

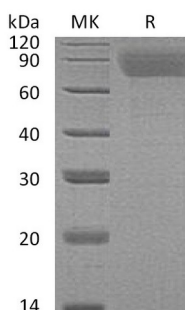
Product Name: Recombinant Human TPO (N, C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH1637



Summary

Name	TPO/Thrombopoietin
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<0.01 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Thrombopoietin is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ser22-Gly353 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus, 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P40225
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	37.3 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH 8.0.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
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 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Product Name: Recombinant Human TPO (N, C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH1637



Alternative Names

Thrombopoietin; C-mpl ligand; Megakaryocyte colony-stimulating factor; Megakaryocyte growth and development factor; Myeloproliferative leukemia virus oncogene ligand; THPO

Background

Thrombopoietin (TPO) is a glycoprotein hormone which belongs to the EPO/TPO family. It produced by the liver and kidney which regulates the production of platelets. TPO stimulates the production and differentiation of megakaryocytes, the bone marrow cells that bud off large numbers of platelets. Lineage-specific cytokine affects the proliferation and maturation of megakaryocytes from their committed progenitor cells. It acts at a late stage of megakaryocyte development. It may be the major physiological regulator of circulating platelets.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.