

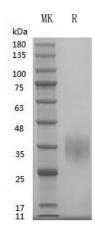
#### **Summary**

Name	EPO
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	≤10 EU/mg
Construction	Recombinant Human EPO is produced by our Mammalian cell expression
	system and the target gene encoding Ala28-Arg193 is expressed.
Accession #	P01588
Тад	Tag free
Host	Mammalian cell
Species	Human
Predicted MW	18.3 kDa
Form	Lyophilized
Buffer	10 mM PB, pH 7.4
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it
	immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at $\leq$ -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at $\leq$ -70°C, stable for 3
	months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw
	cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It
	is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml.
	Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the
	reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes
	before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to
	reconstitute to a concentration less than $100\mu g/ml$ . Dissolve the lyophilized
	protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize
	freeze-thaw cycles.

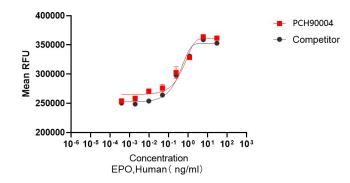
### SDS-PAGE image

# Product Name: GMP Recombinant Human EPO Catalog#: PCH90004





### **Bioactivity image**



The ED50 for this effect is  $\leq 0.01$  ng/mL.

### Background

Alternative Names References

#### Erythropoietin; Epoetin; EPO

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. Erythropoietin is a member of the EPO/TPO family. It is a secreted, glycosylated cytokine composed of four alpha helical bundles. 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. Genetic variation

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in erythropoietin is associated with susceptility 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.

Note

For research use only.