

## Product datasheet for **TA388956**

### EPO Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Sandwich ELISA: To detect Human EPO by sandwich ELISA (using 100ul/well), a concentration of 0.25-1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This biotinylated polyclonal antibody, in conjunction with ProSci's Polyclonal Anti-Human EPO as a capture antibody, allows the detection of at least 2000-4000 pg/ml of Recombinant Human EPO. Western Blot To detect Human EPO by Western Blot analysis, this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.1-0.2 µg/ml. When used in conjunction with compatible development reagents, the detection limit for Recombinant Human EPO is 1.5-3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Produced from sera of rabbits immunized with highly pure Recombinant Human EPO. Anti-Human EPO-specific antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and then biotinylated.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	EPO-specific antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and then biotinylated
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Database Link:	<a href="#">P01588</a>



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**Background:**

Erythropoietin (EPO) is a glycoprotein hormone that is principally known for its role in erythropoiesis, where it is responsible for stimulating proliferation and differentiation of erythroid progenitor cells. The differentiation of CFU-E (Colony Forming Unit-Erythroid) cells into erythrocytes can only be accomplished in the presence of EPO. Physiological levels of EPO in adult mammals are maintained primarily by the kidneys, whereas levels in fetal or neonatal mammals are maintained by the liver. EPO also can exert various non-hematopoietic activities, including vascularization and proliferation of smooth muscle, neural protection during hypoxia, and stimulation of certain B cells. ProSci's Human EPO contains 166 amino acid residues and has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 18.4 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, Recombinant Human EPO migrates with an apparent molecular mass of 37.0 kDa by SDS-PAGE gel, under reducing and non-reducing conditions.