

Human Thrombopoietin R/Tpo R Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG Catalog Number: AF1016

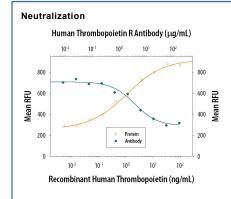
| DESCRIPTION | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Species Reactivity | Human |
| Specificity | Detects human Thrombopoietin R/Tpo R in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human Epo R is observed. |
| Source | Polyclonal Goat IgG |
| Purification | Antigen Affinity-purified |
| Immunogen | Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Thrombopoietin R/Tpo R Gln26-Tyr423 Accession # P40238 |
| Endotoxin Level | <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. |
| | |

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

| | Recommended Concentration | Sample | |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Western Blot | 0.1 μg/mL | Recombinant Human Thrombopoietin R/Tpo R (Catalog # 4444-TR) | |
| Neutralization | Measured by its ability to neutralize Thrombopoietin/Tpo-induced proliferation in the MO7e human megakaryocytic leukemic cell line. Avanzi, G. et al. (1988) Br. J. Haematol. 69:359. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically | | |
| | 0.5-2.5 μg/mL in the p | resence of 10 ng/mL Recombinant Human Thrombopoietin/Tpo. | |

DATA



Cell Proliferation Induced by Thrombopoietin/Tpo and Neutralization by Human Thrombopoietin R/Tpo R Antibody. Recombinant Human Thrombopoietin/Tpo (Catalog # 288-TP) stimulates proliferation in the MO7e human megakaryocytic leukemic cell line in a dose-dependent manner (orange line). Proliferation elicited by Recombinant Human Thrombopoietin/Tpo (10 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Goat Anti-Human Thrombopoietin R/Tpo R Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF1016). The ND_{50} is typically 0.5-2.5 μg/mL.

| PREPARATION AND STORAGE | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| Reconstitution | Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS. | | |
| Shipping | The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. | | |
| Stability & Storage | Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. | | |
| | 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. | | |
| | 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. | | |
| | 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. | | |



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BACKGROUND

Thrombopoietin receptor (Tpo R), also known as myeloproliferative leukemia protein (c-mpl), is a 95 kDa type I transmembrane protein that is a member of the type I cytokine receptor family within the hematopoietin/cytokine receptor superfamily (1-4). The 635 amino acid (aa) full-length human Tpo R contains a 25 aa signal sequence, a 466 aa extracellular domain with a ligand binding domain and two fibronectin type III domains, a transmembrane (TM) domain and a cytoplasmic domain. The extracellular domain of human Tpo R shares 78%, 76%, 81%, 82% and 80% aa identity with mouse, rat, bovine, canine and equine Tpo R, respectively. Humans produce three distinct mRNA species; a P-form, and a truncated form (Mpl-tr) lacking a TM domain (3-7). The P-form encodes the full-length receptor. The Mpl-tr form, which is expressed in both human and mouse, is intracellular and targets the P-form for degradation (5, 6). The 579 aa K-form has an alternate cytoplasmic domain, but does not dimerize with, or inhibit, the P-form (7). Thrombopoietin (Tpo) is a key regulator of megakaryocytopoiesis, thrombopoiesis and hematopoietic stem cell self-renewal, as reflected by expression of the Tpo R on megakaryocytes, platelets and hematopoietic progenitors (2, 8). Receptor dimerization occurs upon Tpo binding and initiates signaling through the Ras/MAP and JAK/STAT pathways (1, 2). Internalization and degradation of Tpo following Tpo R binding serves to downregulate circulating Tpo (9). Tpo R expressed at low levels on endothelial cells does not appear to contribute to regulations, including an activating change in the TM domain, can cause thrombocytopenia, and absence of functional Tpo R is lethal in humans, but not mice. Other mutations, including an activating change in the TM domain, can cause thrombocytosis (11, 12).

References:

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