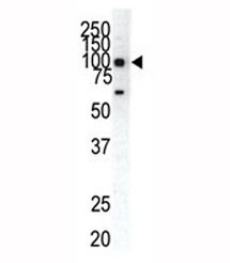
EphA1 Antibody (F50560)

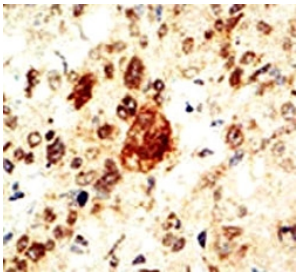
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
F50560-0.4ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.4 ml
F50560-0.08ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.08 ml

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Purity	Purified
UniProt	P21709
Applications	Western blot: 1:1000 IHC (Paraffin): 1:50-1:100
Limitations	This EphA1 antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot analysis of EphA1 antibody and HeLa cell lysate.



IHC analysis of FFPE human breast carcinoma tissue stained with the EphA1 antibody

Description

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the g phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The tyrosine kinase (TK) group is mainly involved in the regulation of cell-cell interactions such as differentiation, adhesion, motility and death. There are currently about 90 TK genes sequenced, 58 are of receptor protein TK (e.g. EGFR, EPH, FGFR, PDGFR, TRK, and VEGFR families), and 32 of cytosolic TK (e.g. ABL, FAK, JAK, and SRC families).

Application Notes

Titration of the EphA1 antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 913-943 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for this EphA1 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the EphA1 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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