



# Erythropoietin (EPO); Clone EPO/1368 (Concentrate)

<b>Availability/Contents:</b>	<u><b>Item #</b></u>	<u><b>Volume</b></u>
	RA0445-C.1	0.1 ml
	RA0445-C.5	0.5 ml
	RA0445-C1	1 ml

**Description:**

Species:	Mouse
Immunogen:	Recombinant fragment of human EPO protein (aa28-162) (exact sequence is proprietary).
Clone:	EPO/1368
Isotype:	IgG
Entrez Gene ID:	2056
Hu Chromosome Loc.:	7q22
Synonyms:	EP; EPO alpha; EPO; Epoetin; Erythropoietin; MVCD2
Mol. Weight of Antigen:	37kDa
Format:	200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.
Specificity:	Recognizes a protein of about 37kDa, which is identified as Erythropoietin (EPO).
Background:	Erythropoietin is a secreted, glycosylated cytokine hormone composed of four alpha helical bundles. It is the primary factor responsible for regulating erythropoiesis during steady-state conditions and in response to blood loss and hemorrhage in the adult organism. Erythropoietin is synthesized by the kidney and stimulates the proliferation and maturation of bone marrow erythroid precursor cells. The protein is found in the plasma and regulates red cell production by promoting erythroid differentiation and initiating hemoglobin synthesis.
Species Reactivity:	Reacts with human. Others not known.
Positive Control:	HepG2 Cells. Heart or Kidney.
Cellular Localization:	Cytoplasmic and Cell Surface.
Titer/ Working Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-Fixed): 4-8 µg/ml Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/million cells Immunofluorescence: 1-2 µg/ml Western Blot: 0.5-1 µg/ml
Microbiological State:	This product is not sterile.

Storage: 2° C  8° C

 ScyTek Laboratories, Inc.  
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U.S.A.

**CE**  
EC REP  
Emergo Europe  
Prinsessegracht 20  
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**Uses/Limitations:** Not to be taken internally.  
For Research Use Only.  
This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, to be viewed by light microscopy.  
Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy.  
Do not use past expiration date.  
Non-Sterile.

**Ordering Information and Current Pricing at [www.scytek.com](http://www.scytek.com)**

**Procedure:**

1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Required):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Citrate Plus (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
2. **Primary Antibody Incubation Time:** We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature. However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the “CRF Anti-Polyvalent HRP Polymer (DAB) Lab Pack” (ScyTek catalog# CPP125, see IFU for instructions).


**Precautions:** Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).  
Do not pipette by mouth.  
Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.  
Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.  
This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.


**References:**

1. Jelkmann, W. 1992. Erythropoietin: structure, control of production, and function. *Physiol. Rev.* 72: 449-489.

**Warranty:**

No products or “Instructions For Use (IFU)” are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our IFU or website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products. Immunohistochemistry is a complex technique involving both histological and immunological detection methods. Tissue processing and handling prior to immunostaining can cause inconsistent results. Variations in fixation and embedding or the inherent nature of the tissue specimen may cause variations in results. Endogenous peroxidase activity or pseudoperoxidase activity in erythrocytes and endogenous biotin may cause non-specific staining depending on detection system used.

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