

**EPOR Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5363****Specification**

EPOR Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	P19235
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	H=55 KDa
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

EPOR Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2057**Antigen Region**
470-504**Other Names**
Erythropoietin receptor, EPO-R, EPOR**Dilution**
WB~~1:2000
FC~~1:25**Target/Specificity**

This EPOR antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 470-504 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human EPOR.

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 (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

EPOR Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** EPOR {ECO:0000303|PubMed:2163695, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:3416}

Function

Receptor for erythropoietin, which mediates erythropoietin- induced erythroblast proliferation and differentiation (PubMed:10388848, PubMed:2163695, PubMed:2163696, PubMed:8662939, PubMed:9774108). Upon EPO stimulation, EPOR dimerizes triggering the JAK2/STAT5 signaling cascade (By similarity). In some cell types, can also activate STAT1 and STAT3 (PubMed:11756159). May also activate the LYN tyrosine kinase (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P14753}; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location

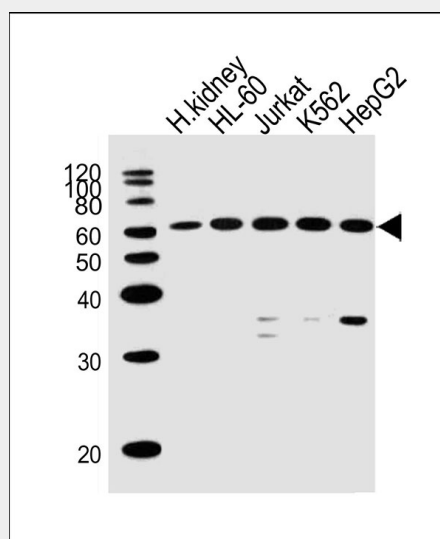
Erythroid cells and erythroid progenitor cells. [Isoform EPOR-S]: Isoform EPOR-S and isoform EPOR-T are the predominant forms in bone marrow.

EPOR Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

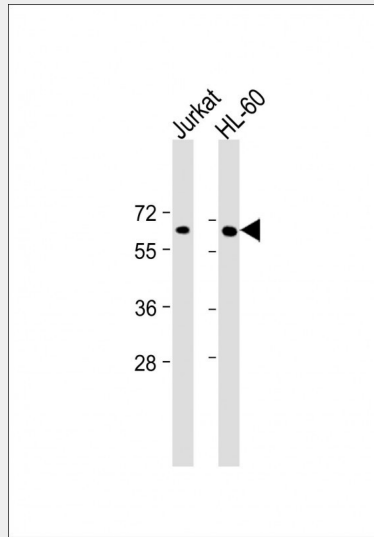
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

EPOR Antibody (C-term) - Images

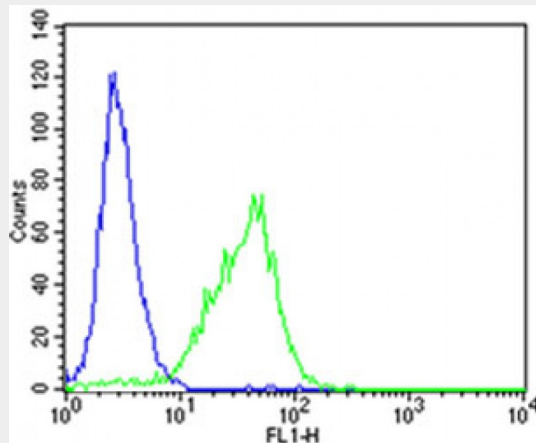


All lanes : Anti-EPOR Antibody (C-term)(AW5363) at 1/1000 dilution Lane 1: human kidney lysates Lane 2: HL-60 whole cell lysates Lane 3: Jurkat whole cell lysates Lane 4: K562 whole cell lysates Lane 5: HepG2 whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit

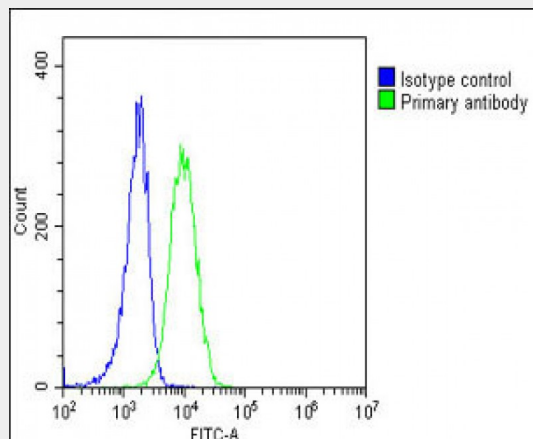
IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 62 kDa
 Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.



All lanes : Anti-EPOR Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lane 2: HL-60 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 55 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.



Flow cytometric analysis of K562 cells using EPOR Antibody (C-term)(green, Cat#AW5363) compared to an isotype control of rabbit IgG(blue). AW5363 was diluted at 1:25 dilution. An Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG at 1:400 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.



Overlay histogram showing K562 cells stained with AW5363 (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AW5363, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed (OH191631) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1 µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

EPOR Antibody (C-term) - Background

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.

EPOR Antibody (C-term) - References

- Winkelmann J.C., et al. Blood 76:24-30(1990).
- Jones S.S., et al. Blood 76:31-35(1990).
- Noguchi C.T., et al. Blood 78:2548-2556(1991).
- Ehrenman K., et al. Exp. Hematol. 19:973-977(1991).
- Nakamura Y., et al. Science 257:1138-1141(1992).