

**EPOR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP16681c****Specification**

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**EPOR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P19235](#)**EPOR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2057**Other Names**

Erythropoietin receptor, EPO-R, EPOR

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**EPOR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** EPOR**Function**

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.

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

**Tissue Location**

Erythroid cells and erythroid progenitor cells. Isoform EPOR-F is the most abundant form in EPO-dependent erythroleukemia cells and in late-stage erythroid progenitors. Isoform EPOR-S and isoform EPOR-T are the predominant forms in bone marrow Isoform EPOR-T is the most abundant from in early-stage erythroid progenitor cells

**EPOR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

#### **EPOR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images**

#### **EPOR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background**

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/MAPkinase, 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.

#### **EPOR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References**

Lim, A.C., et al. Biochemistry 49(18):3797-3804(2010) Perrotta, S., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (8), E12015 (2010) :Khankin, E.V., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (2), E9246 (2010) :Wincewicz, A., et al. Folia Histochem. Cytobiol. 47(3):425-430(2009) Ketteler, R., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 278(4):2654-2660(2003)