Recombinant Mouse EPO Receptor/EPOR Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM040899

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

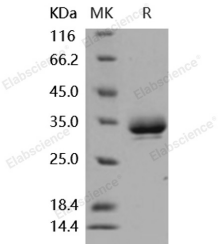
Description

Synonyms	Epor
Species	Mouse
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Pro 249
Accession	NP_034279.3
Calculated Molecular Weight	26.2 kDa
Observed molecular weight	30-35 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	1. Measured by its ability to inhibit EPO-dependent proliferation of TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 0.1-0.5 μg/mL in the presence of 16 ng/mL Recombinant mouse EPO. 2. Immobilized mouse EPOR-His at 10μg/mL (100μL/well) can bind biotinylated mouse EPO-His. The EC50 of biotinylated mouse EPO-His is 34. 5-80.6ng/mL.

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Fax: 1-832-243-6017
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Background

Erythropoietin (EPO) is the major glycoprotein hormone regulator of mammalian erythropoiesis, and is produced by kidney and liver in an oxygen-dependent manner. The biological effects of EPO are mediated by the specific erythropoietin receptor (EPOR/EPO Receptor) on bone marrow erythroblasts, which transmits signals important for both proliferation and differentiation along the erythroid lineage. EPOR protein is a type â… single-transmembrane cytokine receptor, and belongs to the homodimerizing subclass which functions as ligand-induced or ligand-stabilized homodimers. EPOR signaling prevents neuronal death and ischemic injury. Recent studies have shown that EPO and EPOR protein may be involved in carcinogenesis, angiogenesis, and invasion.

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