Mouse EPOR Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 50031-M08H

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:
EPOR

Protein Construction:
A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain of mouse EPOR (NP_034279.3) (Met 1-Pro 249) was expressed, with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:
1. Measured by its ability to inhibit EPO-dependent proliferation of TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 0.1-0.5 μg/mL in the presence of 16 ng/mL Recombinant mouse EPO. 2. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. 3. Immobilized mouse EPOR-His at 10μg/mL (100μL/well) can bind biotinylated mouse EPO-His (Cat:51099-M08H). The EC50 of biotinylated mouse EPO-His (Cat:51099-M08H) is 34.5-80.6ng/mL.

Endotoxin:< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:
Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Ala 25

Molecular Mass:
The recombinant mouse EPOR comprises 236 amino acids with a predicted molecular mass of 26.2 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, the apparent mplecular mass of mEPOR is approximately 30-35 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:
Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:
Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

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SDS-PAGE:

Protein Description

Erythropoietin (EPO) is the major glycoprotein hormone regulator of mammalian erythropoiesis, and is produced by kidney and liver in an oxygen-dependent manner. The biological effects of EPO are mediated by the specific erythropoietin receptor (EPOR/EPO Receptor) on bone marrow erythroblasts, which transmits signals important for both proliferation and differentiation along the erythroid lineage. EPOR protein is a type â… single-transmembrane cytokine receptor, and belongs to the homodimerizing subclass which functions as ligand-induced or ligand-stabilized homodimers. EPOR signaling prevents neuronal death and ischemic injury. Recent studies have shown that EPO and EPOR protein may be involved in carcinogenesis, angiogenesis, and invasion.

References