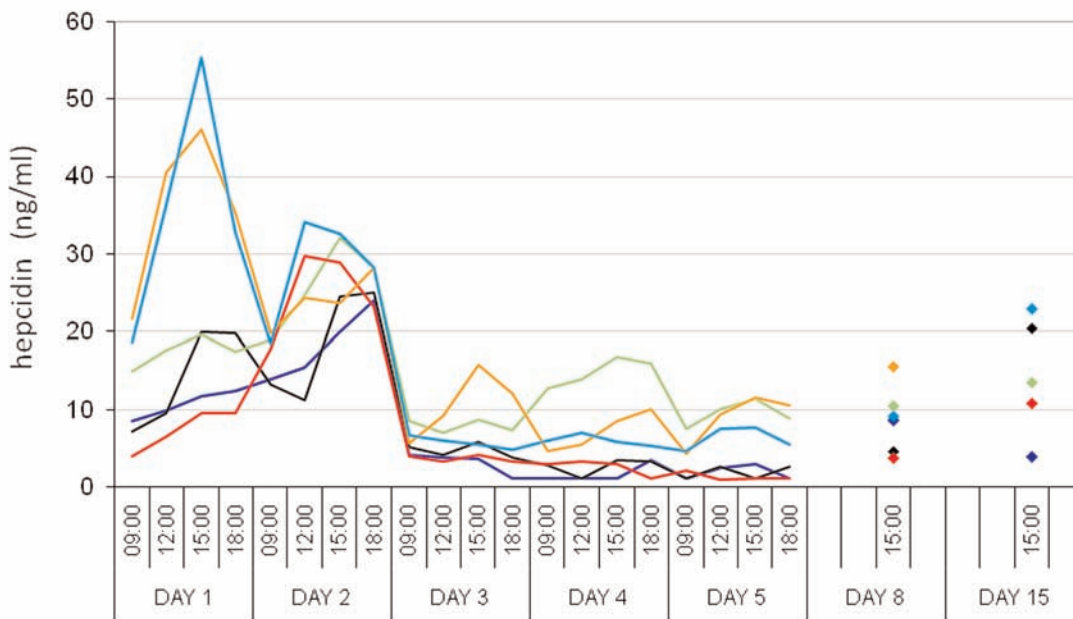


Erythropoietin administration in humans causes a marked and prolonged reduction in circulating hepcidin

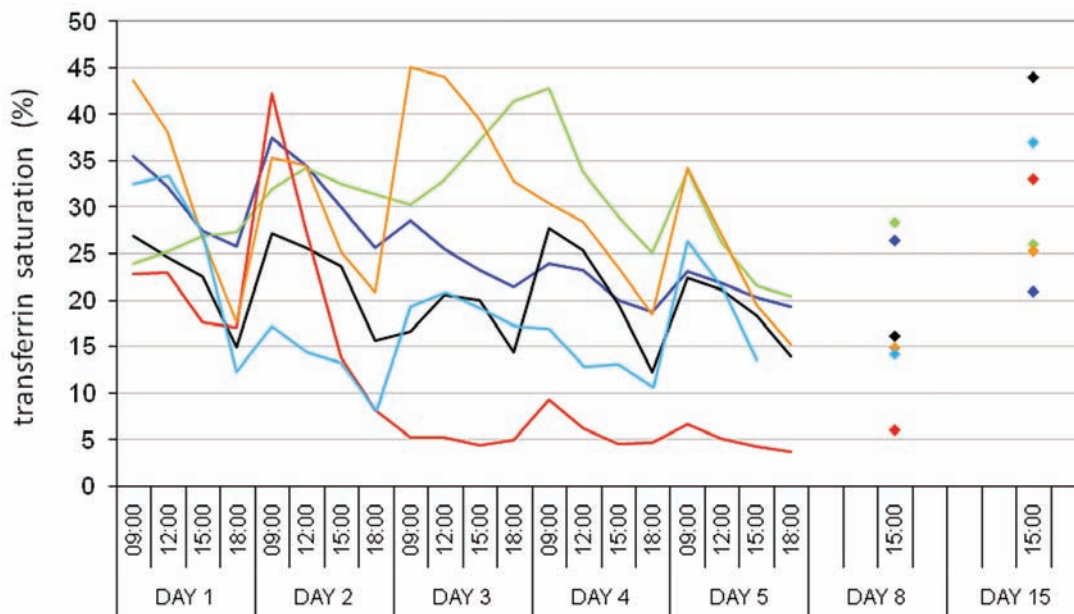
Damien R. Ashby,^{1,3} Daniel P. Gale,^{1,4} Mark Busbridge,² Kevin G. Murphy,³ Neill D. Duncan,¹ Tom D. Cairns,¹ David H. Taube,¹ Stephen R. Bloom,³ Frederick W.K. Tam,¹ Richard Chapman,² Patrick H. Maxwell,⁴ and Peter Choi¹

¹Imperial College Kidney and Transplant Institute; ²Department of Clinical Biochemistry, and ³Department of Investigative Medicine, Hammersmith Hospital, Imperial College London; ⁴Division of Medicine, University College London, UK

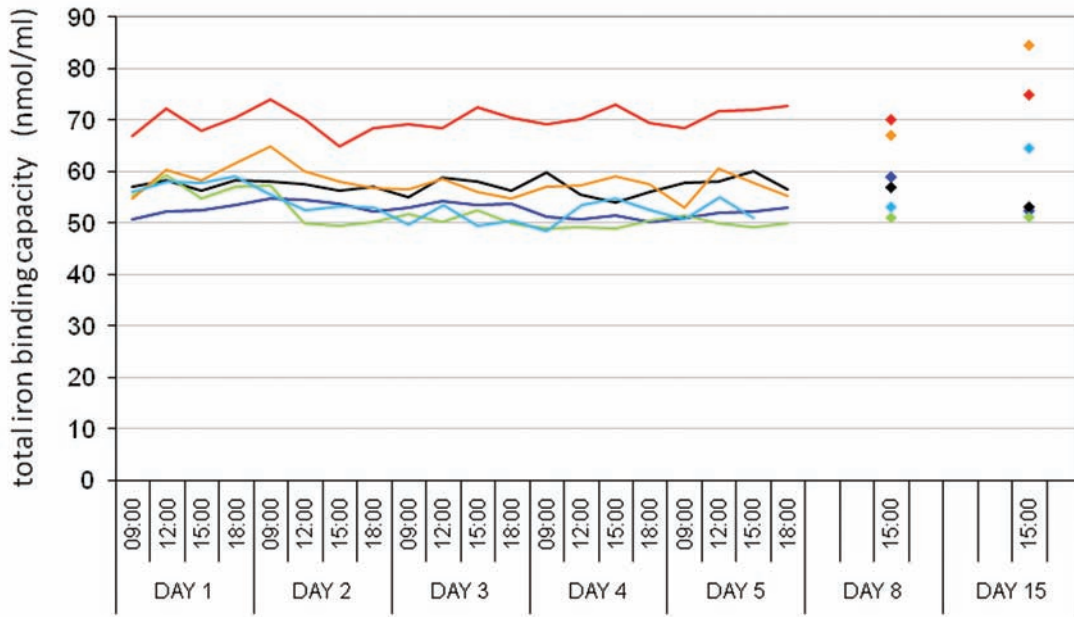
Citation: Ashby DR, Gale DP, Busbridge M, Murphy KG, Duncan ND, Cairns TD, Taube DH, Bloom SR, Tam FWK, Chapman R, Maxwell PH, and Choi P. Erythropoietin administration in humans causes a marked and prolonged reduction in circulating hepcidin. *Haematologica*. 2010;95:505-508. doi: 10.3324/haematol.2009.013136



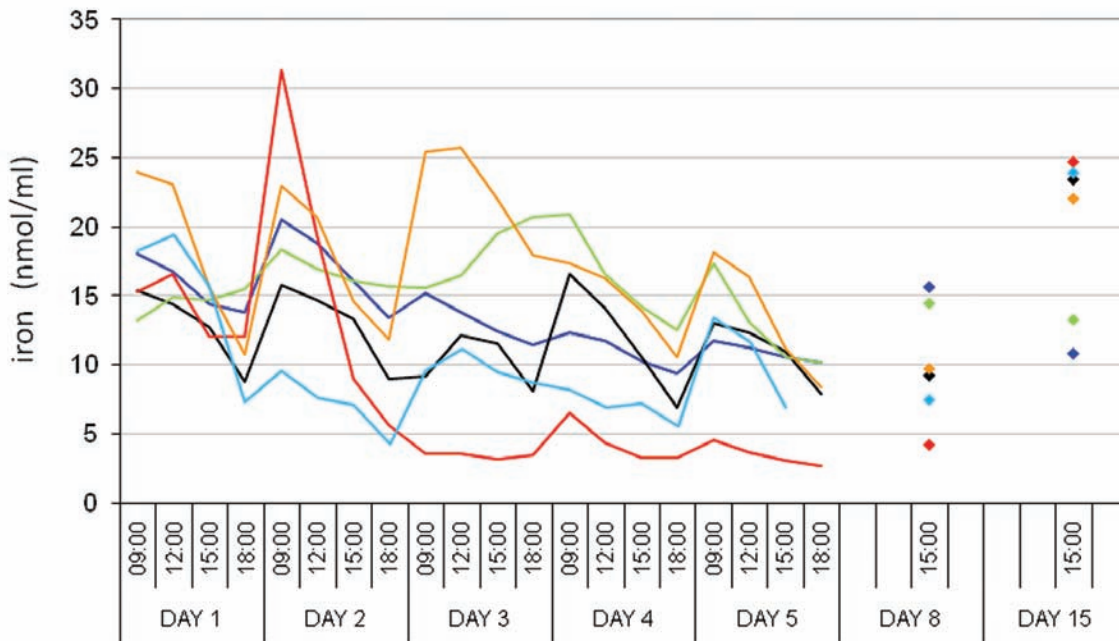
Online Supplementary Figure S1. Effect of erythropoietin administration on plasma hepcidin. Individual responses to erythropoietin administration at 09:00 on day 2.



Online Supplementary Figure S2. Effect of erythropoietin administration on plasma transferrin saturation. Individual responses to erythropoietin administration at 09:00 on day 2.



Online Supplementary Figure S3. Effect of erythropoietin administration on plasma total iron binding capacity. Individual responses to erythropoietin administration at 09:00 on day 2.



Online Supplementary Figure S4. Effect of erythropoietin administration on plasma iron. Individual responses to erythropoietin administration at 09:00 on day 2.