Phospho-EPHA2 (Tyr594) Blocking Peptide – The purity is >90%,tested by HPLC and MS. Purity

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	EPHA2, Blocking Peptide
Full Product Name	Phospho-EPHA2 (Tyr594) Blocking Peptide
Product Gene Name	EPHA2 blocking peptide
Product Synonym Names	ARCC2; AW545284; CTPA; CTPP1; CTRCT6; EC 2.7.10.1; Eck; Eph receptor A2; EPHA2; EPHA2_HUMAN; Ephrin receptor; Ephrin receptor EphA2; Ephrin type A receptor 2; Ephrin type-A receptor 2; Epithelial cell kinase; Epithelial cell receptor protein tyrosine kinase; Myk 2; Myk2; Sek 2; Sek2; Soluble EPHA2 variant 1; Tyrosine protein kinase receptor ECK; Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor ECK; Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor MPK-5; Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor SEK-2
Form/Format	Synthetic peptide was lyophilized with 100% acetonitrile and is supplied as a powder. Reconstitute with 0.1 ml DI water for a final concentration of 10 mg/ml.
Purity/Purification	The purity is >90%,tested by HPLC and MS.
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20 degree C.
Antibody/Peptide Pairs	EPHA2 (Tyr594) peptide (MBS9618361) is used for blocking the activity of EPHA2 (Tyr594) antibody (MBS9610643)
Molecular Weight	108,266 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 1; NC_000001.10 (16450832..16482582, complement). Location: 1p36
OMIM	116600
Supply Chain Verification	Manufactured in a lab with traceable raw materials manufactured on site. Coordinated product portfolio of antibodies, pairs, conjugates, recombinant proteins, and immunoassay materials available, please inquire.
Notes	For phospho antibody, we provide phospho peptide (0.5mg) and non-phospho peptide (0.5mg)
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for EPHA2 blocking peptide	Blocking/Control
Related Product Information for EPHA2 blocking peptide	Blocking peptides are peptides that bind specifically to the target antibody and block antibody binding. These peptide usually contains the epitope recognized by the antibody. Antibodies bound to the blocking peptide no longer bind to the epitope on the target protein. This mechanism is useful when non-specific binding is an issue, for example, in Western blotting (immunoblot) and immunohistochemistry (IHC). By comparing the staining from the blocked antibody versus the antibody alone, one can see which staining is specific; Specific binding will be absent from the western blot or immunostaining performed with the neutralized antibody.
Other Notes	Small volumes of EPHA2 blocking peptide vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for EPHA2 purchase	MBS9618361 is a blocking peptide targeting EPHA2. Also known as Phospho-EPHA2 (Tyr594) Blocking Peptide.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for EPHA2. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	32967311

NCBI GeneID	1969
NCBI Accession #	NP_004422.2
UniProt Primary Accession #	P29317
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q8N3Z2
UniProt Related Accession #	P29317
GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_004422.2
NCBI Official Full Name	ephrin type-A receptor 2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	EPH receptor A2
NCBI Official Symbol	EPHA2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ECK; CTPA; ARCC2; CTPP1; CTRCT6
UniProt Protein Name	Ephrin type-A receptor 2
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Epithelial cell kinase; Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor ECK
Protein Family	Ephrin type-A receptor
UniProt Gene Name	EPHA2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ECK
UniProt Entry Name	EPHA2_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	ephrin type-A receptor 2; soluble EPHA2 variant 1; tyrosine-protein kinase receptor ECK; epithelial cell receptor protein tyrosine kinase
NCBI Summary for EPHA2	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]

UniProt Comments for EPHA2	EphA2: a receptor tyrosine kinase. Receptor for members of the ephrin-A family. Binds to ephrin-A1, -A3, -A4 AND -A5. The Eph receptor tyrosine kinase family, the largest in the tyrosine kinase group, has fourteen members. They bind membrane-anchored ligands, ephrins, at sites of cell-cell contact, regulating the repulsion and adhesion of cells that underlie the establishment, maintenance, and remodeling of patterns of cellular organization. Eph signals are particularly important in regulating cell adhesion and cell migration during development, axon guidance, homeostasis and disease. EphA receptors bind to GPI-anchored ephrin-A ligands, while EphB receptors bind to ephrin-B proteins that have a transmembrane and cytoplasmic domain. Interactions between EphB receptor kinases and ephrin-B proteins transduce signals bidirectionally, signaling to both interacting cell types. Eph receptors and ephrins also regulate the adhesion of endothelial cells and are required for the remodeling of blood vessels. Overexpressed in many cancers including aggressive ovarian, cervical and breast carcinomas, and lung cancer. Expression correlates with degree of angiogenesis, metastasis and xenograft tumor growth. Soluble receptor inhibits tumor growth and angiogenesis in mice. Protein type: Kinase, protein; Membrane protein, integral; EC 2.7.10.1; Protein kinase, tyrosine (receptor); Protein kinase, TK; TK group; Eph family Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 1p36 Cellular Component: cell surface; focal adhesion; integral to plasma membrane; plasma membrane Molecular Function: protein binding; ephrin receptor activity; transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase activity; ATP binding Biological Process: neural tube development; axon guidance; peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation; viral reproduction; multicellular organismal development; notochord formation; osteoclast differentiation; bone remodeling; regulation of blood vessel endothelial cell migration; regulation of cell adhesion mediated by integrin; protein kinase B signaling cascade; ephrin receptor signaling pathway; angiogenesis; cell adhesion; vasculogenesis; skeletal development; axial mesoderm formation; cell migration; negative regulation of protein kinase B signaling cascade; mammary gland epithelial cell proliferation; regulation of angiogenesis; keratinocyte differentiation; osteoblast differentiation; DNA damage response, signal transduction resulting in induction of apoptosis; notochord cell development Disease: Cataract 6, Multiple Types
Research Articles on EPHA2	**1.** The EphA2 receptor tyrosine kinase is overexpressed in hGBM TPCs.
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