

Anti-Eph receptor A2 Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO10092

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.

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
Calculated MW	108266
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.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg NaN ₃ .
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.

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	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.

Background

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.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.