

Ephrin-A3 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP69774**Specification**

Ephrin-A3 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P52797
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	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.

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

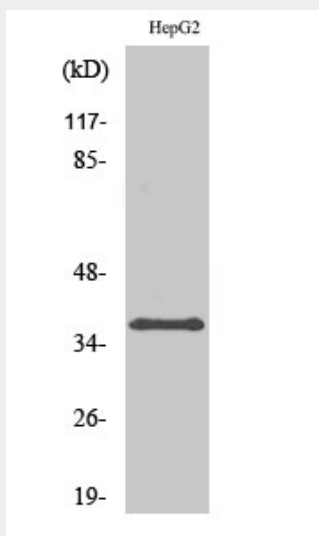
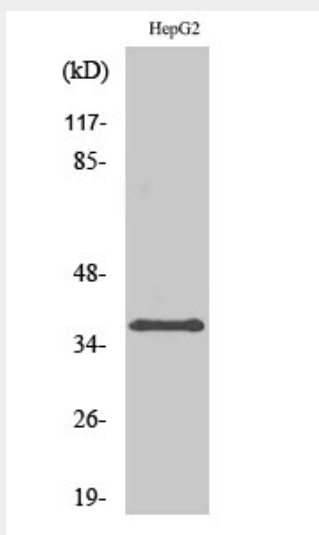
peripheral blood leukocytes

Ephrin-A3 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

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

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).