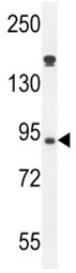
Myeloperoxidase Antibody (F41537)

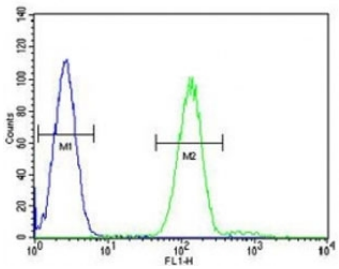
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
F41537-0.4ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.4 ml
F41537-0.08ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.08 ml

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Purity	Antigen affinity
UniProt	P05164
Applications	Western Blot : 1:1000 Flow Cytometry : 1:10-1:50
Limitations	This Myeloperoxidase antibody is available for research use only.



Myeloperoxidase antibody western blot analysis in HL-60 lysate. Expected molecular weight: 59-64 kDa (alpha chain, may be observed at higher molecular weights due to glycosylation), 150+ kDa (glycosylated mature form).



Myeloperoxidase antibody flow cytometric analysis of HL-60 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary Ab was used for the analysis.

Description

Myeloperoxidase (MPO) is a heme protein synthesized during myeloid differentiation that constitutes the major component of neutrophil azurophilic granules. Produced as a single chain precursor, myeloperoxidase is subsequently cleaved into a light and heavy chain. The mature myeloperoxidase is a tetramer composed of 2 light chains and 2 heavy chains. This enzyme produces hypohalous acids central to the microbicidal activity of netrophils. [provided by RefSeq].

Explore our Myeloperoxidase Antibody / Neutrophil Marker Antibody page for additional validation data and applications involving neutrophil identification, myeloid lineage analysis, and innate immune cell detection.

Application Notes

Titration of the Myeloperoxidase antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 60-89 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for this Myeloperoxidase antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the Myeloperoxidase antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.