

## EPOR Polyclonal Antibody

**catalog number:** E-AB-15623

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### Description

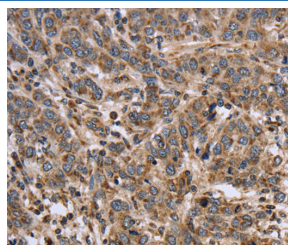
|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human;Mouse;Rat  |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Synthetic peptide of human EPOR  |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit   |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG  |
| <b>Purification</b> | Affinity purification  |
| <b>Conjugation</b>  | Unconjugated   |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol. |

### Applications

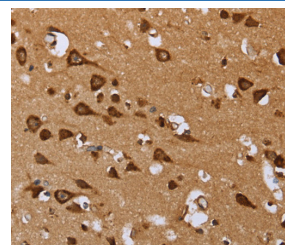
### Recommended Dilution

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| <b>IHC</b> | 1:50-1:200 |
|------------|------------|

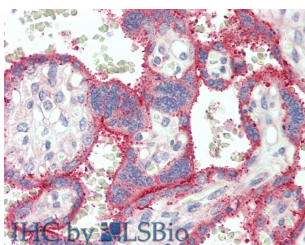
### Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using EPOR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution 1:40



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue using EPOR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution 1:40



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Placenta tissue using EPOR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:70(Elabscience Product Detected by Lifespan).

### Preparation & Storage

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>Storage</b>  | Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.  |
| <b>Shipping</b> | The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended. |

### Background

### For Research Use Only

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.