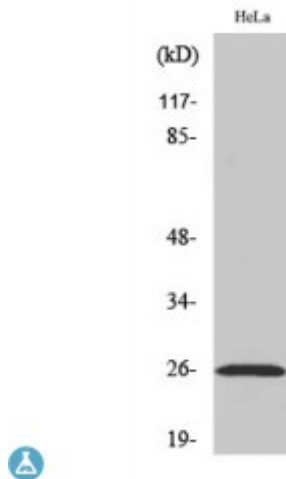


Anti-Ephrin-A5 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Ephrin-A5.
Model	STJ92958
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Ephrin-A5
Immunogen Region	1-80 aa, Internal
Gene ID	1946
Gene Symbol	EFNA5
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	Ephrin-A5 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Ephrin-A5 protein.
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-A5 AL-1 EPH-related receptor tyrosine kinase ligand 7 LERK-7
Molecular Weight	25 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:3225OMIM:601535
Alternative Names	Ephrin-A5 AL-1 EPH-related receptor tyrosine kinase ligand 7 LERK-7
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. 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. Induces compartmentalized signaling within a caveolae-like membrane microdomain when bound to the extracellular domain of its cognate receptor. This signaling event requires the activity of the Fyn tyrosine kinase. Activates the EPHA3 receptor to regulate cell-cell adhesion and cytoskeletal organization. With the receptor EPHA2 may regulate lens fiber cells shape and interactions and be important for lens transparency maintenance. May function actively to stimulate axon fasciculation. The interaction of EFNA5 with EPHA5 also mediates communication between pancreatic islet cells to regulate glucose-stimulated insulin secretion. Cognate/functional ligand for EPHA7, their interaction regulates brain development modulating cell-cell adhesion and repulsion.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane Membrane, caveola. Compartmentalized in discrete caveolae-like membrane microdomains.