

Anti-Eph Receptor A1 Antibody
Catalog # ABO10887

Specification

Anti-Eph Receptor A1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P21709
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Ephrin type-A receptor 1(EPHA1) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-Eph Receptor A1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2041

Other Names

Ephrin type-A receptor 1, hEpha1, 2.7.10.1, EPH tyrosine kinase, EPH tyrosine kinase 1, Erythropoietin-producing hepatoma receptor, Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor EPH, EPHA1, EPH, EPHT, EPHT1

Calculated MW

108127 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse

Subcellular Localization

Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .

Tissue Specificity

Overexpressed in several carcinomas.

Protein Name

Ephrin type-A receptor 1(hEpha1)

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human Eph receptor A1(963-976aa HQKRILCSIQGFKD), identical to the related rat and mouse sequences.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

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.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Ephrin receptor subfamily.

Anti-Eph Receptor A1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name EPHA1

Synonyms EPH, EPHT, EPHT1

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. Binds with a low affinity EFNA3 and EFNA4 and with a high affinity to EFNA1 which most probably constitutes its cognate/functional ligand. Upon activation by EFNA1 induces cell attachment to the extracellular matrix inhibiting cell spreading and motility through regulation of ILK and downstream RHOA and RAC. Also plays a role in angiogenesis and regulates cell proliferation. May play a role in apoptosis.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location

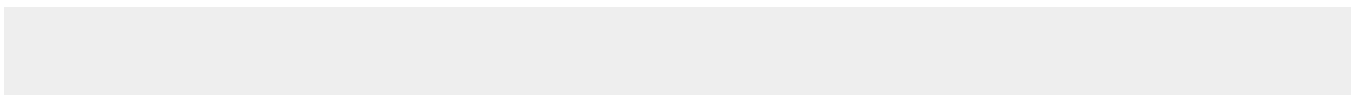
Overexpressed in several carcinomas.

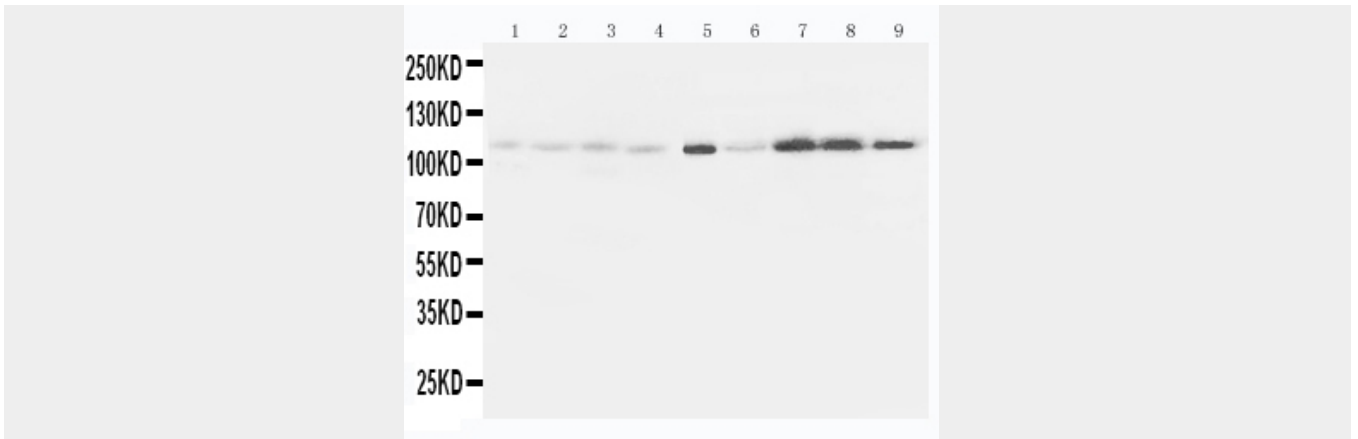
Anti-Eph Receptor A1 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

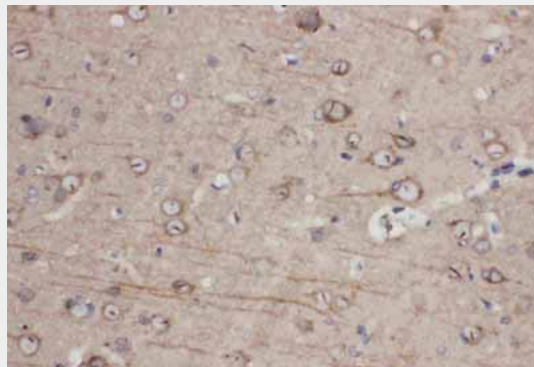
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Eph Receptor A1 Antibody - Images

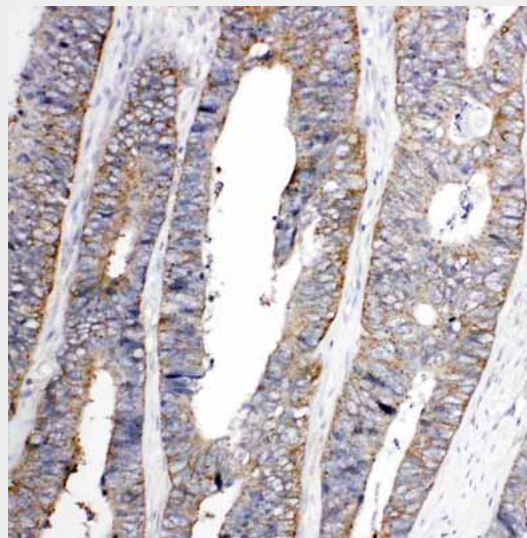




Anti-Eph receptor A1 antibody, ABO10887, Western blotting
 Lane 1: Rat Liver Tissue Lysate
 Lane 2: Rat Lung Tissue Lysate
 Lane 3: Rat Intestine Tissue Lysate
 Lane 4: Rat Ovary Tissue Lysate
 Lane 5: U87 Cell Lysate
 Lane 6: A549 Cell Lysate
 Lane 7: COLO320 Cell Lysate
 Lane 8: SW620 Cell Lysate
 Lane 9: HELA Cell Lysate



Anti-Eph receptor A1 antibody, ABO10887, IHC(P)
 IHC(P): Rat Brain Tissue



Anti-Eph receptor A1 antibody, ABO10887, IHC(P)
 IHC(P): Human Colon Cancer Tissue

Anti-Eph Receptor A1 Antibody - Background

EPHA1, EPH receptor A1, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the EPHA1 gene. This gene belongs to the ephrin receptor subfamily of the protein-tyrosine kinase family. The EPHA1 gene is mapped to 7q34-q35. EPH and EPH-related receptors have been implicated in mediating

developmental events, particularly in the nervous system. 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. The ephrin receptors are divided into 2 groups based on the similarity of their extracellular domain sequences and their affinities for binding ephrin-A and ephrin-B ligands. This gene is expressed in some human cancer cell lines and has been implicated in carcinogenesis.