



# EPAS-1 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-02237
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	IF;WB;IHC;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	EPAS1 BHLHE73 HIF2A MOP2 PASD2
<b>Protein Name</b>	Endothelial PAS domain-containing protein 1
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human EPAS-1 around the non-acetylation site of K385.
<b>Specificity</b>	EPAS-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of EPAS-1 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1/100-1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	EPAS1; BHLHE73; HIF2A; MOP2; PASD2; Endothelial PAS domain-containing protein 1; EPAS-1; Basic-helix-loop-helix-PAS protein MOP2; Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 73; bHLHe73;HIF-1-alpha-like factor; HLF; Hypoxia-inducible factor 2-alpha; HIF-2-alpha; HIF2-alpha; Member of PAS protein 2; PAS domain-containing protein 2
<b>Observed Band</b>	110-120kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus . Nucleus speckle . Colocalizes with HIF3A in the nucleus and speckles. .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Expressed in most tissues, with highest levels in placenta, lung and heart. Selectively expressed in endothelial cells.
<b>Function</b>	disease:Defects in EPAS1 are the cause of erythrocytosis familial type 4 (ECYT4) [MIM:611783]. ECYT4 is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by increased serum red blood cell mass, elevated hemoglobin concentration and hematocrit, and normal platelet and leukocyte counts.,function:Transcription factor involved in the induction of oxygen regulated genes. Binds to core DNA

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sequence 5'-[AG]CGTG-3' within the hypoxia response element (HRE) of target gene promoters. Regulates the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) expression and seems to be implicated in the development of blood vessels and the tubular system of lung. May also play a role in the formation of the endothelium that gives rise to the blood brain barrier. Potent activator of the Tie-2 tyrosine kinase expression. Activation seems to require recruitment of transcriptional coactivators such as CREBPB and probably EP300

**Background**

endothelial PAS domain protein 1(EPAS1) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a transcription factor involved in the induction of genes regulated by oxygen, which is induced as oxygen levels fall. The encoded protein contains a basic-helix-loop-helix domain protein dimerization domain as well as a domain found in proteins in signal transduction pathways which respond to oxygen levels. Mutations in this gene are associated with erythrocytosis familial type 4. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2009],

**matters needing attention**

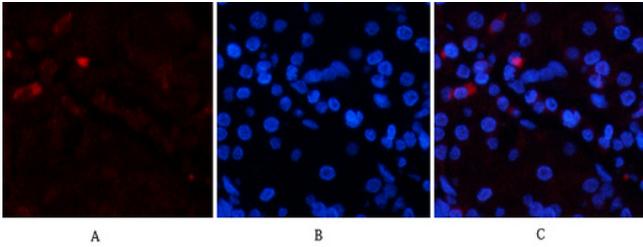
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

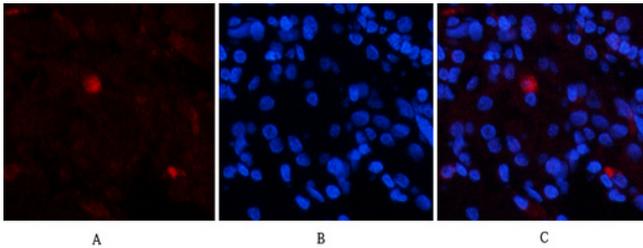
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



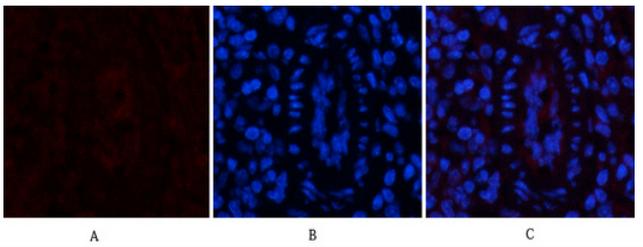
## Products Images



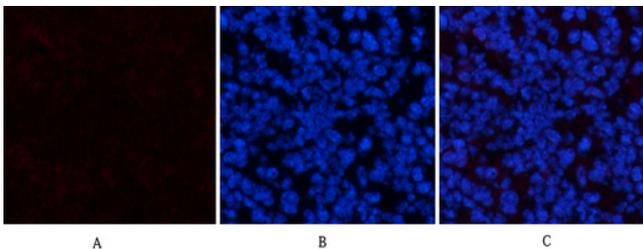
Immunofluorescence analysis of human-stomach tissue. 1, EPAS-1 Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



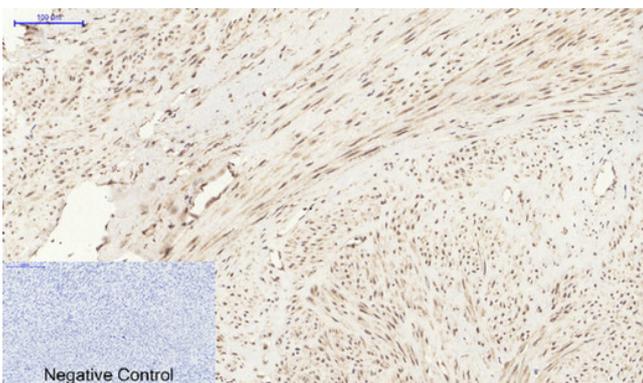
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Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-spleen tissue. 1, EPAS-1 Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-uterus tissue. 1, EPAS-1 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.