

## EFNA5 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01)

Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant EFNA5.

Catalog # AT1861a

### Specification

#### EFNA5 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Product Information

|                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Application       | WB, E                     |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P52803</a>    |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">NM_001962</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human                     |
| Host              | mouse                     |
| Clonality         | Monoclonal                |
| Isotype           | IgG2a Kappa               |
| Calculated MW     | 26297                     |

#### EFNA5 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 1946

#### Other Names

Ephrin-A5, AL-1, EPH-related receptor tyrosine kinase ligand 7, LERK-7, EFNA5, EPLG7, LERK7

#### Target/Specificity

EFNA5 (NP\_001953, 114 a.a. ~ 203 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.

#### Dilution

WB~~1:500~1000

#### Format

Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2 .

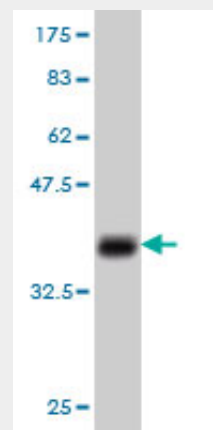
#### Storage

Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

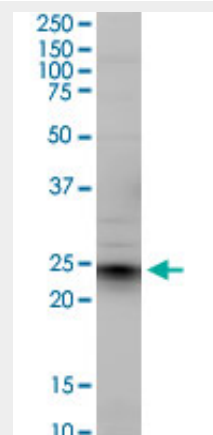
#### Precautions

EFNA5 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

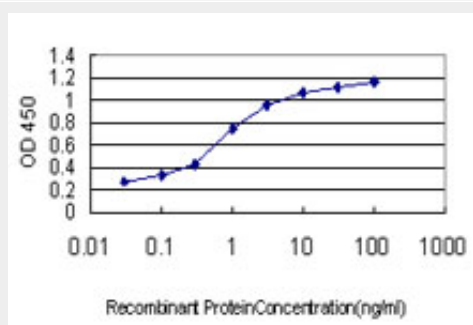
#### EFNA5 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Protocols



Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein. Western Blot detection against Immunogen (35.64 KDa) .



EFNA5 monoclonal antibody (M01), clone 1F12. Western Blot analysis of EFNA5 expression in IMR-32.



Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

EFNA5 is approximately 0.03ng/ml as a capture antibody.

### **EFNA5 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Background**

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.

### **EFNA5 Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - References**

Trait-stratified genome-wide association study identifies novel and diverse genetic associations with serologic and cytokine phenotypes in systemic lupus erythematosus. Kariuki SN, et al. Arthritis Res Ther, 2010. PMID 20659327. Personalized smoking cessation: interactions between nicotine dose, dependence and quit-success genotype score. Rose JE, et al. Mol Med, 2010 Jul-Aug. PMID 20379614. Association of polymorphisms in the SLIT2 axonal guidance gene with anger in suicide attempters. Sokolowski M, et al. Mol Psychiatry, 2010 Jan. PMID 20029409. Down-regulation of ephrin-A5, a gene product of normal cartilage, in chondrosarcoma. Kalinski T, et al. Hum Pathol, 2009 Dec. PMID 19695673. Hippocampal atrophy as a quantitative trait in a genome-wide association study identifying

novel susceptibility genes for Alzheimer's disease. Potkin SG, et al. PLoS One, 2009 Aug 7. PMID 19668339.