

**DESCRIPTION**

**Source** Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived human Thrombopoietin R/Tpo R protein  
Ser25-Trp491, with a C-terminal 6-His tag  
Accession # P40238

**N-terminal Sequence Analysis** Ser25

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 53.4 kDa

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**SDS-PAGE** 56-76 kDa, reducing conditions

**Activity** Measured by its ability to inhibit the Tpo-dependent proliferation of MO7e human megakaryocytic leukemic cells. The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is 1-5 µg/mL in the presence of 7.5 ng/mL of rhTpo (Catalog # 288-TP).

**Endotoxin Level** <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

**Purity** >95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

**Formulation** Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

**Reconstitution** Reconstitute at 250 µg/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.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

**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, a K-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 regulation of Tpo (10). Inactivating mutations of Tpo R 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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