever. Eur J Haematol. 78 (3):183-205.Miyake T, et al. (1997) Purification of human erythropoietin. J Biol Chem. 252(15):5558-64.<br>Haroon ZA, et al. (2003) A novel role for erythropoietin during fibrin-induced wound-healing response. Am J Pathol. 163(3):993-1000.<br>Siren AL, et al. (2001) Erythropoietin prevents neuronal apoptosis after cerebral ischemia and metabolic stress. Proc Natl Acad Sci. 98(7):4044-9. |

**For Research Use Only.** Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/erythropoietin-epo-antibody-elisa/259139