

Datasheet for ABIN5774496
anti-EPH Receptor A8 antibody[Go to Product page](#)

1 Image

Overview

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Quantity: | 100 µL |
| Target: | EPH Receptor A8 (EPHA8) |
| Reactivity: | Human |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Conjugate: | This EPH Receptor A8 antibody is un-conjugated |
| Application: | Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)) |

Product Details

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|-------------------|--|
| Purpose: | Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against partial recombinant human EPHA8. |
| Immunogen: | Recombinant protein corresponding to human EPHA8. |
| Sequence: | KRHCGYSKAF QDSDEEKMHY QNGQAPPPVF LPLHHPPGKL PEPQFYAQPH TYEEPGRAGR SFTREIEASR IHIEKIIGSG DSG |
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Cross-Reactivity: | Human |

Target Details

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|-------------------|--|
| Target: | EPH Receptor A8 (EPHA8) |
| Alternative Name: | EPHA8 (EPHA8 Products) |
| Background: | Full Gene Name: EPH receptor A8 |

Target Details

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|-----------|-------------------------------|
| | Synonyms: EEK,HEK3,KIAA1459 |
| Gene ID: | 2046 |
| Pathways: | RTK Signaling |

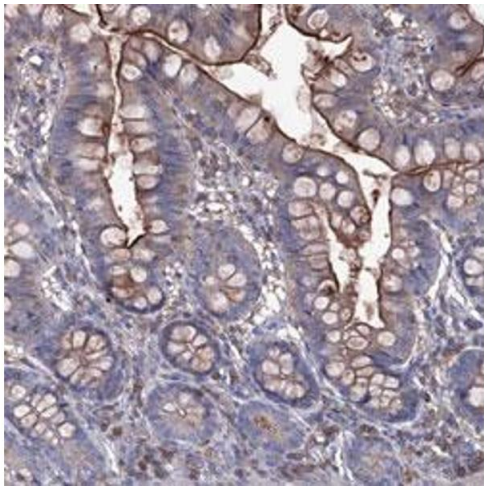
Application Details

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Application Notes: | Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (1:20-1:50) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user. |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |

Handling

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|--------------------|---|
| Format: | Liquid |
| Buffer: | In PBS, pH 7.2 (40 % glycerol, 0.02 % 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. |
| Storage: | 4 °C,-20 °C |
| Storage Comment: | Store at 4°C for short term storage. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |

Images



Immunohistochemistry

Image 1. Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human small intestine with EPHA8 polyclonal antibody shows strong membranous positivity in glandular cells.