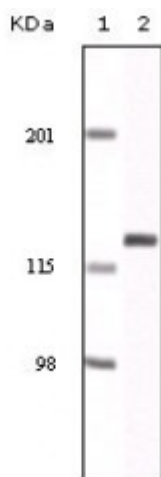


Anti-EphA2 antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to EphA2.
Model	STJ98024
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of EphA2 expressed in E. Coli.
Gene ID	1969
Gene Symbol	EPHA2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	EphA2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of EphA2 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in brain and glioma tissue and glioma cell lines (at protein level). Expressed most highly in tissues that contain a high proportion of epithelial cells, e.g. skin, intestine, lung, and ovary.
Purification	Affinity purification
Clone ID	1B3C7
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Ephrin type-A receptor 2 Epithelial cell kinase Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor ECK
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgM
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:3386 OMIM:116600
Alternative Names	Ephrin type-A receptor 2 Epithelial cell kinase Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor ECK
Function	Receptor tyrosine kinase which binds promiscuously membrane-bound ephrin-A 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. Activated by the ligand ephrin-A1/EFNA1 regulates migration, integrin-mediated adhesion, proliferation and differentiation of cells. Regulates cell adhesion and differentiation through DSG1/desmoglein-1 and inhibition of the ERK1/ERK2 (MAPK3/MAPK1, respectively) signaling pathway. May also participate in UV radiation-induced apoptosis and have a ligand-independent stimulatory effect on chemotactic cell migration. During development, may function in distinctive aspects of pattern formation and subsequently in development of several fetal tissues. Involved for instance in angiogenesis, in early hindbrain development and epithelial proliferation and branching morphogenesis during mammary gland development. Engaged by the ligand ephrin-A5/EFNA5 may regulate lens fiber cells shape and interactions and be important for lens transparency development and maintenance. With ephrin-A2/EFNA2 may play a role in bone remodeling through regulation of osteoclastogenesis and osteoblastogenesis. (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for hepatitis C virus (HCV) in hepatocytes and facilitates its cell entry. Mediates HCV entry by promoting the formation of the CD81-CLDN1 receptor complexes that are essential for HCV entry and by enhancing membrane fusion of cells expressing HCV envelope glycoproteins.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane Cell projection, ruffle membrane Cell projection, lamellipodium membrane Cell junction, focal adhesion. Present at regions of cell-cell contacts but also at the leading edge of migrating cells . Relocates from the plasma membrane to the cytoplasmic and perinuclear regions in cancer cells .
Post-translational Modifications	Autophosphorylates. Phosphorylated on tyrosine upon binding and activation by EFNA1. Phosphorylated residues Tyr-588 and Tyr-594 are required for binding VAV2 and VAV3 while phosphorylated residues Tyr-735 and Tyr-930 are required for binding PI3-kinase p85 subunit (PIK3R1, PIK3R2 or PIK3R3). These phosphorylated residues are critical for recruitment of VAV2 and VAV3 and PI3-kinase p85 subunit which transduce downstream signaling to activate RAC1 GTPase and cell migration. Dephosphorylation of Tyr-930 by PTPRF prevents the interaction of EPHA2 with NCK1. Phosphorylated at Ser-897 by PKB; serum-induced phosphorylation which targets EPHA2 to the cell leading edge and stimulates cell migration. Phosphorylation by PKB is inhibited by EFNA1-activated EPHA2 which regulates PKB activity via a reciprocal regulatory loop. Phosphorylated at Ser-897 in response to TNF by RPS6KA1 and RPS6KA3; RPS6KA-EPHA2 signaling pathway controls cell migration . Phosphorylated at Ser-897 by PKA; blocks cell retraction induced by EPHA2 kinase activity . Dephosphorylated by ACP1. Ubiquitinated by

CHIP/STUB1. Ubiquitination is regulated by the HSP90 chaperone and regulates the receptor stability and activity through proteasomal degradation. ANKS1A prevents ubiquitination and degradation .

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