BACKGROUND
Eosinophil peroxidase (EPX) is an antimycobacterial protein that localizes to cytoplasmic granules of eosinophils and recruits bromide to generate a halogenating oxidant. EPX-dependent generation of hypobromous acid causes damage to tissue during inflammatory conditions that include asthma, allergies, cancer and parasitic/helminthic infections. Human EPX gene product can form a tetramer of two light chains and two heavy chains. EPX is a major enzyme present in eosinophils and upon degranulation, becomes released into the airways of asthmatics. As a result of its cationic nature and its ability to catalyze the formation of highly toxic oxidants, EPX can induce lung injury in a JNK-dependent manner. Other peroxidase family members include myeloperoxidase (MPO), lacto-peroxidase (LPO) and thyroid peroxidase (TPO).

REFERENCES

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION
Genetic locus: EPX (human) mapping to 17q22; Epx (mouse) mapping to 11 C.

SOURCE
EPX (L-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of EPX of human origin.