

**EphA10 Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASC10938****Specification**

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**EphA10 Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Application       | WB, E   |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q5JZY3</a>  |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">NP_001092909</a> , <a href="#">150456460</a>                            |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse, Rat   |
| Host              | Rabbit  |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal  |
| Isotype           | IgG   |
| Application Notes | EphA10 antibody can be used for detection of EphA10 by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL. |

**EphA10 Antibody - Additional Information**

|                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Gene ID                   | 284656 |
| <b>Target/Specificity</b> |        |
| EPHA10;                   |        |

**Reconstitution & Storage**

EphA10 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

**Precautions**

EphA10 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**EphA10 Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** EPHA10

**Function**

Receptor for members of the ephrin-A family. Binds to EFNA3, EFNA4 and EFNA5.

**Cellular Location**

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein [Isoform 2]: Secreted.

**Tissue Location**

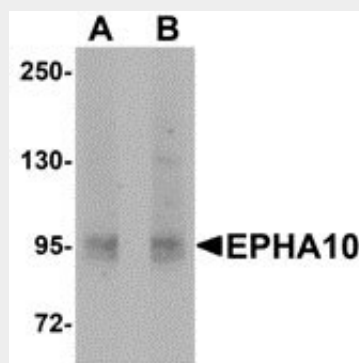
Mainly expressed in testis.

**EphA10 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](#)

## EphA10 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of EphA10 in 293 cell lysate with EphA10 antibody at (A) 1 µg/mL and (B) 2 µg/mL.

## EphA10 Antibody - Background

EphA10 Antibody: Eph receptors, the largest subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs), and their ephrin ligands are important mediators of cell-cell communication regulating cell attachment, shape, and mobility of neuronal and endothelial cells in central nervous system function and in development. Eph receptors can be divided into two subgroups: EphA and EphB. In mammals, the EphA class consists of eight members (EphA 1-7 and 10) that in general bind to ephrin-A members linked to the cell membrane through a glycosylphosphatidylinositol linkage. The EphB class consists of six members (EphB 1-6) that in general bind ephrin-B members that transverse the cell membrane. The Ephrin / EPH signaling pathway networks with the WNT signaling pathway during embryogenesis, tissue regeneration, and carcinogenesis. Recent studies show that Eph/EFN might be relevant in normal B-cell biology and could represent new potential prognostic markers and therapeutic targets for CLL.

## EphA10 Antibody - References

Flanagan JG and Vanderhaeghen P. The ephrins and Eph receptors in neural development. *Annu. Rev. Neurosci.*1998; 21:309-45.  
Frisen J, Holmberg J, and Barbacid M. Ephrins and their Eph receptors: multitasking directors of embryonic development. *EMBO J.*1999; 18:5159-65.  
Eph Nomenclature Committee. Unified nomenclature for Eph family receptors and their ligands, the ephrins. *Cell*1997; 90:403-4.  
Holder N and Klein R. Eph receptors and ephrins: effectors of morphogenesis, *Development*1999; 126:2033-44.