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EPHA2 Blocking Peptide (Center)

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP20938a

Specification

EPHA2 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Product Information

Primary Accession	P29317
Other Accession	Q1KL86

EPHA2 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 1969

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

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 518-532 of HUMAN EPHA2

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

EPHA2 Blocking Peptide (Center) - 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 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

EPHA2 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Images

EPHA2 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Background

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EPHA2 Blocking Peptide (Center) - References

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Gregory S.G.,et al.Nature 441:315-321(2006).
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