

Product datasheet for **RC210635L1V**

Ephrin A1 (EFNA1) (NM_004428) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Ephrin A1 (EFNA1) (NM_004428) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Ephrin A1
Synonyms:	B61; ECKLG; EFL1; EPLG1; GMAN; LERK-1; LERK1; TNFAIP4
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_004428
ORF Size:	615 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC210635).
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. More info
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:	NM_004428.2
RefSeq Size:	1590 bp
RefSeq ORF:	618 bp
Locus ID:	1942
UniProt ID:	P20827
Cytogenetics:	1q22
Domains:	Ephrin
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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Protein Pathways: Axon guidance

MW: 23.8 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the ephrin (EPH) family. The ephrins and EPH-related receptors comprise the largest subfamily of receptor protein-tyrosine kinases and have been implicated in mediating developmental events, especially in the nervous system and in erythropoiesis. 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. This gene encodes an EFNA class ephrin which binds to the EPHA2, EPHA4, EPHA5, EPHA6, and EPHA7 receptors. Two transcript variants that encode different isoforms were identified through sequence analysis. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]