

Anti-MPO Antibody (4N671)

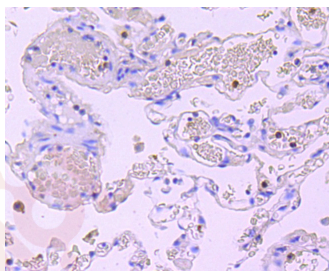
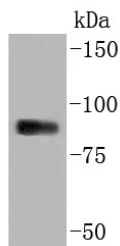
Product Details

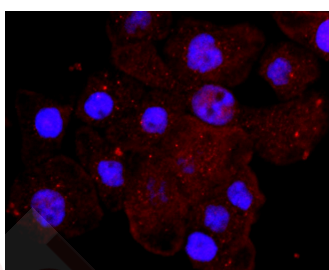
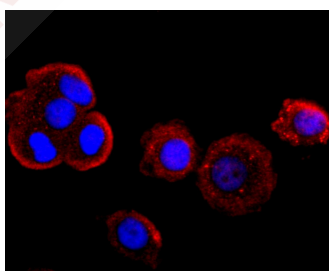
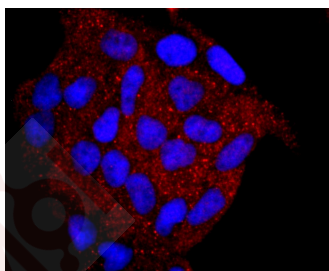
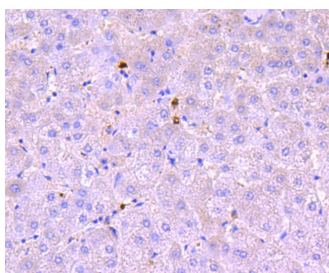
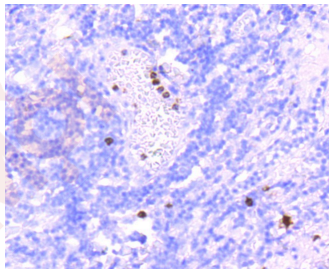
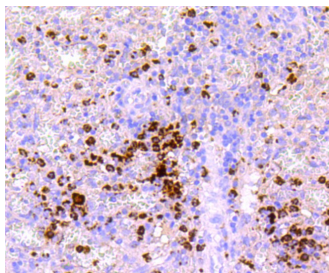
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 84 kDa.
Clone:	4N671
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of Myeloperoxidase on HL-60 cell lysates using anti-Myeloperoxidase antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung tissue using anti-Myeloperoxidase antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue using anti-Myeloperoxidase antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-Myeloperoxidase antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
5. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-Myeloperoxidase antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
6. ICC staining Myeloperoxidase in Hela cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
7. ICC staining Myeloperoxidase in MCF-7 cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
8. ICC staining Myeloperoxidase in AGS cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.





Application: ICC/IF,IHC,WB

Recommended WB: 1:500-1000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC/IF: 1:50-200

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: P05164

Synonyms: myeloperoxidase

Research Background

The heme protein myeloperoxidase (MPO) is a major component of azurophilic granules of neutrophils and polymorphonuclear leukocytes. Optimal oxygen-dependent microbiocidal activity depends on MPO as the critical enzyme for the generation of hypochlorous acid and other toxic oxygen products. The MPO precursor is synthesized during the promyelocytic stage of myeloid differentiation and is subsequently processed and transported intracellularly to the lysosomes. The precursor undergoes cotranslational N-linked glycosylation to produce a glycoprotein. Glucosidases in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) or early cis Golgi convert the pro-MPO to a form which is sorted into a prelysosomal compartment, which undergoes final proteolytic maturation to native MPO, a pair of heavy-light protomers. In normal neutrophils, MPO is expressed as a dimer. Calreticulin, a calcium-binding protein residing in the ER, interacts specifically with fully glycosylated apopro-MPO. iMPO mRNA is abundant in human promyelocytic HL-60 and mouse myeloid leukemia NFS-60 cells. MPO is expressed at high levels in circulating neutrophils and monocytes but is not detectable in microglia, brain-specific macrophages or normal brain tissue.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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