OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for AP00371PU-N

Eph receptor A4 (EPHA4) (C-term) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

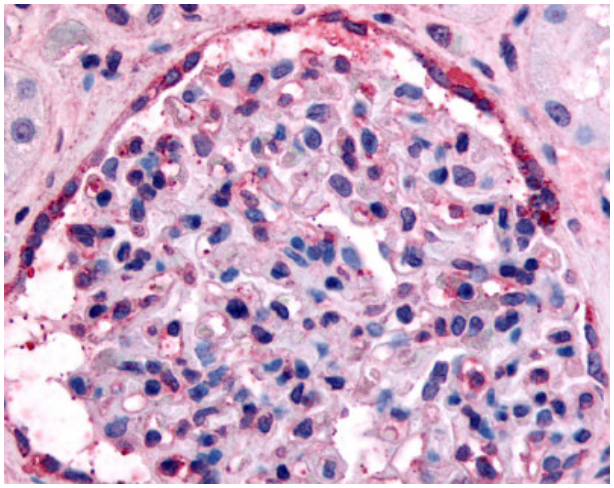
Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IHC
Recommended Dilution:	**ELISA**. **Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections:** 18 µg/ml.
Reactivity:	Human, Bovine, Bat, Canine, Equine, Hamster, Monkey, Mouse, Porcine, Rabbit, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Synthetic 20 amino acid peptide from C-terminus of human EPHA4
Specificity:	This antibody detects C-terminus of Ephrin Type A Receptor 4.
Formulation:	PBS containing 0.09% sodium azide as preservative State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Immunoaffinity chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -70°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	EPH receptor A4
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 2043 Human P54764

View online »

Background: Eph receptor A4 is a receptor for members of the ephrin-A family. It binds to ephrin-A1, -A4 and -A5 but binds more poorly to ephrin-A2 and -A3. Eph receptor A4 may play a role in a signal transduction process involved in hindbrain pattern formation.
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: HEK8, SEK, TYRO1, Ephrin type-A receptor 4

Product images:



Immunohistochemistry Image: Glomerulus, stained with