

EFNA5 / Ephrin A5 Antibody (aa31-80)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS14783**Specification**

EFNA5 / Ephrin A5 Antibody (aa31-80) - Product Information

Application	IF, WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P52803
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	26kDa KDa

EFNA5 / Ephrin A5 Antibody (aa31-80) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1946**Other Names**

Ephrin-A5, AL-1, EPH-related receptor tyrosine kinase ligand 7, LERK-7, EFNA5, EPLG7, LERK7

Target/Specificity

EFNA5 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total EFNA5 protein.

Reconstitution & Storage

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

Precautions

EFNA5 / Ephrin A5 Antibody (aa31-80) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

EFNA5 / Ephrin A5 Antibody (aa31-80) - Protein Information**Name** EFNA5**Synonyms** EPLG7, LERK7**Function**

Cell surface GPI-bound ligand for Eph receptors, a family of receptor tyrosine kinases which are crucial for migration, repulsion and adhesion during neuronal, vascular and epithelial development. Binds promiscuously Eph receptors 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. Induces compartmentalized signaling within a caveolae-like membrane microdomain when bound to the extracellular domain of its cognate receptor. This signaling event requires the activity of the Fyn tyrosine kinase. Activates the EPHA3 receptor to regulate cell-cell adhesion and cytoskeletal organization. With the receptor EPHA2 may regulate lens fiber cells shape and interactions and be important for lens transparency maintenance. May function actively to stimulate axon fasciculation. The interaction

of EFNA5 with EPHA5 also mediates communication between pancreatic islet cells to regulate glucose-stimulated insulin secretion. Cognate/functional ligand for EPHA7, their interaction regulates brain development modulating cell-cell adhesion and repulsion.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Membrane, caveola; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor.

Note=Compartmentalized in discrete caveolae-like membrane microdomains

Volume

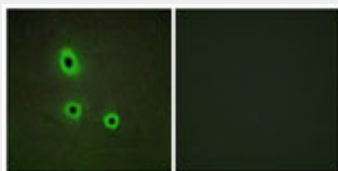
50 μ l

EFNA5 / Ephrin A5 Antibody (aa31-80) - Protocols

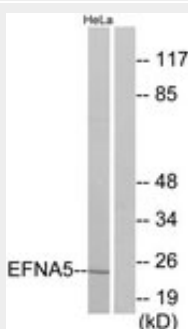
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

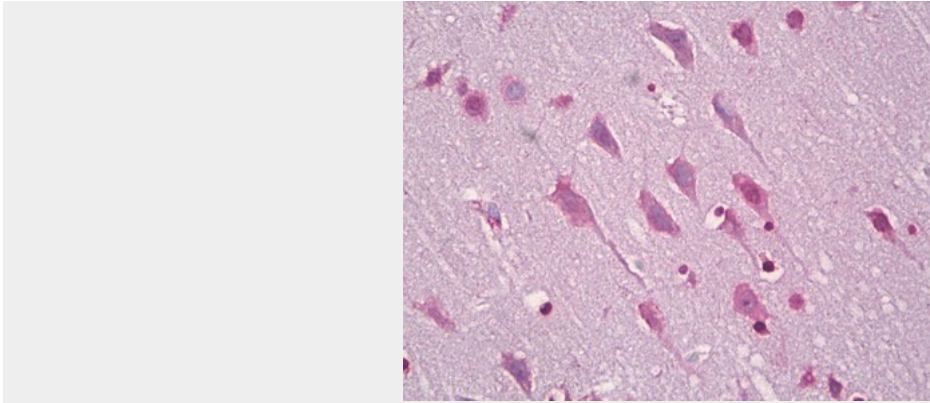
EFNA5 / Ephrin A5 Antibody (aa31-80) - Images



Immunofluorescence of A549 cells, using EFNA5 Antibody.



Western blot of extracts from HeLa cells, using EFNA5 Antibody.



Anti-EFNA5 / Ephrin A5 antibody IHC of human brain, cortex neurons.

EFNA5 / Ephrin A5 Antibody (aa31-80) - Background

Cell surface GPI-bound ligand for Eph receptors, a family of receptor tyrosine kinases which are crucial for migration, repulsion and adhesion during neuronal, vascular and epithelial development. Binds promiscuously Eph receptors 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. Induces compartmentalized signaling within a caveolae-like membrane microdomain when bound to the extracellular domain of its cognate receptor. This signaling event requires the activity of the Fyn tyrosine kinase. Activates the EPHA3 receptor to regulate cell-cell adhesion and cytoskeletal organization. With the receptor EPHA2 may regulate lens fiber cells shape and interactions and be important for lens transparency maintenance. May function actively to stimulate axon fasciculation. The interaction of EFNA5 with EPHA5 also mediates communication between pancreatic islet cells to regulate glucose-stimulated insulin secretion. Cognate/functional ligand for EPHA7, their interaction regulates brain development modulating cell-cell adhesion and repulsion.

EFNA5 / Ephrin A5 Antibody (aa31-80) - References

Winslow J.W., et al. *Neuron* 14:973-981(1995).
Kozlosky C.J., et al. *Cytokine* 9:540-549(1997).
Davy A., et al. *Genes Dev.* 13:3125-3135(1999).
Lawrenson I.D., et al. *J. Cell Sci.* 115:1059-1072(2002).
Janes P.W., et al. *Cell* 123:291-304(2005).