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Anti-Eph receptor A2 Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO10092

Specification

Anti-Eph receptor A2 Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, E**
Primary Accession	P29317
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Eph receptor A2 detection. Tested with WB, Direct ELISA in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-Eph receptor A2 Picoband Antibody - 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

Application Details
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml
 Direct ELISA, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml

Subcellular Localization
Cell membrane.

Tissue Specificity
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.

Contents
Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen
E. coli-derived human Eph receptor A2 recombinant protein (Position: M851-N970).

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage	**At -20˚C; for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C; for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C; for a**

longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-Eph receptor A2 Picoband Antibody - 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
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Anti-Eph receptor A2 Picoband Antibody - 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

Anti-Eph receptor A2 Picoband Antibody - Images

Anti-Eph receptor A2 Picoband Antibody - Background

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EPHA2(ephrin type-A receptor 2) also known as ECK, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the EPHA2 gene. This gene belongs to the ephrin receptor subfamily of the protein-tyrosine kinase family. Receptors in the EPH subfamily typically have a single kinase domain and an extracellular region containing a Cys-rich domain and 2 fibronectin type III repeats. By somatic cell hybrid analysis and fluorescence in situ hybridization, the EPHA2 gene is mapped to chromosome 1p36.1. EPHA2 was readily detectable in human lens fiber cells using immunoblot and immunohistochemistry. EGFR and EPHA2 mediated HCV entry by regulating CD81 -claudin-1 (CLDN1) coreceptor associations and viral glycoprotein-dependent membrane fusion.