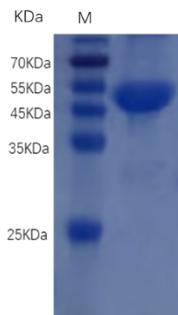


## Specification

<b>Product name:</b>	Recombinant human MPO antigen (MPO-H)
<b>Source:</b>	E.coli derived
<b>Accession #:</b>	/
<b>SDS-PAGE:</b>	15 kDa, reducing conditions
<b>Construction:</b>	MPO-H with 6His tag at N-terminal
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass:</b>	13kDa
<b>Activity:</b>	Immunoreactivity was confirmed by reacting with monoclonal antibodies specific to human MPO .
<b>Application:</b>	ELISA, immunology, others unspecified.
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Formulation:</b>	20 mM Tris, 300 mM NaCl, 8M Urea, pH 8.0
<b>Stability &amp; Storage:</b>	Stable at -80°C
<b>Shipping condition:</b>	The product is shipped on ice pack.Upon receiving, store it immediately at the recommended temperature.
<b>Conc. Determined:</b>	BCA
<b>Purity:</b>	>90%

## SDS-PAGE



Greater than 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified). |

## 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. 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. 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. 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. Human and mouse MPO share 87% aa sequence identity. MPO activity results in protein nitrosylation and the formation of 3-chlorotyrosine and dityrosine crosslinks. MPO is also associated with a variety of other diseases, and inhibits vasodilation in inflammation by depleting the levels of NO. Serum albumin functions as a carrier protein during MPO movement to the basolateral side of epithelial cells. MPO is stored in neutrophil azurophilic granules. Upon cellular activation, it is deposited into pathogen-containing phagosomes.

## References:

1. Biomarker-guided IL-5 blockade achieves steroid-free MPO-ANCA seroconversion in EGPA
2. Predictive value of serum myeloperoxidase (MPO) concentration combined with triglyceride-glucose index (TyG) for major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) in patients with coronary heart disease
3. MPO and its role in cancer, cardiovascular and neurological disorders: An update
4. MPO interacts with hRSV particles, contributing to the virucidal effects of NETs against clinical and laboratory hRSV isolates
5. Regulatory T cells effectively downregulate the autoimmune anti-MPO response and ameliorate anti-MPO induced glomerulonephritis in mice.