OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for AM26227BT-N

Myeloperoxidase (MPO) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 266-6K1]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	266-6K1
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**Immunoassay:** The antibody can be used as coat and detector. The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. **Western blot** (1): Samples were subjected to SDS-PAGE and transferred to PVDF membrane (Ref.1). The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. *Positive control:* Neutrophils, HL-60 cells. *Negative control*: Erythocytes. Does not work in Immunohistochemistry on paraffin section.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes human myeloperoxidase (MPO), an ~135 glycoprotein expressed in all cells of the myeloid linage.
Formulation:	PBS Label: Biotin State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction Stabilizer: 0.1% BSA Preservative: 0.02% sodium azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G Chromatography
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	myeloperoxidase

View online »

Database Link: Entrez Gene 4353 Human
P05164

Background: MPO functions as an α2β2 heteromultimer consisting of two heavy (α) and two light (β) chains of 55 and 15 kDa respectively. MPO is abundantly present in azurophilic granules of polymorphonuclear neutrophils (PMNs). It is an important enzyme used during phagocytic lysis of engulfed foreign particles which takes part in the defense of the organism through production of hypochlorous acid (HOCl), a potent oxidant. In the stimulated PMN, MPO catalyzes the production of hypohalous acids, primarily hypochlorous acid in physiologic situations, and other toxic intermediates that greatly enhance PMN microbicidal activity. Upon activation of neutrophils, MPO can be rapidly released and as such useful in body fluids as marker for inflammatory status.
Involvement of MPO has been described in numerous diseases such as atherosclerosis, lung cancer, Alzheimer's disease, inflammatory bowel disease and multiple sclerosis. Autoimmune antibodies to MPO (so called ANCA) are involved in Wegener’s disease. Since the discovery of MPO deficiency, initially regarded as rare and restricted to patients suffering from severe infections, MPO has attracted more clinical attention.

Synonyms: MPO