

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Myeloperoxidase/MPO in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 30% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse MPO is observed and less than 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human Eosinophil Peroxidase (E)
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Human polymorphonuclear leukocytes Myeloperoxidase and mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Myeloperoxidase/MPO Ala49-Ser745 Accession # P05164
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Myeloperoxidase (MPO) is a heme-containing enzyme belonging to the XPO subfamily of peroxidases. It is an abundant neutrophil and monocyte glycoprotein that catalyzes the hydrogen peroxide-dependent conversion of chloride, bromide, and iodide to multiple reactive species (1). Post-translational processing of MPO involves the insertion of a heme moiety and the proteolytic removal of both a propeptide and a 6 aa internal peptide (2). This results in a disulfide-linked dimer composed of a 60 kDa heavy and 12 kDa light chain that associate into a 150 kDa enzymatically active tetramer. The tetramer contains two heme groups and one disulfide bond between the heavy chains (2). Alternate splicing generates two additional isoforms of MPO, one with a 32 aa insertion in the light chain, and another with a deletion of the signal sequence and part of the propeptide (3). Human and mouse MPO share 87% aa sequence identity. MPO activity results in protein nitrosylation and the formation of 3-chlorotyrosine and dityrosine crosslinks (4-6). Modification of ApoB100, as well as the lipid and cholesterol components of LDL and HDL, promotes the development of atherosclerosis (5, 7-9). MPO is also associated with a variety of other diseases (1), and inhibits vasodilation in inflammation by depleting the levels of NO (10). Serum albumin functions as a carrier protein during MPO movement to the basolateral side of epithelial cells (11). MPO is stored in neutrophil azurophilic granules. Upon cellular activation, it is deposited into pathogen-containing phagosomes (2). While mice lacking MPO are impaired in clearing select microbial infections, MPO deficiency in humans does not necessarily result in heightened susceptibility to infections (12, 13).

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