

Mouse Epha4 Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP13915c

Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, E **Primary Accession** Q03137

Other Accession P54764, NP_031962.2
Reactivity Human, Mouse

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Clone Names RB34470
Calculated MW 109814
Antigen Region 464-492

Additional Information

Gene ID 13838

Other Names Ephrin type-A receptor 4, Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor MPK-3,

Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor SEK-1, Epha4, Sek, Sek1

Target/SpecificityThis Mouse Epha4 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH

conjugated synthetic peptide between 464-492 amino acids from the Central

region of mouse Epha4.

Dilution WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide

affinity purification.

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions Mouse Epha4 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in

diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name Epha4

Synonyms Sek, Sek1

Function Receptor tyrosine kinase which binds membrane-bound ephrin 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. Highly promiscuous, it has the unique property among Eph receptors to bind and to be physiologically activated by both GPI- anchored ephrin-A and transmembrane ephrin-B ligands including EFNA1 and EFNB3. Upon activation by ephrin ligands, modulates cell morphology and integrin-dependent cell adhesion through regulation of the Rac, Rap and Rho GTPases activity (PubMed: 17719550). Plays an important role in the development of the nervous system controlling different steps of axonal guidance including the establishment of the corticospinal projections (PubMed: 17719550, PubMed: 17785183, PubMed: 9789074). May also control the segregation of motor and sensory axons during neuromuscular circuit developmen (PubMed: 18403711). In addition to its role in axonal guidance plays a role in synaptic plasticity. Activated by EFNA1 phosphorylates CDK5 at 'Tyr-15' which in turn phosphorylates NGEF regulating RHOA and dendritic spine morphogenesis (PubMed: 17143272). In the nervous system, also plays a role in repair after injury preventing axonal regeneration and in angiogenesis playing a role in central nervous system vascular formation (PubMed:15537875, PubMed:16802330). Additionally, its promiscuity makes it available to participate in a variety of cell-cell signaling regulating for instance the development of the thymic epithelium (PubMed:16818734). During development of the cochlear organ of Corti, regulates pillar cell separation by forming a ternary complex with ADAM10 and CADH1 which facilitates the cleavage of CADH1 by ADAM10 and disruption of adherens junctions (PubMed:30639848). Phosphorylates CAPRIN1, promoting CAPRIN1dependent formation of a membraneless compartment (PubMed:31439799).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell projection, axon. Cell projection, dendrite. Postsynaptic density membrane. Early endosome. Cell junction, adherens junction Note=Clustered upon activation and targeted to early endosome

Tissue Location

Expressed in inner and outer pillar cells of the organ of Corti (at protein level) (PubMed:30639848). Highest expression in the adult brain and retina and also detectable in kidney, lung, skeletal muscle and thymus. Not detected in heart and liver. Expressed in myogenic progenitor cells (PubMed:27446912)

Background

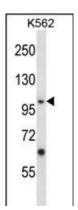
Receptor for members of the ephrin-A family. Binds to ephrin-A1, -A4 and -A5. Binds more poorly to ephrin-A2 and -A3. May play a role in a signal transduction process involved in hindbrain pattern formation.

References

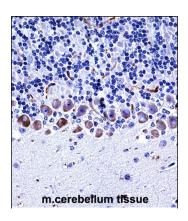
Kuwako, K., et al. Neuron 67(3):407-421(2010) Qu, Y., et al. J. Neurosci. 30(28):9392-9401(2010) Oginuma, M., et al. Development 137(9):1515-1522(2010) Xie, Z., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 107(14):6510-6515(2010) Galimberti, I., et al. Neuron 65(5):627-642(2010)

Images

Mouse Epha4 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP13915c) western blot analysis in K562 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This



demonstrates the Epha4 antibody detected the Epha4 protein (arrow).



Mouse Epha4 Antibody (Center) (AP13915c)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded mouse cerebellum tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of Mouse Epha4 Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

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