

Eph Receptor A6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7611b**Specification**

Eph Receptor A6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q62413](#)**Eph Receptor A6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Other Names**

Ephrin type-A receptor 6, EPH homology kinase 2, EHK-2, Epha6, Ehk-2, Ehk2

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7611b](/product/products/AP7611b) was selected from the C-term region of human Mouse EphA6 . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

Eph Receptor A6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** Epha6**Synonyms** Ehk-2, Ehk2**Function**

Receptor tyrosine kinase which binds promiscuously GPI- anchored 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 (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Eph Receptor A6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

Eph Receptor A6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

Eph Receptor A6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the γ phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The tyrosine kinase (TK) group is mainly involved in the regulation of cell-cell interactions such as differentiation, adhesion, motility and death. There are currently about 90 TK genes sequenced, 58 are of receptor protein TK (e.g. EGFR, EPH, FGFR, PDGFR, TRK, and VEGFR families), and 32 of cytosolic TK (e.g. ABL, FAK, JAK, and SRC families).

Eph Receptor A6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Lee, A.M., et al., DNA Cell Biol. 15(10):817-825 (1996).