Revision 4

Store at -20C

#6347

Phospho-EphA2 (Ser897) (D9A1) Rabbit mAb

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

Orders: 877-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com

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Web: info@cellsignal.com cellsignal.com

3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
W, IP, IHC-P	H M	Endogenous	125	Rabbit IgG	#P29317	1969

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:100
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)	1:8000

Storage

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of this product see product #16662.

Specificity/Sensitivity

Phospho-EphA2 (Ser897) (D9A1) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of EphA2 protein only when phosphorylated at Ser897.

Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology

Rat

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser897 of human EphA2 protein.

Background

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).

It has been demonstrated that ligand-independent promotion of cell migration by EphA2 overexpression requires phosphorylation of EphA2 at Ser897 by Akt. On the other hand, stimulation of EphA2 by its ligand Ephrin-A1 negates Akt activation by growth factors and causes EphA2 dephosphorylation at Ser897 (8).

Background References

1. Wilkinson, D.G. (2000) *Int Rev Cytol* 196, 177-244.
2. Klein, R. (2001) *Curr Opin Cell Biol* 13, 196-203.
3. Dodelet, V.C. and Pasquale, E.B. (2000) *Oncogene* 19, 5614-9.
4. Holder, N. and Klein, R. (1999) *Development* 126, 2033-44.
5. Brückner, K. et al. (1997) *Science* 275, 1640-3.
6. Palmer, A. et al. (2002) *Mol Cell* 9, 725-37.
7. Kalo, M.S. et al. (2001) *J Biol Chem* 276, 38940-8.
8. Miao, H. et al. (2009) *Cancer Cell* 16, 9-20.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

W: Western Blotting **IP:** Immunoprecipitation **IHC-P:** Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human **M:** Mouse

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Limited Uses