

EPHA2 (Phospho-Tyr575) Antibody

Catalog No: #12884



Package Size: #12884-1 50ul #12884-2 100ul

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Description

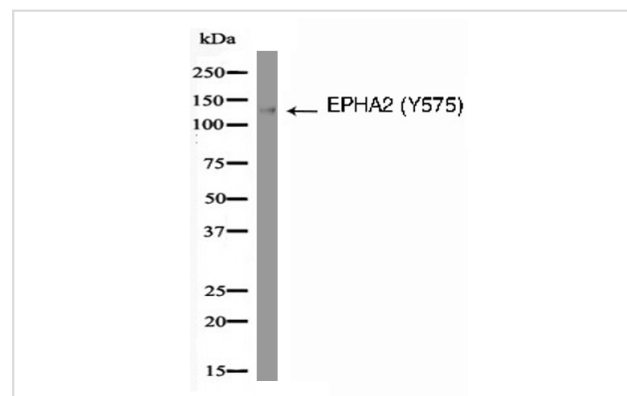
Product Name	EPHA2 (Phospho-Tyr575) Antibody
Brief Description	Rabbit Polyclonal
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	EPHA2 (Phospho-Y575) Antibody detects endogenous levels of EPHA2 only when phosphorylated at Y575
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	A synthesized peptide derived from human EPHA2 (Phospho-Tyr575)
Other Names	ARCC2 antibody AW545284 antibody CTPA antibody CTPP1 antibody CTRCT6 antibody EC 2.7.10.1 antibody Eck antibody Eph receptor A2 antibody EPHA2 antibody EPHA2_HUMAN antibody Ephrin receptor antibody Ephrin receptor EphA2 antibody Ephrin type A receptor 2 antibody Ephrin type-A receptor 2 antibody Epithelial cell kinase antibody Epithelial cell receptor protein tyrosine kinase antibody Myk 2 antibody Myk2 antibody Sek 2 antibody Sek2 antibody Soluble EPHA2 variant 1 antibody Tyrosine protein kinase receptor ECK antibody Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor ECK antibody Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor MPK-5 antibody Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor SEK-2 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P29317 NCBI Gene ID1969
Calculated MW	125
Concentration	1.0mg mL

Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺) pH 7.4 150mM NaCl 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

WB dilution:1:1000

Images



Western blot analysis EPHA2 (Phospho-Tyr575) using mouse brain whole cell lysates

Product Description

The Eph receptors are the largest known family of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs). They can be divided into two groups based on sequence similarity and on their preference for a subset of ligands: EphA receptors bind to a glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored ephrin A ligand; EphB receptors bind to ephrin B proteins that have a transmembrane and cytoplasmic domain (1,2). Research studies have shown that Eph receptors and ligands may be involved in many diseases including cancer (3). Both ephrin A and B ligands have dual functions. As RTK ligands, ephrins stimulate the kinase activity of Eph receptors and activate signaling pathways in receptor-expressing cells. The ephrin extracellular domain is sufficient for this function as long as it is clustered (4). The second function of ephrins has been described as "reverse signaling", whereby the cytoplasmic domain becomes tyrosine phosphorylated, allowing interactions with other proteins that may activate signaling pathways in the ligand-expressing cells (5). Various stimuli can induce tyrosine phosphorylation of ephrin B, including binding to EphB receptors, activation of Src kinase, and stimulation by PDGF and FGF (6). Tyr324 and Tyr327 have been identified as major phosphorylation sites of ephrin B1 in vivo (7).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.