

Anti-Ephexin-1 (C-terminal region) Antibody
Catalog # AN1781**Specification**

Anti-Ephexin-1 (C-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q8CHT1
Reactivity	Bovine, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	82199

Anti-Ephexin-1 (C-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	53972
Other Names	
EphA, Eph, NGEF	

Target/Specificity

The Eph family of receptor tyrosine kinases, and their ephrin ligands, are important for cell positioning and morphogenesis during development. EphA4 receptor can inhibit axon outgrowth and has roles in regulating axon projections during neural development. Eph signaling pathways require both receptor kinase activity and activation of Rho-GTPase guanine nucleotide-exchange factors (GEFs). Ephexin-1 is a Dbl family GEF that may be important for regulating Rho GTPase activity downstream of EphA4/FGFR complexes. EphA4 activation leads to Src kinase phosphorylation of Tyr-87 in ephexin-1, which enhances activation of RhoA, but not Rac1 or Cdc42. In addition, ephexin-1 also binds FGFRs, and is phosphorylated at Tyr-87, as well as other tyrosine sites.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-Ephexin-1 (C-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

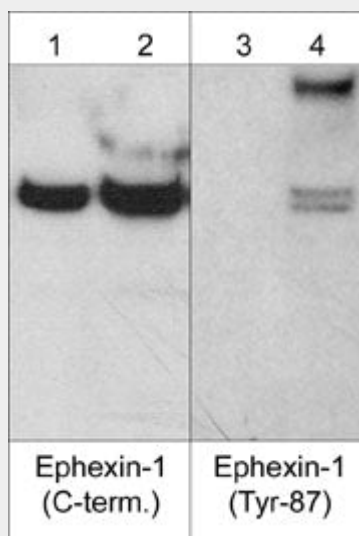
Blue Ice

Anti-Ephexin-1 (C-terminal region) Antibody - Protocols

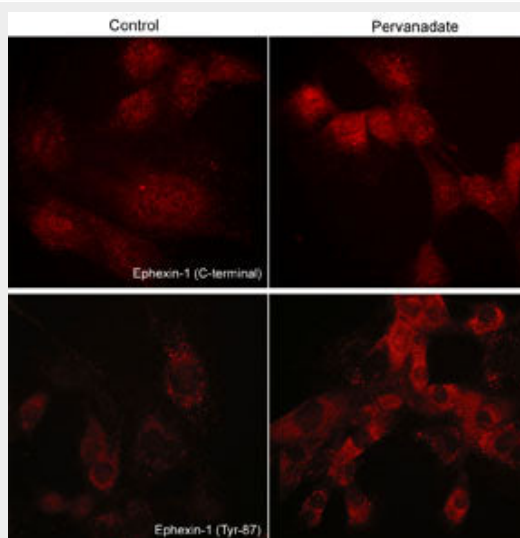
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

Anti-Ephexin-1 (C-terminal region) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of human A431 cells untreated (lanes 1 & 3) or treated with pervanadate (1 mM) for 30 min. (lanes 2 & 4). The blot was probed with anti-Ephexin-1 (C-terminal region) (lanes 1 & 2) and anti-Ephexin-1 (Tyr-87) (lanes 3 & 4).



Immunocytochemical labeling of phosphorylated Ephexin-1 in pervanadate-treated mouse C2C12. The cells were labeled with rabbit polyclonal Ephexin-1 (C-terminal region) and Ephexin-1 (Tyr-87) antibodies, then the antibodies were detected using appropriate secondary antibodies conjugated to Cy3.

Anti-Ephexin-1 (C-terminal region) Antibody - Background

The Eph family of receptor tyrosine kinases, and their ephrin ligands, are important for cell positioning and morphogenesis during development. EphA4 receptor can inhibit axon outgrowth and has roles in regulating axon projections during neural development. Eph signaling pathways require both receptor kinase activity and activation of Rho-GTPase guanine nucleotide-exchange factors (GEFs). Ephexin-1 is a Dbl family GEF that may be important for regulating Rho GTPase activity downstream of EphA4/FGFR complexes. EphA4 activation leads to Src kinase phosphorylation of Tyr-87 in ephexin-1, which enhances activation of RhoA, but not Rac1 or Cdc42. In addition, ephexin-1 also binds FGFRs, and is phosphorylated at Tyr-87, as well as other tyrosine sites.