

# 1 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.

The gene is highly expressed in human and bat, and upregulated in early Marburg and late Ebola infection.



Figure 1: IGV Genome Browser screenshot of gene EPHA2.

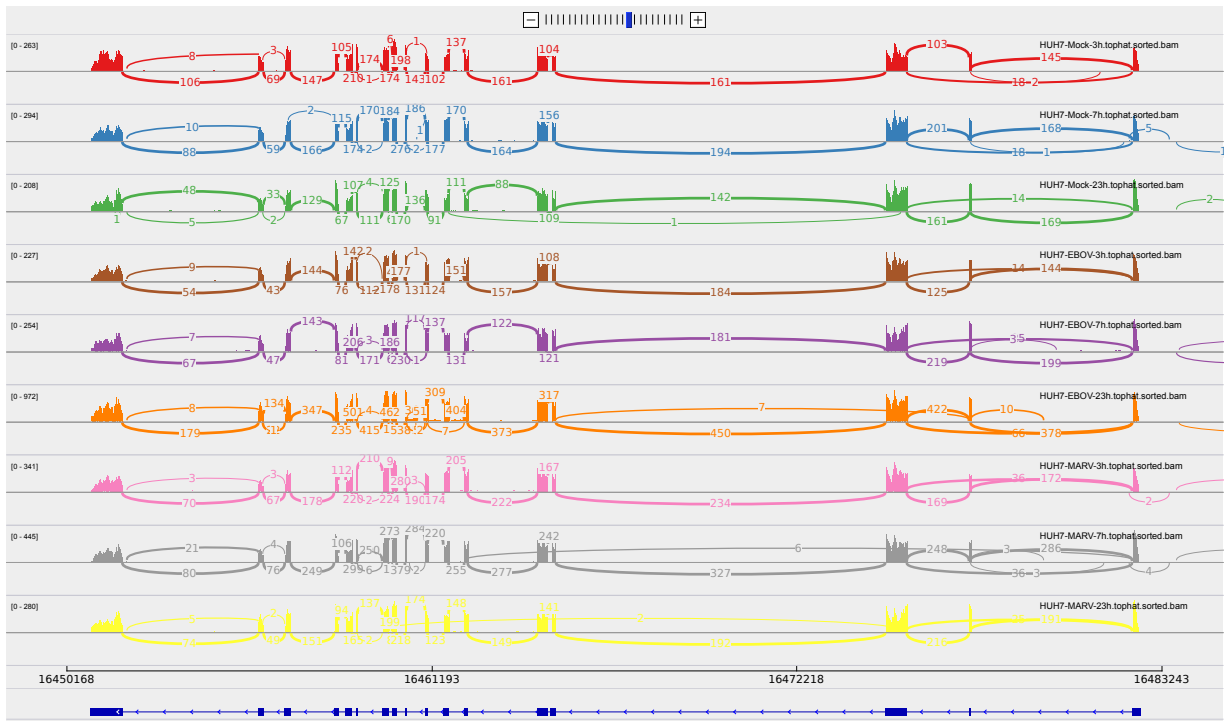


Figure 2: Sashimi plot of gene EPHA2.

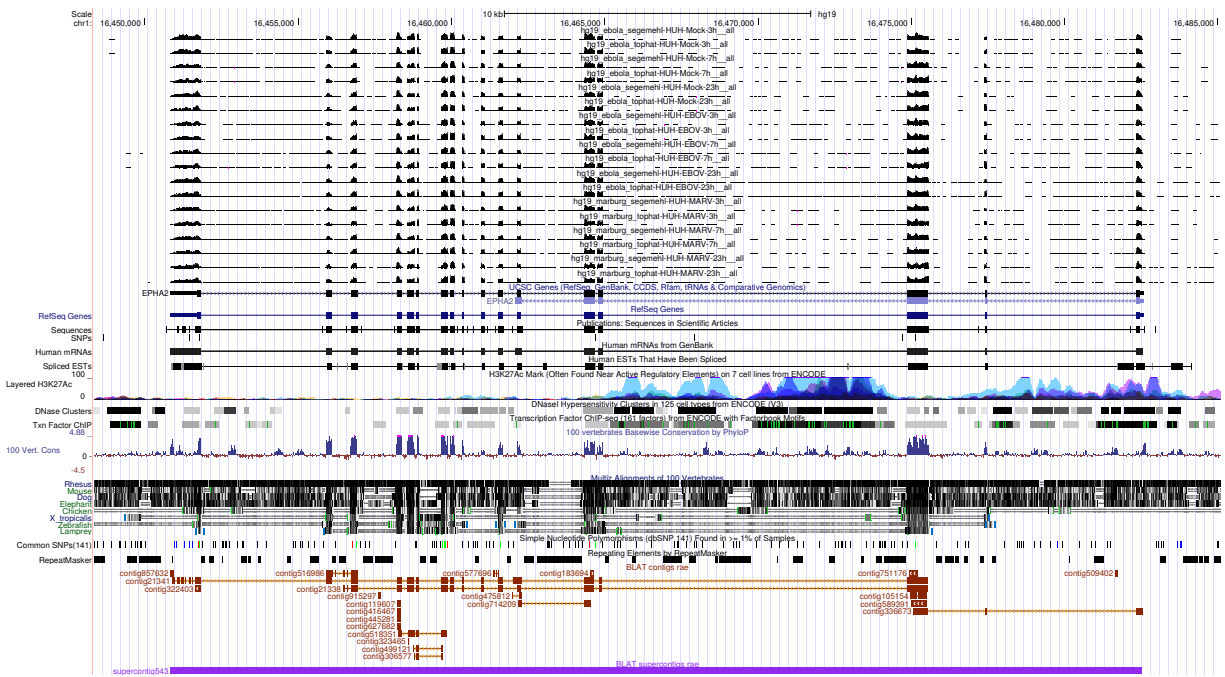


Figure 3: UCSC Genome Browser screenshot of gene EPHA2.