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

Anti-EPO Receptor Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO12839

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P14753
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for EPO Receptor detection. Tested with WB, Direct ELISA in Mouse;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	13857
Other Names	Erythropoietin receptor, EPO-R, Epor
Calculated MW	55194
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml Direct ELISA, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml
Subcellular Localization	Isoform EPOR-F: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in relatively mature erythroid progenitor cells and in EPO-responsive erythroleukemia cells.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na_2HPO_4, 0.05mg NaN_3.
Immunogen	E. coli-derived mouse EPO Receptor recombinant protein (Position: D32-E225).
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Storage	At -20˚C; for one year. After r˚Constitution, 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.

Protein Information

Name	Epor {ECO:0000303|PubMed:2539263, ECO:0000312|MGI:MGI:95408}
Function	Receptor for erythropoietin, which mediates erythropoietin- induced erythroblast proliferation and differentiation (PubMed:2539263, PubMed:8341708, PubMed:8382775, PubMed:8617735). Upon EPO stimulation, EPOR dimerizes triggering the JAK2/STAT5 signaling cascade (PubMed:2539263, PubMed:8382775, PubMed:8617735). In some cell types, can also activate STAT1 and STAT3. May also activate the LYN tyrosine kinase (PubMed:9573010).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein [Isoform EPOR-S]: Secreted
Tissue Location	Expressed in relatively mature erythroid progenitor cells and in EPO-responsive erythroleukemia cells

Background

The erythropoietin receptor (EpoR) is a protein that in humans is encoded by the EPOR gene. 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.

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