10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Eph Receptor A6 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7611b

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB, E
Primary Accession	Q62413
Other Accession	P54758, Q9UF33
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB1637-1638
Calculated MW	116185
Antigen Region	1006-1035

Additional Information

Other Names	Ephrin type-A receptor 6, EPH homology kinase 2, EHK-2, Epha6, Ehk-2, Ehk2
Target/Specificity	This Eph Receptor A6 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1006-1035 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human Eph Receptor A6.
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 WB~~1:2000 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	Eph Receptor A6 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	Epha6
Synonyms	Ehk-2, Ehk2
Function	Receptor tyrosine kinase which binds promiscuously GPI- anchored 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 (By similarity).

Cellular Location Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

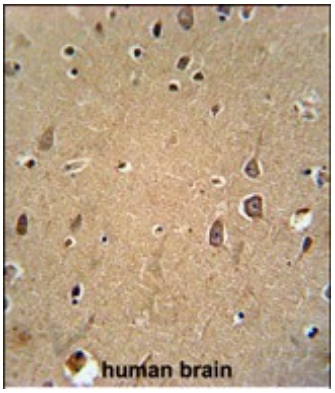
Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the g phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The tyrosine kinase (TK) group is mainly involved in the regulation of cell-cell interactions such as differentiation, adhesion, motility and death. There are currently about 90 TK genes sequenced, 58 are of receptor protein TK (e.g. EGFR, EPH, FGFR, PDGFR, TRK, and VEGFR families), and 32 of cytosolic TK (e.g. ABL, FAK, JAK, and SRC families).

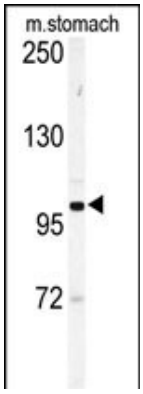
References

Lee, A.M., et al., DNA Cell Biol. 15(10):817-825 (1996).

Images



Eph receptor A6 (EPHA6) Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP7611b) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human brain tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the Eph receptor A6 (EPHA6) Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Western blot analysis of Eph receptor A6 (EPHA6) Antibody (C-term) (Cat.# AP7611b) in mouse stomach tissue lysates (35ug/lane). EPHA6 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.