

Rabbit EPHA4 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-EPHA4 antibody

EPHA4 Antibody

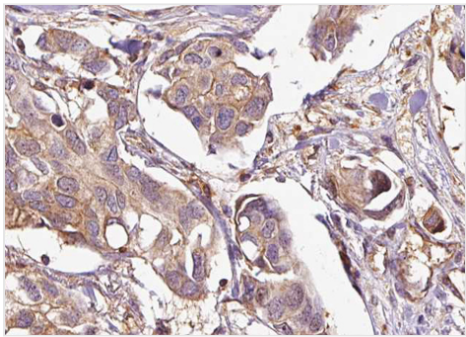
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA322122	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

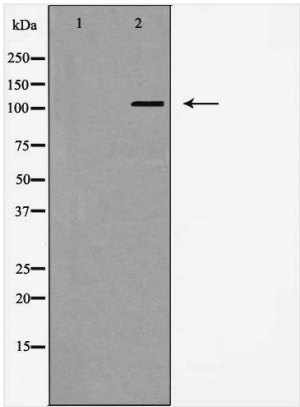
EPHA4; Polyclonal Antibody; EPHA4 Antibody; Cek 8; CEK8; EK8; eph receptor a4; EPH-like kinase 8; EPHA4_HUMAN; Ephrin type-A receptor 4; HEK 8; hEK8; Receptor protein-tyrosine kinase HEK8; Sek 1; SEK; TYRO 1 protein tyrosine kinase; TYRO1; Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor SEK; Tyrosine-protein kinase TYRO1; anti-EPHA4 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	EPHA4 antibody detects endogenous levels of total EPHA4
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	986
Applicable Applications for anti-EPHA4 antibody	ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human EPHA4
Subcellular Location	Membrane.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous.
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
AAA322122 at 1/100 staining Human breast cancer tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of EPHA4 expression in JurKat cells. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-EPHA4 antibody

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. Plays an important role in the development of the nervous system controlling different steps of axonal guidance including the establishment of the corticospinal projections. May also control the segregation of motor and sensory axons during neuromuscular circuit development. 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. In the nervous system, plays also a role in repair after injury preventing axonal regeneration and in angiogenesis playing a role in central nervous system vascular formation. Additionally, its promiscuity makes it available to participate in a variety of cell-cell signaling regulating for instance the development of the thymic epithelium.

Subunit Structure: Heterotetramer upon binding of the ligand. The heterotetramer is composed of an ephrin dimer and a receptor dimer. Oligomerization is probably required to induce biological responses. Interacts (phosphorylated at position Tyr-602) with FYN. Interacts with CDK5, CDK5R1 and NGEF; upon activation by EFNA1 induces NGEF phosphorylation by the kinase CDK5. Interacts with CHN1; effector of EPHA4 in axon guidance linking EPHA4 activation to RAC1 regulation (By similarity). Interacts (via PDZ motif) with SIPA1L1 (via PDZ domain); controls neuronal morphology through regulation of the RAP1 (RAP1A or RAP1B) and RAP2 (RAP2A, RAP2B or RAP2C) GTPases.

Similarity: The protein kinase domain mediates interaction with NGEF. Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Ephrin receptor subfamily.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	751557656
NCBI GeneID	2043
NCBI Accession #	NP_001291465.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001304536.1
UniProt Accession #	P54764; Q2M380; A8K2P1; B2R601; B7Z6Q8
Molecular Weight	Observed: 110 kD Predicted: 110 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	ephrin type-A receptor 4 isoform a

NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	EPH receptor A4
NCBI Official Symbol	EPHA4
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	EK8; SEK; HEK8; TYRO1
NCBI Protein Information	ephrin type-A receptor 4
UniProt Protein Name	Ephrin type-A receptor 4
UniProt Gene Name	EPHA4
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	HEK8; SEK; TYRO1; EK8; hEK8

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.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/epha4-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/322122>