# Rat Erythropoietin / EPO Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 80055-R08B



## **General Information**

#### Gene Name Synonym:

EPO

## **Protein Construction:**

A DNA sequence encoding the rat EPO (P29676-1) (Met 1-Arg 192) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Rat

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

**QC** Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

## **Bio Activity:**

1. Measured by its ability to bind human EPOR-Fc (Cat:10707-H02H) in a functional ELISA. 2. Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated human EPOR-His (Cat:10707-H08H) in a functional ELISA. 3. Measured by its ability to bind mouse EPOR-Fch (Cat:50031-M03H) in a functional ELISA. 4. Measured by its ability to bind human EPOR & CD131-Fc (Cat:CT010-H02H) in a functional ELISA. 5. Measured by its ability to inhibit Epodependent proliferation of TF1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED $_{50}$  for this effect is 2-10ng/mL.

#### **Endotoxin:**

 $< 1.0 \; EU \; per \; \mu g$  of the protein as determined by the LAL method

#### Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt  $\,$  at -70  $\,$   $^{\circ}$ C

Predicted N terminal: Ala 27

#### **Molecular Mass:**

The recombinant rat EPO comprises 176 amino acids with and has a predicted molecular mass of 20 kDa. It migrates as an approximately 27 kDa band in reduced SDS-PAGE.

### Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

# **Usage Guide**

#### Storage:

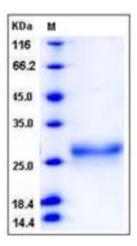
Store it under sterile conditions at  $-20^{\circ}$ C to  $-80^{\circ}$ C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

#### Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

### Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

#### SDS-PAGE:



# **Protein Description**

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

1.Jelkmann W, et al. (2007) Erythropoietin after a century of research: younger than ever. Eur J Haematol. 78 (3):183-205. 2.Miyake T, et al. (1997) Purification of human erythropoietin. J Biol Chem. 252(15):5558-64. 3.Haroon ZA, et al. (2003) A novel role for erythropoietin during fibrin-induced wound-healing response. Am J Pathol. 163(3):993-1000.

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