Eph Receptor A6 Antibody (C-term)

Catalog_no： AB2528

Reactivity： H, M

Category： 抗原抗体

Size： 100μL/50μL

Immunogen： MOUSE:1006-1035

Specificity： This Eph Receptor A6 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1006-1035 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human Eph Receptor A6.

Dilution： WB,1:2000;IHC-P,1:50~100;WB,1:1000;

Purification： Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, eluted with high and low pH buffers and neutralized immediately, followed by dialysis against PBS.

Other_name： Ephrin type-A receptor 6, EPH homology kinase 2, EHK-2, Epha6, Ehk-2, Ehk2

Isotype： Rabbit Ig

Background： 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).

reference： Lee, A.M., et al., DNA Cell Biol. 15(10):817-825 (1996).