
Mouse Erythropoietin ELISA Kit

产品编号: bsk12081

种属: Mouse

线性范围: 62.5 - 4000 pg/mL

应用范围: S/P/CC

检测限: 32 pg/mL

适用样品基质: cell culture supernates, serum, and plasma.

保存条件: Store at 4°C for 6 months, at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles (Shipped with wet ice.).

产品介绍: Erythropoietin, also known as EPO, hematopoietin, or hemopoietin, is a glycoprotein hormone that controls erythropoiesis, or red blood cell production. It is a cytokine (protein signaling molecule) for erythrocyte (red blood cell) precursors in the bone marrow. Human EPO has a molecular weight of 34 kDa. Erythropoietin is produced by interstitial fibroblasts in the kidney in close association with peritubular capillary and proximal convoluted tubule. It is also produced in perisinusoidal cells in the liver. While liver production predominates in the fetal and perinatal period, renal production is predominant during adulthood. Exogenous erythropoietin can be provided to people whose kidneys cannot make enough. Recombinant human erythropoietin (rhEPO) is produced by recombinant DNA technology in cell culture. Several different pharmaceutical agents are available with a variety of glycosylation patterns and are collectively called erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (ESA). Major examples are epoetin alfa and epoetin beta. The specific details for labeled use vary between the package inserts, but ESAs have been used in the treatment of anemia in chronic kidney disease, anemia in myelodysplasia, and in anemia from cancer chemotherapy. Boxed warnings include a risk of death, myocardial infarction, stroke, venous thromboembolism, and tumor recurrence. rhEPO has been used illicitly as a performance-enhancing drug; it can often be detected in blood, due to slight differences from the endogenous protein, for example, in features of posttranslational modification.