

Product datasheet for **TA319305**

Myeloperoxidase (MPO) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1:5,000 - 1:20,000, WB: 1:500 - 1:5,000, IP: 1:100
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Myeloperoxidase [Human Leukocytes]
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	myeloperoxidase
Database Link:	NP_000241 Entrez Gene 4353 Human P05164
Synonyms:	Myeloperoxidase

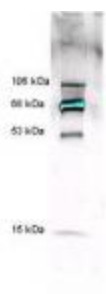


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Note: Human myeloperoxidase (MPO) is a dimeric protein composed of two heavy subunits (53 kDa) and two light subunits (15 kDa). Each MPO molecule contains two prosthetic porphyrins which play an important role in the catalytic cycle. Molecular weights for MPO isoforms from pools of normal human samples range from 114,000 to 140,000 daltons reflecting a heterogeneous mixture of isoforms when assayed under non-reducing conditions of SDS-PAGE. Often MPO from a single donor will yield a homogenous preparation reflecting a single isoform. The carbohydrate component of MPO, consisting of mannose, glucose and N-acetylglucosamine residues is 2.5%. MPO is inhibited by azide and other compounds. MPO is stored in primary granules of neutrophils and serves as a bactericidal agent in that MPO catalyzes the production of hypochlorous acid (HOCl), a powerful oxidant. HOCl is derived from chloride ion (Cl⁻) and hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂). In a number of inflammatory situations, MPO is released into the extracellular matrix where its measurement can be used as an indication of neutrophil activation.

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Product images:



Anti-Myeloperoxidase [Human Leukocytes] detects multiple MPO subunits and chain combinations by WB. Polyclonal rabbit-anti-Myeloperoxidase was used at a 1:5000 dilution to detect 1.0 ug of human myeloperoxidase.