

Rabbit Eph Receptor A6 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-Epha6 antibody

Eph Receptor A6 Antibody (C-term)

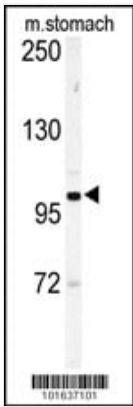
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA288774	Rabbit	Human, mouse (Predicted Reactivity: Rat)	Immunohistochemistry, ELISA

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Eph Receptor A6; Polyclonal Antibody; Eph Receptor A6 Antibody (C-term); Ephrin type-A receptor 6; EPH homology kinase 2; EHK-2; Epha6; Ehk-2; Ehk2; anti-Epha6 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, mouse (Predicted Reactivity: Rat)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
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.
Purity/Purification	Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Form/Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Sequence Positions	1006-1035
Sequence Length	1035
Applicable Applications for anti-Epha6 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Cellular location	Membrane; Single-pass type 1 membrane protein.
Preparation and 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.



WB (Western Blot)

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



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Eph receptor A6 (EPHA6) Antibody (C-term) 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Epha6 antibody	Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the γ 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).
Product Categories/Family for anti-Epha6 antibody	Cardiovascular; Neuroscience
References	Lee, A.M., et al., DNA Cell Biol. 15(10):817-825 (1996).

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	341940657
UniProt Accession #	Q62413; Q8CCN2; B9EIV2
NCBI Official Full Name	Ephrin type-A receptor 6
UniProt Protein Name	Ephrin type-A receptor 6
UniProt Gene Name	Epha6
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	Ehk-2; Ehk2; EHK-2
UniProt Entry Name	EPHA6_MOUSE

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.