EpoR (Phospho Tyr426) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP1205

Key Features

Host Species	Reactivity	Applications
• Rabbit	• Human,Mouse,Rat	• WB,ELISA

MW	Isotype
• 55kD (Observed)	• IgG

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000
ELISA 1:20000
Not yet tested in other applications.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized phospho-peptide around the phosphorylation site of human EpoR (phospho Tyr426)
Specificity	Phospho-EpoR (Y426) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of EpoR protein only when phosphorylated at Y426.The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):FEyTI

Target Information

Gene name EPOR

Protein Name Erythropoietin receptor

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	2057;	P19235;
Mouse	13857;	P14753;
Rat		Q07303;

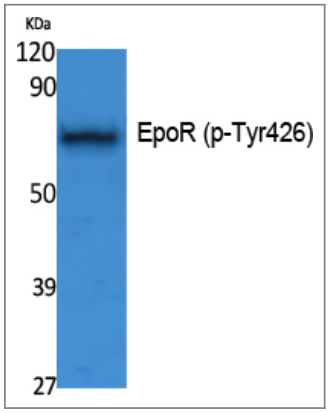
Cellular Localization Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.; [Isoform EPOR-S]: Secreted . Secreted and located to the cell surface.

Tissue specificity 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.

Function

Disease:Defects in EPOR are the cause of erythrocytosis familial type 1 (ECYT1) [MIM:133100]. ECYT1 is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by increased serum red blood cell mass , elevated hemoglobin and hematocrit , hypersensitivity of erythroid progenitors to erythropoietin , erythropoietin low serum levels , and no increase in platelets nor leukocytes. It has a relatively benign course and does not progress to leukemia. ,Domain:Contains 1 copy of a cytoplasmic motif that is referred to as the immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitor motif (ITIM) . This motif is involved in modulation of cellular responses. The phosphorylated ITIM motif can bind the SH2 domain of several SH2-containing phosphatases. ,Domain:The box 1 motif is required for JAK interaction and/or activation. ,Domain:The WSXWS motif appears to be necessary for proper protein folding and thereby efficient intracellular transport and cell-surface receptor binding. ,Function:Isoform EPOR-T , missing the cytoplasmic tail , acts as a dominant-negative receptor of EPOR-mediated signaling. ,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. ,PTM:On EPO stimulation , phosphorylated on C-terminal tyrosine residues by JAK2. The phosphotyrosine motifs are also recruitment sites for several SH2-containing proteins and adapter proteins which mediate cell proliferation. Phosphorylation on Tyr-454 is required for PTPN6 interaction , Tyr-426 for PTPN11. Tyr-426 is also required for SOCS3 binding , but Tyr-454/Tyr-456 motif is the preferred binding site. ,PTM:Ubiquitinated by NOSIP; appears to be either multi-monoubiquitinated or polyubiquitinated. Ubiquitination mediates proliferation and survival of EPO-dependent cells. ,similarity:Belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family. Type 1 subfamily. ,similarity:Contains 1 fibronectin type-III domain. ,similarity:Contains 1 Ras-GEF domain. ,subcellular location:Secreted and located to the cell surface. ,subunit:Forms homodimers on EPO stimulation. The tyrosine-phosphorylated form interacts with several SH2 domain-containing proteins including LYN (By similarity) , the adapter protein APS , PTPN6 (By similarity) , PTPN11 , JAK2 , PI3 kinases , STAT5A/B , SOCS3 , CRKL (By similarity) . Interacts with INPP5D/SHIP1 (By similarity) . The N-terminal SH2 domain of PTPN6 binds Tyr-454 and inhibits signaling through dephosphorylation of JAK2 (By similarity) . APS binding also inhibits the JAK-STAT signaling. Binding to PTPN11 , preferentially through the N-terminal SH2 domain , promotes mitogenesis and phosphorylation of PTPN11 (By similarity) . Binding of JAK2 (through its N-terminal) promotes cell-surface expression (By similarity) . Interaction with the ubiquitin ligase NOSIP mediates EPO-induced cell proliferation. Interacts with ATXN2L. ,tissue specificity: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. ,

Validation Data



Western Blot analysis of extracts from K562 cells, using Phospho-EpoR (Y426) Polyclonal Antibody.

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
EpoR (Phospho Tyr426) Rabbit pAb

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