

## Product datasheet for **RC210411L1V**

### Ephrin A5 (EFNA5) (NM\_001962) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Ephrin A5 (EFNA5) (NM_001962) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Ephrin A5
Synonyms:	AF1; EFL5; EPLG7; GLC1M; LERK7; RAGS
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001962
ORF Size:	684 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC210411).
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_001962.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	5335 bp
RefSeq ORF:	687 bp
Locus ID:	1946
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P52803</a>
Cytogenetics:	5q21.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	Axon guidance



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MW: 26.3 kDa

**Gene Summary:** Ephrin-A5, a member of the ephrin gene family, prevents axon bundling in cocultures of cortical neurons with astrocytes, a model of late stage nervous system development and differentiation. The EPH and EPH-related receptors comprise the largest subfamily of receptor protein-tyrosine kinases and have been implicated in mediating developmental events, particularly in the nervous system. EPH receptors typically have a single kinase domain and an extracellular region containing a Cys-rich domain and 2 fibronectin type III repeats. The ephrin ligands and receptors have been named by the Eph Nomenclature Committee (1997). Based on their structures and sequence relationships, ephrins are divided into the ephrin-A (EFNA) class, which are anchored to the membrane by a glycosylphosphatidylinositol linkage, and the ephrin-B (EFNB) class, which are transmembrane proteins. The Eph family of receptors are similarly divided into 2 groups based on the similarity of their extracellular domain sequences and their affinities for binding ephrin-A and ephrin-B ligands. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]