Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-05614)

TargetMol

Anti-EphA2 Polyclonal Antibody 2

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Rat (predicted:Human,Mouse,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 105 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Tissue/cell: rat intestine tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01 M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37℃ for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-EphA2 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-05614) 1: 200, overnight at 4℃, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining 2. Tissue/cell: rat brain tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01 M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37℃ for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-EphA2 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-05614) 1: 200, overnight at 4℃, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining
Application:	IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF
Recommended	IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2℃-8℃ for 1 month. Store at -20℃ or -80℃ for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human EphA2
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	1969
Uniprot ID:	P29317

Research Background

This gene belongs to the ephrin receptor subfamily of the protein-tyrosine kinase family. EPH and EPH-related receptors have been implicated in mediating developmental events, particularly in the nervous system. Receptors in the EPH subfamily typically have a single kinase domain and an extracellular region containing a Cys-rich domain and 2 fibronectin type III repeats. The ephrin receptors are divided into 2 groups based on the similarity of their extracellular domain sequences and their affinities for binding ephrin-A and ephrin-B ligands. This gene encodes a protein that binds ephrin-A ligands. Mutations in this gene are the cause of certain genetically-related cataract disorders.[provided by RefSeq, May 2010].

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