10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

EphA10 Antibody

Catalog # ASC10938

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q5JZY3
Other Accession	NP_001092909, 150456460
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	109716
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	EphA10 antibody can be used for detection of EphA10 by Western blot at 1 - 2 g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	284656
Other Names	Ephrin type-A receptor 10, 2.7.10.1, EPHA10
Target/Specificity	EPHA10;
Reconstitution & Storage	EphA10 antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
Precautions	EphA10 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	EPHA10
Function	Receptor for members of the ephrin-A family. Binds to EFNA3, EFNA4 and EFNA5.
Cellular Location	[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single- pass type I membrane protein [Isoform 2]: Secreted.
Tissue Location	Mainly expressed in testis.

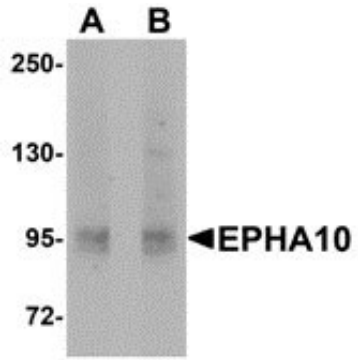
Background

EphA10 Antibody: Eph receptors, the largest subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs), and their ephrin ligands are important mediators of cell-cell communication regulating cell attachment, shape, and mobility of neuronal and endothelial cells in central nervous system function and in development. Eph receptors can be divided into two subgroups: EphA and EphB. In mammals, the EphA class consists of eight members (EphA 1-7 and 10) that in general bind to ephrin-A members linked to the cell membrane through a glycosylphosphatidylinositol linkage. The EphB class consists of six members (EphB 1-6) that in general bind ephrin-B members that transverse the cell membrane. The Ephrin / EPH signaling pathway networks with the WNT signaling pathway during embryogenesis, tissue regeneration, and carcinogenesis. Recent studies show that Eph/EFN might be relevant in normal B-cell biology and could represent new potential prognostic markers and therapeutic targets for CLL.

References

Flanagan JG and Vanderhaeghen P. The ephrins and Eph receptors in neural development. Annu. Rev. Neurosci.1998;.21:309-45.
Frisen J, Holmberg J, and Barbacid M. Ephrins and their Eph receptors: multitalented directors of embryonic development. EMBO J.1999; 18:5159-65.
Eph Nomenclature Committee. Unified nomenclature for Eph family receptors and their ligands, the ephrins. Cell1997; 90:403-4.
Holder N and Klein R. Eph receptors and ephrins: effectors of morphogenesis, Development1999; 126:2033-44.

Images



Western blot analysis of EphA10 in 293 cell lysate with EphA10 antibody at (A) 1 µg/mL and (B) 2 µg/mL.