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EPHA2 / EPH Receptor A2 Antibody (aa450-500)

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS11925

Specification

EPHA2 / EPH Receptor A2 Antibody (aa450-500) - Product Information

Application	**IHC**
Primary Accession	P29317
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey, Horse, Bovine, Dog**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**108kDa KDa**

EPHA2 / EPH Receptor A2 Antibody (aa450-500) - Additional Information

Gene ID 1969

Other Names
Ephrin type-A receptor 2, 2.7.10.1, Epithelial cell kinase, Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor ECK, EPHA2, ECK

Target/Specificity
A portion of amino acids 450-500 of human EphA2

Reconstitution & Storage
Short term 4°C, long term aliquot and store at -20°C, avoid freeze thaw cycles.

Precautions
EPHA2 / EPH Receptor A2 Antibody (aa450-500) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

EPHA2 / EPH Receptor A2 Antibody (aa450-500) - Protein Information

Name EPHA2

Synonyms ECK

Function
Receptor tyrosine kinase which binds promiscuously membrane- bound ephrin-A family ligands residing on adjacent cells, leading to contact-dependent bidirectional signaling into neighboring cells. The signaling pathway downstream of the receptor is referred to as forward signaling while the signaling pathway downstream of the ephrin ligand is referred to as reverse signaling. Activated by the ligand ephrin- A1/EFNA1 regulates migration, integrin-mediated adhesion, proliferation and differentiation of cells. Regulates cell adhesion and differentiation through DSG1/desmoglein-1 and inhibition of the ERK1/ERK2 (MAPK3/MAPK1, respectively) signaling pathway. May also participate in UV radiation-induced apoptosis and have a ligand- independent stimulatory effect on chemotactic cell migration. During development, may function in distinctive

aspects of pattern formation and subsequently in development of several fetal tissues. Involved for instance in angiogenesis, in early hindbrain development and epithelial proliferation and branching morphogenesis during mammary gland development. Engaged by the ligand ephrin-A5/EFNA5 may regulate lens fiber cells shape and interactions and be important for lens transparency development and maintenance. With ephrin-A2/EFNA2 may play a role in bone remodeling through regulation of osteoclastogenesis and osteoblastogenesis.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell projection, ruffle membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell projection, lamellipodium membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell junction, focal adhesion. Note=Present at regions of cell-cell contacts but also at the leading edge of migrating cells (PubMed:19573808, PubMed:20861311). Relocates from the plasma membrane to the cytoplasmic and perinuclear regions in cancer cells (PubMed:18794797).

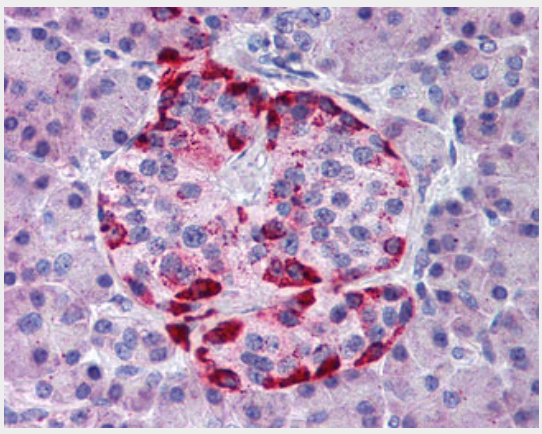
Tissue Location
Expressed in brain and glioma tissue and glioma cell lines (at protein level). Expressed most highly in tissues that contain a high proportion of epithelial cells, e.g. skin, intestine, lung, and ovary.

EPHA2 / EPH Receptor A2 Antibody (aa450-500) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

EPHA2 / EPH Receptor A2 Antibody (aa450-500) - Images



Anti-EPHA2 antibody IHC of human pancreas.

EPHA2 / EPH Receptor A2 Antibody (aa450-500) - Background

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the signaling pathway downstream of the ephrin ligand is referred to as reverse signaling. Activated by the ligand ephrin-A1/EFNA1 regulates migration, integrin-mediated adhesion, proliferation and differentiation of cells. Regulates cell adhesion and differentiation through DSG1/desmoglein-1 and inhibition of the ERK1/ERK2 (MAPK3/MAPK1, respectively) signaling pathway. May also participate in UV radiation-induced apoptosis and have a ligand- independent stimulatory effect on chemotactic cell migration. During development, may function in distinctive aspects of pattern formation and subsequently in development of several fetal tissues. Involved for instance in angiogenesis, in early hindbrain development and epithelial proliferation and branching morphogenesis during mammary gland development. Engaged by the ligand ephrin-A5/EFNA5 may regulate lens fiber cells shape and interactions and be important for lens transparency development and maintenance. With ephrin-A2/EFNA2 may play a role in bone remodeling through regulation of osteoclastogenesis and osteoblastogenesis.

EPHA2 / EPH Receptor A2 Antibody (aa450-500) - References

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