

Ephrin-A3 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP69774

Specification

Ephrin-A3 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality WB, IHC-P, IF <u>P52797</u> Human, Mouse, Rat Rabbit Polyclonal

Ephrin-A3 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1944

Other Names EFNA3; EFL2; EPLG3; LERK3; Ephrin-A3; EFL-2; EHK1 ligand; EHK1-L; EPH-related receptor tyrosine kinase ligand 3; LERK-3

Dilution WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200

Format Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

Ephrin-A3 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name EFNA3

Synonyms EFL2, EPLG3, LERK3

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 (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor.



Tissue Location

Expressed in brain, skeletal muscle, spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, ovary, small intestine, and peripheral blood leukocytes

Ephrin-A3 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- <u>Dot Blot</u>
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Ephrin-A3 Polyclonal Antibody - Images





Ephrin-A3 Polyclonal Antibody - 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 (By similarity).