

**EPO Antibody**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABV11643****Specification**

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**EPO Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P01588</a>
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.

**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 Cytometry](#)
- [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.