Datasheet for ABIN359794

anti-EPH Receptor A4 antibody (N-Term)

2 Images

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Overview

Quantity:	0.4 mL
Target:	EPH Receptor A4 (EPHA4)
Binding Specificity:	N-Term
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This EPH Receptor A4 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Immunofluorescence (IF), Enzyme Immunoassay (EIA)

Product Details

Immunogen:	This antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide selected from the N-terminal region of human EphA4.
Isotype:	Ig Fraction
Specificity:	This antibody reacts to EphA4.
Purification:	Protein G column, eluted with high and low pH buffers and neutralized immediately, followed by dialysis against PBS

Target Details

Target:	EPH Receptor A4 (EPHA4)
Alternative Name:	EPHA4 (EPHA4 Products)

Target Details

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).Synonyms: Ephrin type-A receptor 4, HEK8, Receptor protein-tyrosine kinase HEK8, SEK, TYRO1, Tyrosine-protein kinase TYRO1, Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor SEK
Gene ID:	2043, 9606
UniProt:	P54764
Pathways:	RTK Signaling

Application Details

Application Notes:	ELISA: 1/1,000. Western blotting: 1/100 - 1/500. Immunohistochemistry: 1/50 - 1/100. Immunofluorescence: 1/100. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

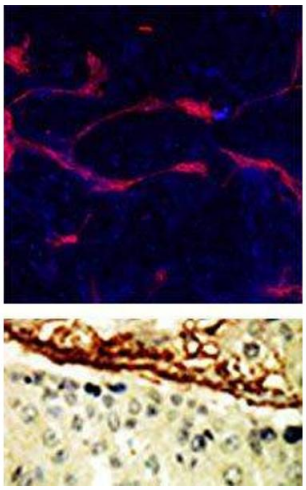
Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	0.25 mg/mL
Buffer:	PBS with 0.09 % (W/V) sodium azide
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Handling

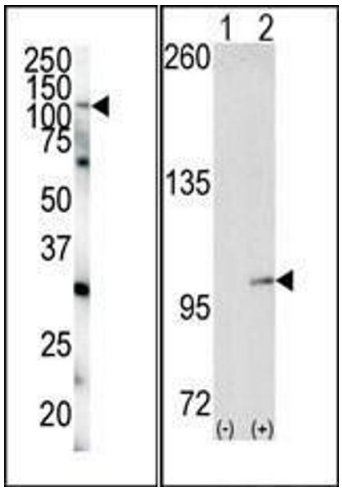
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Storage:	4 °C/-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8 °C for one month or (in aliquots) at-20 °C for longer.

Images



Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections)

Image 1. TOP: Methanol/Acetone fixed human stem cell is used in IF to detect Eph4A (blue) and endothelial Lectin(red). Data kindly provided by Dr. Weis from Cheresh Lab, UCSD. BOTTOM:Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining.



Western Blotting

Image 2. (LEFT)Western blot analysis of anti-EphA4 N-term Pab in HeLa cell lysate. EphA4 (arrow) was detected using purified Pab. Secondary HRP-anti-rabbit was used for signal visualization with chemiluminescence. (RIGHT)Western blot analysis of EphA4 (arrow) using EphA4 Antibody