

Code No. 18501

**Anti-Human  
TPO Rabbit IgG Affinity Purify**

Volume : 100 µg

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**Introduction** : Thrombopoietin (TPO) is produced primarily in the liver and secondarily in the kidneys and bone marrow. It can bind to a receptor (which is the proto-oncogene *c-mpl*, a homolog of an envelope protein of the myeloproliferative leukemia virus) on primitive blood cells and megakaryocytes and stimulate those cells to grow (proliferate) and evolve into platelet-producing megakaryocytes. The mass of TPO predicted from the sequence is about 35 kDa, but masses reported from measurements of material in serum or in culture fluid from recombinant cells vary from 18-70 kDa. This has led to suggestions that TPO is highly glycosylated and that it is susceptible to proteolytic processing.

In clinical trials, TPO has proven useful in shortening the time for platelet recovery after chemotherapy but it is not currently approved for routine use. It is quite clear, however, that TPO does not regulate the release of platelets by megakaryocytes. This final step in platelet formation seems to be regulated by a separate process.

**Antigen** : Synthetic peptide of the N terminal part of HumanThrombopoietin

**Purification** : Purified with antigen peptide

**Form** : Lyophilized product from 1 % BSA in PBS containing 0.05% NaN<sub>3</sub>

**How to use** : 1.0 mL deionized water will be added to the product (the conc. comes up 100 µg /mL)

**Stability** : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8 °C  
: Solution, 2 years at –20 °C

**Application** : This antibody can be used for immunohistochemistry with formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissues by several techniques such as Avidin Biotin Complex (ABC) Method. The optimal concentration is about 1-5 µg/mL, however, the concentration should be optimized by each laboratory.  
: This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of 2-5 µg /mL. (18.5kDa)

**Specificity** : Not cross-react with human EPO and human G-CSF.