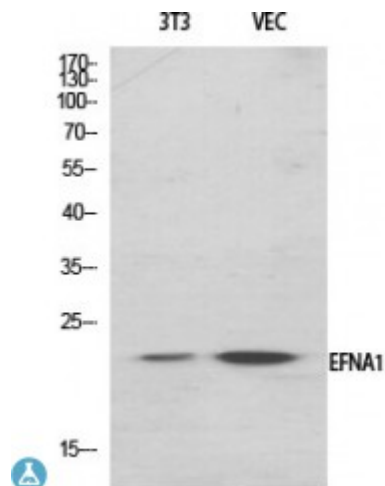


Anti-Ephrin-A1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Ephrin-A1.
Model	STJ92954
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Ephrin-A1
Immunogen Region	40-120 aa, Internal
Gene ID	1942
Gene Symbol	EFNA1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	Ephrin-A1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Ephrin-A1 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Brain. Down-regulated in primary glioma tissues compared to the normal tissues. The soluble monomeric form is expressed in the glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) and breast cancer cells (at protein level).
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Ephrin-A1 EPH-related receptor tyrosine kinase ligand 1 LERK-1 Immediate early response protein B61 Tumor necrosis factor alpha-induced protein 4 TNF alpha-induced protein 4 Ephrin-A1, secreted form

Molecular Weight	22 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:32210 MIM:191164
Alternative Names	Ephrin-A1 EPH-related receptor tyrosine kinase ligand 1 LERK-1 Immediate early response protein B61 Tumor necrosis factor alpha-induced protein 4 TNF alpha-induced protein 4 Ephrin-A1, secreted form
Function	Cell surface GPI-bound ligand for Eph receptors, a family of receptor tyrosine kinases which are crucial for migration, repulsion and adhesion during neuronal, vascular and epithelial development. Binds promiscuously Eph receptors residing on adjacent cells, leading to contact-dependent bidirectional signaling into neighboring cells. Plays an important role in angiogenesis and tumor neovascularization. The recruitment of VAV2, VAV3 and PI3-kinase p85 subunit by phosphorylated EPHA2 is critical for EFNA1-induced RAC1 GTPase activation and vascular endothelial cell migration and assembly. Exerts anti-oncogenic effects in tumor cells through activation and down-regulation of EPHA2. Activates EPHA2 by inducing tyrosine phosphorylation which leads to its internalization and degradation. Acts as a negative regulator in the tumorigenesis of gliomas by down-regulating EPHA2 and FAK. Can evoke collapse of embryonic neuronal growth cone and regulates dendritic spine morphogenesis.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane Ephrin-A1, secreted form: Secreted
Post-translational Modifications	Undergoes proteolysis by a metalloprotease to give rise to a soluble monomeric form.; N-Glycosylation is required for binding to EPHA2 receptor and inducing its internalization.