
Product Name: Phospho-EPHA4 (Tyr596) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab00927**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB
Reactivity	Human
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phosphorylated
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% sodium azide, pH 7.3.
Purification	Affinity Purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:1000
Molecular Weight	Calculated MW: 110 kDa; Observed MW: 110 kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	EPHA4
Alternative Names	HEK8; SEK; TYRO1; Ephrin type-A receptor 4
Gene ID	2043
SwissProt ID	P54764
Immunogen	A synthetic Phosphorylated peptide corresponding to residues target protein

Background

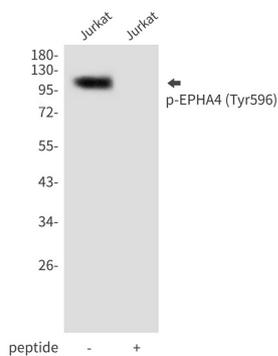
Receptor tyrosine kinase which binds membrane-bound ephrin family ligands residing on adjacent cells, leading to contact-dependent bidirectional signaling into neighboring cells. The signaling pathway downstream of the receptor is referred to as

forward signaling while the signaling pathway downstream of the ephrin ligand is referred to as reverse signaling. Highly promiscuous, it has the unique property among Eph receptors to bind and to be physiologically activated by both GPI-anchored ephrin-A and transmembrane ephrin-B ligands including EFNA1 and EFN3. Upon activation by ephrin ligands, modulates cell morphology and integrin-dependent cell adhesion through regulation of the Rac, Rap and Rho GTPases activity. Plays an important role in the development of the nervous system controlling different steps of axonal guidance including the establishment of the corticospinal projections. May also control the segregation of motor and sensory axons during neuromuscular circuit development. In addition to its role in axonal guidance plays a role in synaptic plasticity. Activated by EFNA1 phosphorylates CDK5 at 'Tyr-15' which in turn phosphorylates NGEF regulating RHOA and dendritic spine morphogenesis. In the nervous system, plays also a role in repair after injury preventing axonal regeneration and in angiogenesis playing a role in central nervous system vascular formation. Additionally, its promiscuity makes it available to participate in a variety of cell-cell signaling regulating for instance the development of the thymic epithelium. During development of the cochlear organ of Corti, regulates pillar cell separation by forming a ternary complex with ADAM10 and CADH1 which facilitates the cleavage of CADH1 by ADAM10 and disruption of adherens junctions (By similarity).

Research Area

Signal Transduction

Image Data



Western blot analysis of Phospho-EPHA4 (Tyr596) in Jurkat lysates using Phospho-EPHA4 (Tyr596) antibody.