Revision 1

Store at -20C

#97535

EphA2 (D4A2) XP® Rabbit mAb (Biotinylated)

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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

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

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Western Blotting	1:1000

Storage

Supplied in 140 mM NaCl, 3 mM KCl, 10 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.4) dibasic, 2 mM potassium phosphate monobasic, 2 mg/mL BSA, and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. *Do not aliquot the antibody.*

Specificity/Sensitivity

EphA2 (D4A2) XP® Rabbit mAb (Biotinylated) recognizes endogenous levels of total EphA2 protein.

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a human EphA2 recombinant protein fragment.

Description

This Cell Signaling Technology antibody is conjugated to biotin under optimal conditions. The biotinylated antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated EphA2 (D4A2) XP® Rabbit mAb #6997.

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).

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.

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 nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

W: Western Blotting

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human **M:** Mouse **R:** Rat **Mk:** Monkey

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