

**Anti-EPO Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO12689****Specification**

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**Anti-EPO Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P01588</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Erythropoietin(EPO) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, ELISA in Human.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-EPO Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 2056

**Other Names**

Erythropoietin, Epoetin, EPO

**Calculated MW**

21307 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat<br> <br>ELISA  
, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, -<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Secreted.

**Tissue Specificity**

Produced by kidney or liver of adult mammals and by liver of fetal or neonatal mammals.

**Protein Name**

Erythropoietin

**Contents**

Each vial contains 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>. Carrier free (No BSA) form available in stock. If you want this antibody carrier free please specify "Carrier Free" or "No BSA" in your order note. "

**Immunogen**

E. coli-derived human EPO recombinant protein(Position: A1-R166).

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Sequence Similarities**

Belongs to the EPO/TPO family.

**Anti-EPO Antibody - Protein Information****Name** EPO**Function**

Hormone involved in the regulation of erythrocyte proliferation and differentiation and the maintenance of a physiological level of circulating erythrocyte mass (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28283061" target="\_blank">28283061</a>). Binds to EPOR leading to EPOR dimerization and JAK2 activation thereby activating specific downstream effectors, including STAT1 and STAT3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9774108" target="\_blank">9774108</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Secreted.

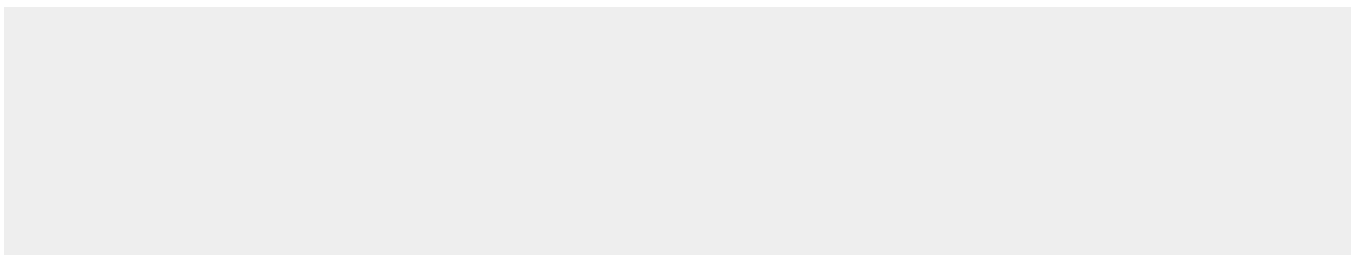
**Tissue Location**

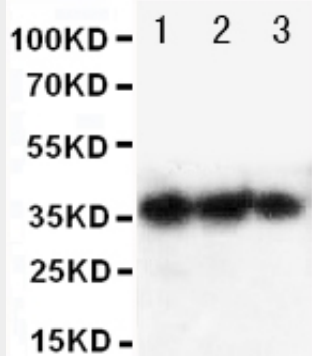
Produced by kidney or liver of adult mammals and by liver of fetal or neonatal mammals.

**Anti-EPO Antibody - Protocols**

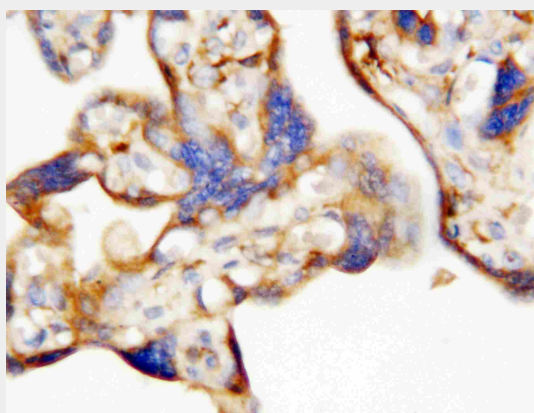
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Anti-EPO Antibody - Images**



Anti-human EPO antibody, ABO12689, Western blotting Lane 1: Recombinant human EPO Protein 10ng Lane 2: Recombinant human EPO Protein 5ng Lane 3: Recombinant human EPO Protein 2



Anti-human EPO antibody, ABO12689, IHC(P) IHC(P): Human Placenta Tissue

### Anti-EPO Antibody - Background

EPO, Erythropoietin, is an acidic glycoprotein hormone with a molecular mass of 34 kD. It is a cytokine for erythrocyte (red blood cell) precursors in the bone marrow. This gene is mapped to 7q22.1. It is produced by interstitial fibroblasts in the kidney in close association with peritubular capillary and tubular epithelial cells. It is also produced in perisinusoidal cells in the liver. While liver production predominates in the fetal and perinatal period, renal production is predominant during adulthood. As the prime regulator of red cell production, its major functions are to promote erythroid differentiation and to initiate hemoglobin synthesis. It also has other known biological functions. For example, erythropoietin plays an important role in the brain's response to neuronal injury. EPO is also involved in the wound healing process.