

DESCRIPTION

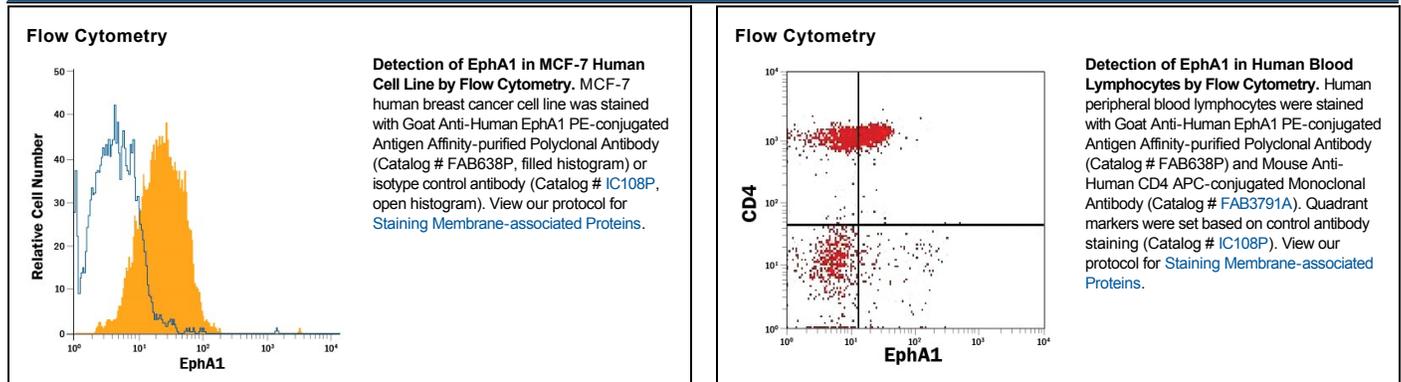
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human EphA1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) EphA3, rmEphA8, rmEphA4, rmEphA2, rmEphA6, rmEphA7, and recombinant rat EphA5 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human EphA1 Lys26-Glu547 Accession # P21709
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

EphA1, also known as Eph and Esk (1), is a homodimeric member of the Eph receptor family which binds members of the ephrin ligand family. There are two classes of receptors, designated A and B. Both the A and B class receptors have an extracellular region consisting of a globular domain, a cysteine-rich domain, and two fibronectin type III domains. This is followed by the transmembrane region and cytoplasmic region. The cytoplasmic region contains a juxtamembrane motif with two tyrosine residues that are major autophosphorylation sites, a kinase domain, and a conserved sterile alpha motif (SAM) in the carboxy tail that contains one conserved tyrosine residue. Activation of kinase activity occurs after ligand recognition and binding. EphA1 has been shown to bind ephrin-A1 (2, 3). The extracellular domains of mouse and human EphA1 share greater than 91% amino acid identity. Only membrane-bound or Fc-clustered ligands are capable of activating the receptor *in vitro*. While soluble monomeric ligands bind the receptor, they do not induce receptor autophosphorylation and activation (2). *In vivo*, the ligands and receptors display reciprocal expression (3). It has been found that nearly all receptors and ligands are expressed in developing and adult neural tissue (3). The Eph/ephrin families also appear to play a role in angiogenesis (3).

References:

1. *Eph Nomenclature Committee [letter]* (1997) Cell **90**:403.
2. Flanagan, J.G. and P. Vanderhaegen (1998) Annu. Rev. Neurosci. **21**:309.
3. Pasquale, E.B. (1997) Curr. Opin. Cell Biol. **9**:608.