10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

# EPOR Antibody (Center)

**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**
**Catalog # AP16681c**

## Specification

### EPOR Antibody (Center) - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Application | **IF, WB, FC,E** |
| Primary Accession | P19235 |
| Other Accession | NP_000112.1 |
| Reactivity | **Human** |
| Host | **Rabbit** |
| Clonality | **Polyclonal** |
| Isotype | **Rabbit IgG** |
| Calculated MW | **55065** |
| Antigen Region | **329-357** |

### EPOR Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 2057

**Other Names**
Erythropoietin receptor, EPO-R, EPOR

**Target/Specificity**
This EPOR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 329-357 amino acids from the Central region of human EPOR.

**Dilution**
IF~~1:10~50
WB~~1:1000
FC~~1:10~50

**Format**
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**
EPOR Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### EPOR Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

**Name** EPOR

**Function** Receptor for erythropoietin. Mediates erythropoietin-induced erythroblast proliferation and differentiation. Upon EPO stimulation, EPOR dimerizes triggering the JAK2/STAT5 signaling cascade. In some cell types, can also activate STAT1 and STAT3. May also activate the LYN tyrosine kinase.

**Cellular Location**
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

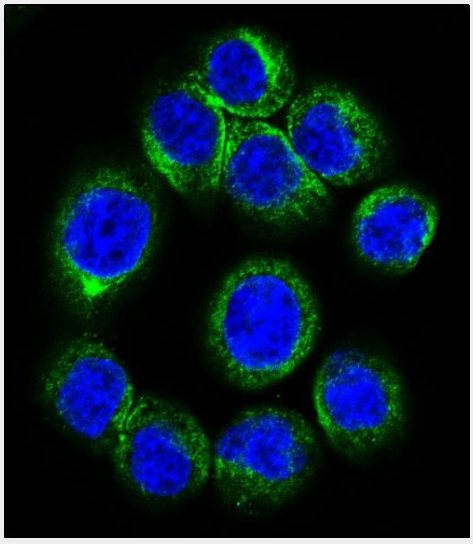
**Tissue Location**
Erythroid cells and erythroid progenitor cells. Isoform EPOR-F is the most abundant form in EPO-dependent erythroleukemia cells and in late-stage erythroid progenitors. Isoform EPOR-S and isoform EPOR-T are the predominant forms in bone marrow Isoform EPOR-T is the most abundant from in early-stage erythroid progenitor cells

## EPOR Antibody (Center) - Protocols

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

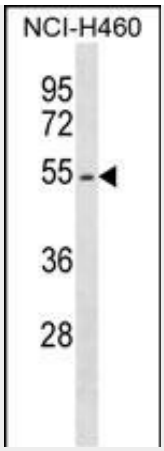
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## EPOR Antibody (Center) - Images

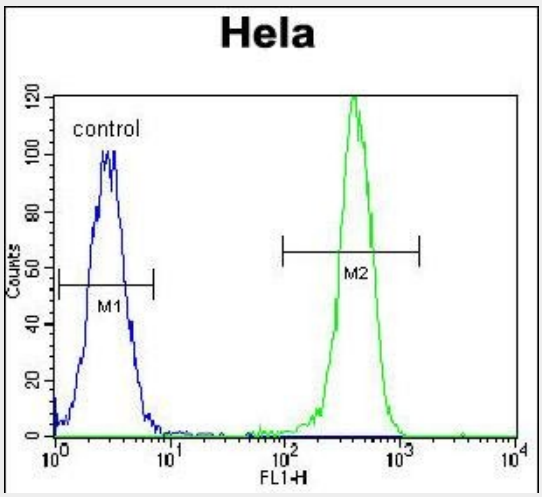


Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of EPOR Antibody (Center)(Cat#AP16681c) with Hela cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green).DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999




EPOR Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP16681c) western blot analysis in NCI-H460 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the EPOR antibody detected the EPOR protein (arrow).




EPOR Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP16681c) flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

**EPOR Antibody (Center) - Background**

This gene encodes the erythropoietin receptor which is a member of the cytokine receptor family. Upon erythropoietin binding, this receptor activates Jak2 tyrosine kinase which activates different intracellular pathways including: Ras/MAP kinase, phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase and STAT transcription factors. The stimulated erythropoietin receptor appears to have a role in erythroid cell survival. Defects in the erythropoietin receptor may produce erythroleukemia and familial erythrocytosis. Dysregulation of this gene may affect the growth of certain tumors. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

**EPOR Antibody (Center) - References**

Lim, A.C., et al. Biochemistry 49(18):3797-3804(2010)
Perrotta, S., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (8), E12015 (2010) :
Khankin, E.V., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (2), E9246 (2010) :
Wincewicz, A., et al. Folia Histochem. Cytobiol. 47(3):425-430(2009)
Ketteler, R., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 278(4):2654-2660(2003)