10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

EPO Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11643

Specification

EPO Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P01588
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit Ig**
Calculated MW	**21307**

EPO Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2056

Other Names
Erythropoietin-Alpha, EPO-a, EPO-alpha, Epoetin, EP, MGC138142

Target/Specificity
EPO

Formulation
1 mg/ml in PBS with 0.007% (W/V) sodium azide

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Background Descriptions

Precautions
EPO Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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. Binds to EPOR leading to EPOR dimerization and JAK2 activation thereby activating specific downstream effectors, including STAT1 and STAT3.

Cellular Location
Secreted.

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Tissue Location
Produced by kidney or liver of adult mammals and by liver of fetal or neonatal mammals

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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

EPO Antibody - Images



Western blot with 100ng of EPO.

EPO Antibody - Background

Human erythropoietin (EPO) is an acidic glycoprotein. It is mainly produced by the kidney. As the primary regulator of the production of red cells, its major functions are to promote erythroid progenitor cells differentiation and to start the synthesis of hemoglobin. EPO acts by binding to a specific erythropoietin receptor (EPOR) on target cells; the red cell precursors in the bone marrow, and induces their transformation into mature erythrocytes. The EPO sensitivity increases with differentiation of immature progenitor cells. EPO may act as a neuron protector against glutamate toxicity. Its neuroprotective activity comes into effect by neutralizing the toxicity of free radicals. EPO is produced in brain after oxidative stress. EPO is upregulated by hypoxia and prevents apoptosis of erythroid progenitors in bone.