

## Product datasheet for **MR226341L3V**

### Epha5 (NM\_007937) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Epha5 (NM_007937) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Epha5
Synonyms:	AI854630; AW125296; bsk; Cek7; Ehk1; Els1; Hek7; Rek7
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_007937
ORF Size:	2628 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR226341).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. <a href="#">More info</a>
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NM_007937.3</a> , <a href="#">NP_031963.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	7789 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2631 bp
Locus ID:	13839
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q60629</a>
Cytogenetics:	5 43.0 cM



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**Gene Summary:**

Receptor tyrosine kinase which binds promiscuously GPI-anchored 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. Among GPI-anchored ephrin-A ligands, EFNA5 most probably constitutes the cognate/functional ligand for EPHA5. Functions as an axon guidance molecule during development and may be involved in the development of the retinotectal, entorhino-hippocampal and hippocamoseptal pathways. Together with EFNA5 plays also a role in synaptic plasticity in adult brain through regulation of synaptogenesis. In addition to its function in the nervous system, the interaction of EPHA5 with EFNA5 mediates communication between pancreatic islet cells to regulate glucose-stimulated insulin secretion.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]