

EFNA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP17793a**Specification**

EFNA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O43921](#)**EFNA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 1943**Other Names**

Ephrin-A2, EPH-related receptor tyrosine kinase ligand 6, LERK-6, HEK7 ligand, HEK7-L, EFNA2, EPLG6, LERK6

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.

EFNA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** EFNA2**Synonyms** EPLG6, LERK6**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. With the EPHA2 receptor may play a role in bone remodeling through regulation of osteoclastogenesis and osteoblastogenesis (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI- anchor

EFNA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

EFNA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

EFNA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

This gene encodes a member of the ephrin family. The protein is composed of a signal sequence, a receptor-binding region, a spacer region, and a hydrophobic region. The EPH and EPH-related receptors comprise the largest subfamily of receptor protein-tyrosine kinases and have been implicated in mediating developmental events, particularly in the nervous system. Based on their structures and sequence relationships, ephrins are divided into the ephrin-A (EFNA) class, which are anchored to the membrane by a glycosylphosphatidylinositol linkage, and the ephrin-B (EFNB) class, which are transmembrane proteins. Posttranslational modifications determine whether this protein localizes to the nucleus or the cytoplasm.

EFNA2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Himanen, J.P., et al. EMBO Rep. 10(7):722-728(2009) Juang, Y.T., et al. J. Immunol. 179(7):4884-4889(2007) Merrill, A.E., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 15(8):1319-1328(2006) Katuri, V., et al. Oncogene 24(54):8012-8024(2005) Grimwood, J., et al. Nature 428(6982):529-535(2004)