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# Phospho-EphA3 (Tyr779)/A4 (Tyr779)/A5 (Tyr833) (YD31963) Rabbit mAb

货号: AYD11309

## 产品信息

反应	Human,Mouse,Rat
宿主	Rabbit
克隆性	Monoclonal
预测反应	
应用	WB
推荐浓度	
理论分子量	110kDa/115kDa/110kDa
实测分子量	
形式	Liquid
保存条件	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.75% BSA,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
偶联物	Unconjugated
阳性对照	
细胞定位	Cell membrane, Secreted, Cell projection, axon, dendrite, Postsynaptic density membrane, Early endosome, Cell junction, adherens junction
纯化	亲和纯化

## 抗原信息

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## 靶点信息

研究背景	<p>Receptor tyrosine kinase which binds promiscuously membrane-bound ephrin 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 (PubMed:11870224, PubMed:12794130). Highly promiscuous for ephrin-A ligands it binds preferentially EFNA5 (By similarity). Upon activation by EFNA5 regulates cell-cell adhesion, cytoskeletal organization and cell migration (PubMed:11870224). Also activated by EFNA1, inhibiting epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition of cardiac cells and playing a role in heart development (PubMed:12794130). Involved in the retinotectal mapping of neurons. May also control the segregation but not the guidance of motor and sensory axons during neuromuscular circuit development (By similarity) Receptor tyrosine kinase which binds promiscuously GPI-anchored 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. Among GPI-anchored ephrin-A ligands, EFNA5 most probably constitutes the cognate/functional ligand for EPHA5. Functions as an axon guidance molecule during development and may be involved in the development of the retinotectal, entorhino-hippocampal and hippocamposeptal pathways. Together with EFNA5 plays also a role in synaptic plasticity in adult brain through regulation of synaptogenesis. In addition to its function in the nervous system, the interaction of EPHA5 with EFNA5 mediates communication between pancreatic islet cells to regulate glucose-stimulated insulin secretion (By similarity) Receptor tyrosine kinase which binds membrane-bound ephrin 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. Highly promiscuous, it has the unique property among Eph receptors to bind and to be physiologically activated by both GPI-anchored ephrin-A and transmembrane ephrin-B ligands including EFNA1 and EFNB3. Upon activation by ephrin ligands, modulates cell morphology and integrin-dependent cell adhesion through regulation of the Rac, Rap and Rho GTPases activity. Plays an important role in the development of the nervous system controlling different steps of axonal guidance including the establishment of the corticospinal projections. May also control the segregation of motor and sensory axons during neuromuscular circuit development. In addition to its role in axonal guidance plays a role in synaptic plasticity. Activated by EFNA1 phosphorylates CDK5 at 'Tyr-15' which in turn phosphorylates NGEF regulating RHOA and dendritic spine morphogenesis. In the nervous system, also plays a role in repair after injury preventing axonal regeneration and in angiogenesis playing a role in central nervous system vascular formation. Additionally, its promiscuity makes it available to participate in a variety of cell-cell signaling regulating for instance the development of the thymic epithelium. During development of the cochlear organ of Corti, regulates pillar cell separation by forming a ternary complex with ADAM10 and CADH1 which facilitates the cleavage of CADH1 by ADAM10 and disruption of adherens junctions (By similarity). Phosphorylates CAPRIN1, promoting CAPRIN1-dependent formation of a membraneless compartment (By similarity)</p>
基因ID	2042, 2044, 2043
基因名	EPHA3, EPHA5, EPHA4
Swiss	P29320 ( <a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/P29320/entry">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/P29320/entry</a> ), P54756 ( <a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/P54756/entry">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/P54756/entry</a> ), P54764 ( <a href="https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/P54764/entry">https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/P54764/entry</a> )
别名	Phospho-EphA3 (Tyr779)/A4 (Tyr779)/A5 (Tyr833) (YD31963), Phospho-EphA3 (Tyr779)/A4 (Tyr779)/A5 (Tyr833) (YD31963) Rabbit mAb, EPHA3, EPHA5, EPHA4, EPH-like kinase 4, HEK, Tyrosine-protein kinase TYRO4, Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor ETK1, Brain-specific kinase, EPH homology kinase 1, EPH-like kinase 7, EPH-like kinase 8

## 产品验证

## 实验步骤

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