abcam

Product datasheet

Biotin Anti-Myeloperoxidase antibody [2D4] ab90811

2 References

Overview

Product name	Biotin Anti-Myeloperoxidase antibody [2D4]
Description	Biotin Mouse monoclonal [2D4] to Myeloperoxidase
Host species	Mouse
Conjugation	Biotin
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** IHC-Fr, ICC/IF, IHC-P, Flow Cyt
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	Purified Rat Myeloperoxidase
General notes	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA
Purification notes	ab90811 is 0.2 µm filtered
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	2D4
Isotype	IgG1

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee	Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab90811 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-Fr		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ICC/IF		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IHC-P		Use at an assay dependent concentration. PubMed: 23817216
Flow Cyt		Use at an assay dependent concentration. **ab18434** - Mouse monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Target

Function	Part of the host defense system of polymorphonuclear leukocytes. It is responsible for microbicidal activity against a wide range of organisms. In the stimulated PMN, MPO catalyzes the production of hypohalous acids, primarily hypochlorous acid in physiologic situations, and other toxic intermediates that greatly enhance PMN microbicidal activity.
Involvement in disease	Defects in MPO are the cause of myeloperoxidase deficiency (MPD) [MIM:254600]. MPD is an autosomal recessive defect that results in disseminated candidiasis.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the peroxidase family. XPO subfamily.
Cellular localization	Lysosome.

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