

Regulation of Avian Cranial Neural Crest Cell Migration by Eph Receptors and Ephrin Ligands

by

Daniel Owen Mellott  
B.Sc., University of Victoria, 1999

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ABSTRACT

Eph receptors and their ephrin ligands play important roles in guiding mouse and *Xenopus* cranial neural crest (CNC) cells to their destinations. My objective was to determine if Ephs and ephrins also regulate avian CNC pathfinding. By double labeling for Eph or ephrin RNA and a neural crest marker protein, I was able to clearly distinguish neural crest from ectoderm and head mesenchyme and show that avian CNC cells express EphA3, 4, and 7 and EphB1 and 3 and migrate along pathways bordered by non-neural crest cells expressing ephrin-B1. Surprisingly, avian CNC cells also express ephrin-B2 and migrate along pathways bordered by non-neural crest cells expressing EphB2. Consistent with these findings, explanted avian CNC cells are labeled by both ephrin-B1 and EphB2 Fc fusion proteins. Given the choice between growing out onto substrate-bound fibronectin (FN) or FN plus clustered Fc protein in the stripe assay, these cells show no preference for either condition. Conversely, given the choice between FN or FN plus clustered ephrin-B1 or EphB2 Fc fusion protein, the cells strongly localize to stripes containing only FN. This response is mitigated in the presence of soluble ephrin-B1/Fc or EphB2/Fc, but not in the presence of soluble Fc alone. These findings show that avian CNC cells have a mutually exclusive distribution with non-neural crest cells expressing ephrin-B1 and EphB2 RNA *in situ* and are

repelled from ephrin-B1 and EphB2 protein *in vitro*, suggesting that their migration is guided by both forward signaling through a variety of Eph receptors as stimulated by ephrin-B1 and reverse signaling through ephrin-B2 as stimulated by EphB2. I further explore the phylogeny of Ephs and ephrins and show that these genes diversified at different times in evolutionary history, such that the ancestral chordate likely had a single receptor for two different ligands.

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### List of Abbreviations

acP, posterior tract of the anterior commissure

AOB, accessory olfactory bulb

BAI, branchial arch one

BAII, branchial arch two

BAIII, branchial arch three

BAIV, branchial arch four

BCIP, 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indoyl phosphate

BS, bootstrap

BSA, bovine serum albumin

CAP, Cbl-associated protein

cDNA, complementary deoxyribonucleic acid

Ce, *Caenorhabditis elegans*

Ci, *Ciona intestinalis*

CNC, cranial neural crest

CO<sub>2</sub>, carbon dioxide

DAPI, 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole

Dsh, Dishevelled

Ec, ectoderm

ECM, extracellular matrix

Efn, ephrin

EGF, epidermal growth factor

FAK, focal adhesion kinase

FBS, fetal bovine serum

FGF, fibroblast growth factor

FITC, fluorescein isothiocyanate

FN, fibronectin

GAP, GTPase activating protein

GDI, guanine nucleotide dissociation inhibitor

GDP, guanosine diphosphate

GEF, guanine nucleotide exchange factor

Gg, *Gallus gallus*

GPI, glycosylphosphatidylinositol

GTP, guanosine triphosphate

hr, hour

Hs, *Homo sapiens*

IgG, immunoglobulin G

ISH, in situ hybridization

JM, juxtamembrane

LBD, ligand binding domain

LMCI, lateral motor column

ME, minimum evolution

mg, milligram

min, minute

ml, millilitre

ML, maximum likelihood

mm, millimeter

mM, millimolar

MMCM, medial motor column

MP, maximum parsimony

mRNA, messenger ribonucleic acid

My, mesenchyme

NBT, nitro blue tetrazolium

NC, neural crest

ng, nanogram

NJ, neighbour joining

NRTK, non-receptor tyrosine kinase

NT, neural tube

OV, otic vesicle

p, probability value

PBS, phosphate buffered saline

PBST, phosphate buffered saline with Tween

PCR, polymerase chain reaction

PFA, paraformaldehyde

PLL, poly-L-lysine

r2, rhombomere two

r3, rhombomere three

r4, rhombomere four

r5, rhombomere five

r6, rhombomere six

RGC, retinal ganglion cell

RNA, ribonucleic acid

RTK, receptor tyrosine kinase

RT-PCR, reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction

n, sample size

s, somite

SAM, sterile alpha motif

SC, superior colliculus

SFK, Src family kinase

SH2, Src homology 2

Sp, *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*

TBST, Tris buffered saline with Tween

TKD, tyrosine kinase domain

TMD, transmembrane domain

TNC, trunk neural crest

tRNA, transfer ribonucleic acid

VNO, vomeronasal organ

w/v, weight/volume

XI, *Xenopus laevis*

°C, degrees Celsius

µg, microgram

µl, microlitre

µm, micrometer

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 The Neural Crest

One of the defining features of vertebrates is the neural crest (NC), a transient group of precursor cells that originate within the dorsal neuroectoderm of the neural tube (NT) during embryonic development (Le Douarin and Kalcheim, 1999). Following an epithelial to mesenchyme transition in which they lose affinity for their neighbours in the neuroectodermal epithelium, NC cells individualize and gain the capacity to migrate over long distances through the underlying mesodermal layer. After dispersing to peripheral locations, NC cells differentiate into a variety of cell types, including the neurons and glia of sensory ganglia and the entire autonomic nervous system, endocrine cells, and melanocytes.

The NC can be broadly divided into two different subpopulations. Cranial neural crest (CNC) cells migrate ventrally from the hindbrain region of the NT to the branchial arches. CNC derivatives include cranial ganglia, the mesenchymal component and calcitonin-producing cells of the pharyngeal glands, the walls of the great arteries emanating from the heart as well as the aorticopulmonary septum of the heart, and, perhaps most notable in the context of vertebrate evolution, most of the skeleton, cartilage, and connective tissue of the face, jaw, and neck (Kirby *et al.*, 1983, Le Lievre and Le Douarin, 1975, Lumsden, 1991, Lumsden and Guthrie, 1991, and Polak *et al.*, 1974). The trunk neural crest (TNC) migrates ventrally from the trunk region of the NT through the somites and gives rise to spinal ganglia, the adrenal medulla, and most of the body's pigmentation (Bronner-Fraser *et al.*, 1980 and Serbedzija *et al.*, 1989).

In addition to their lineage, NC cells are a popular subject of research because of the manner in which they migrate. Rather than migrating in broad waves along the length of an embryo's rostrocaudal axis, both cranial and trunk NC cells travel in discrete streams separated from one

another by crest-free zones. In the head of the early avian embryo, for example, streams of CNC cells are aligned between the branchial arches and alternating segments, or rhombomeres, of the hindbrain (Lumsden and Keynes, 1989). One stream extends from the second rhombomere (r2) to the first branchial arch (BAI). A second stream skirts the rostral margin of a structure known as the otic vesicle (OV), which is a hollow ball of invaginated ectoderm lateral to the mid hindbrain that contributes to inner ear development, while traveling from the fourth rhombomere (r4) to the second branchial arch (BAII). Just caudal to the OV, a third stream emerges from the sixth rhombomere (r6) and splits into two branches that invest in the third and fourth branchial arches (BAIII and IV). As such, CNC cells are absent from the areas lateral to the third and fifth rhombomeres (r3 and 5). In the trunk region, streams of TNC cells migrate exclusively through the rostral half of each somite (Rickmann *et al.*, 1985).

### ***1.1.1 Segregated Migration***

This stream-like pattern of NC cell migration is attributable to extrinsic guidance cues. In the head, the dorsal neuroectoderm of r3 and 5 shows elevated levels of apoptosis around the onset of NC migration, which could explain the absence of CNC cells from the areas lateral to these segments (Graham *et al.*, 1993). However, cell labeling studies have shown that r3 and 5 in fact produce small numbers of CNC cells that, rather than migrating laterally, are diverted rostrally or caudally into the CNC streams emanating from the even-numbered rhombomeres (Sechrist *et al.*, 1993). This effect is not a function of cell number, since even-numbered rhombomeres grafted in place of odd-numbered ones produce CNC cells undepleted by apoptosis that are similarly diverted into the major CNC streams (Farlie *et al.*, 1999). These findings suggest the presence of an exclusion zone in the crest-free regions adjacent to r3 and 5 and/or an attractive signal that is localized to the pathways taken by CNC cells. Further evidence for the necessity of extrinsic guidance cues to CNC pathfinding comes from *Xenopus*, where there is no focal depletion of CNC

cells from specific rhombomeres (Hensey and Gautier, 1998). Moreover, *Xenopus* CNC streams become separated only as they enter the branchial arches, and yet do not intermingle beforehand (Sadaghiani and Thiebaud, 1987).

In the trunk, the segmental migration of NC cells is intimately tied to the segmentation of the adjacent mesoderm. Newly emerged TNC cells have an initially even distribution along the NT, but assume their characteristic stream-like pattern of migration as the somites develop (Tosney, 1978 and Weston, 1963). This pattern can be specifically attributed to differences between the rostral and caudal somite halves. For instance, if the rostrocaudal polarity of the somites is reversed, the spinal ganglia switch their orientation to project through the caudal somite halves, which represent the original rostral somite halves (Keynes and Stern, 1984). Replacing intact somites with a series of rostral somite halves results in TNC cells migrating in a broad wave and giving rise to fused spinal ganglia (Kalcheim and Teillet, 1989). When the same experiment is performed with caudal somite halves, TNC migration is prevented. These findings suggest that repulsive signals present in the caudal somite halves, perhaps in conjunction with attractive signals present in the rostral somite halves, are responsible for the segmental migration of TNC cells.

### ***1.1.2 Mechanisms of Segregation***

There are a number of ways in which NC cells could be directed to their targets. For one, NC cell pathfinding could be regulated by the differential distribution of extracellular matrix (ECM) molecules. Both cranial and trunk NC cells express integrins (Duband *et al.*, 1986), which are cell surface receptor proteins that mediate adhesion to the ECM protein fibronectin (FN). Cultured NC cells adhere to and grow out on FN-coated substrates, but not in the presence of an antibody that blocks the interaction between integrins and FN (Bronner-Fraser, 1985). NC migration *in vivo* is also disrupted by the same antibody, indicating that FN plays a key role in this process. However, the finding that FN is broadly expressed wherever NC cells are found (Krotoski *et al.*, 1986)

suggests that other factors are responsible for confining these cells to stereotypical pathways and that FN instead acts as a substrate protein that is permissive for their migration.

Alternatively, NC cells may be attracted to their targets by the process of chemotaxis. For example, fibroblast growth factor (FGF) receptors are expressed by CNC cells, whereas expression of the FGF ligands for these receptors is concentrated in the branchial arches (Kubota and Ito, 2000). Consistent with a chemotactic guidance mechanism, FGF receptor-expressing CNC cells are attracted to FGFs *in vitro*. In addition, the melanocyte precursors of the TNC appear to be attracted to the dermis by long range signals (Tosney, 2004) and tissue grafting experiments have shown that ectopic OV6s, which result from the inversion of r3 and 4, can attract CNC cells (Sechrist *et al.*, 1994). On the other hand, the finding that NC cells transplanted to a medial position in the trunk can migrate both towards and away from the NT (Erickson, 1985) argues against the existence of a chemoattractant emanating from a ventral target site and instead suggests that these cells move passively along a substrate that is permissive for their migration. Even if chemotaxis does play a role in NC migration, it is difficult to conceive of how a hypothetical chemoattractant that is presumably capable of diffusing not only along the stereotypical pathways of migration, but also into the adjacent crest-free regions could promote the segregation of NC cells into discrete streams. Alternatively, both cranial (Kulesa and Fraser, 1998) and trunk NC cells (Krull *et al.*, 1995) have been found to migrate in chain-like units of multiple cells held together *via* intracellular connections, which could account for the cohesiveness of cells within a given NC stream. However, this cannot account for how adjacent streams are kept separate from one another.

The remaining possibility is that NC cells are actively excluded from crest-free regions by repulsive guidance cues and thereby channeled into their stereotypical pathways of migration. There are a number of cues that could serve this purpose in both the head and the trunk. In the head, the ErbB4 receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) is expressed in r3 and 5 (Gassmann *et al.*, 1995),

whereas a ligand for this receptor, neuregulin-1, is expressed in r2 and 4 (Meyer *et al.*, 1997). When the gene encoding ErbB4 is knocked out, a subset of the CNC emerging from r4 mismigrates rostrally into the area lateral to r3 (Golding *et al.*, 2000). While CNC cells transplanted from ErbB4 knockout embryos to wild-type embryos migrate normally, wild-type CNC cells transplanted into an ErbB4-negative background do not. ErbB4 is therefore thought to function in a non-CNC cell autonomous fashion, perhaps, as a result of interacting with the neuregulin-1 ligands produced in the hindbrain, by inducing the expression of inhibitory signals in the areas lateral to the junctions between r2 and 3 and r3 and 4 or by effecting the secretion of inhibitory signals into these areas. A second type of RTK, neuropilin-1, is expressed by both cranial and trunk NC cells (Eickholt *et al.*, 1999). A ligand for this receptor, Sema 3A, is expressed in r3 and 5 (and secreted into the areas lateral to these segments) and the caudal half of each somite. *In vitro*, cultured NC cells round up in the presence of soluble Sema 3A and avoid substrates containing immobilized Sema 3A. *In vivo*, the presence of ectopic Sema 3A results in the disruption/displacement of CNC streams (Osborne *et al.*, 1995). In the trunk, a host of proteins are expressed exclusively in the caudal half of each somite, including peanut agglutinin-binding glycoprotein (Bagnall and Sanders, 1989 and Krull *et al.*, 1995), T-cadherin (Ranscht and Bronner-Fraser, 1991), and ECM molecules such as tenascin (Halfter *et al.*, 1989 and Stern *et al.*, 1989), versican (Landolt *et al.*, 1995 and Perris *et al.*, 1996), collagen IX (Ring *et al.*, 1996), and F-spondin (Debby-Brafman *et al.*, 1999). Many of these proteins have been shown to interfere with the adhesion and outgrowth of cultured TNC cells onto otherwise permissive substrates *in vitro*.

## 1.2 Eph Receptors and Ephrin Ligands

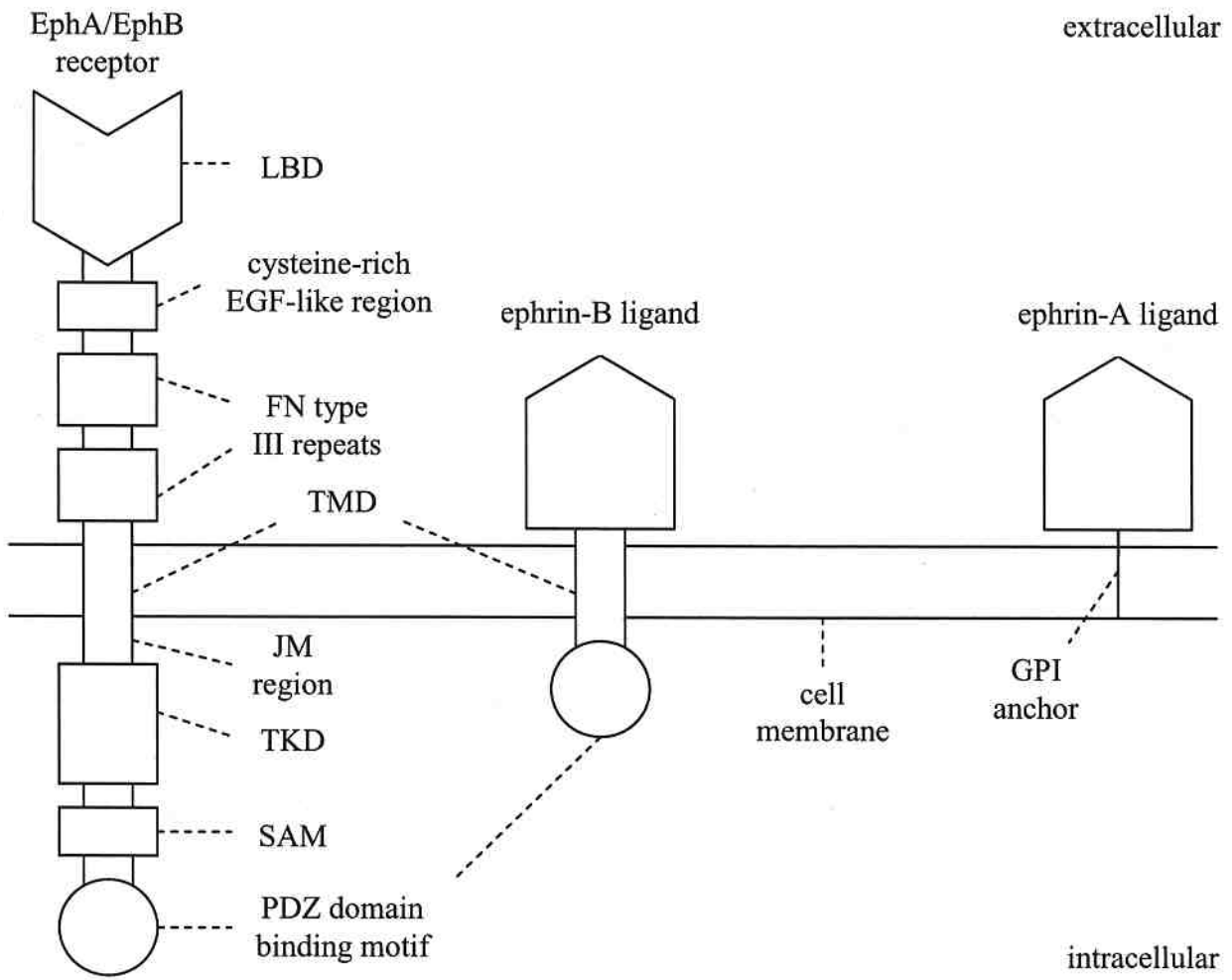
Eph family RTKs and their membrane-anchored protein ligands, the ephrins, also play important roles in establishing the relative positions of cells and tissues in developing embryos. The Eph family represents the largest subgroup of RTKs, with 14 members having been discovered

so far in vertebrates (Murai and Pasquale, 2003). Eph receptors can be divided into two classes based on sequence similarity and ligand binding affinity (Eph Nomenclature Committee, 1997 and Gale *et al.*, 1996). A-type Eph receptors (EphA1-8,10) bind promiscuously to glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-linked ephrin-A ligands (ephrin-A1-6), whereas B-type Eph receptors (EphB1-4, 6) bind promiscuously to transmembrane ephrin-B ligands (ephrin-B1-3). The only known exceptions to this rule are EphA4, which can bind ephrin-B2 and 3 in addition to the ephrin-As (Gale *et al.*, 1996), and EphB2, which can bind ephrin-A5 in addition to the ephrin-Bs (Himanen *et al.*, 2004). In going from amino to carboxy-terminus, Eph receptors are comprised of an extracellular domain with a globular ligand binding domain (LBD), a cysteine-rich epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like region, and two FN type III repeats, a transmembrane domain (TMD), and an intracellular domain with a juxtamembrane (JM) region, a protein tyrosine kinase domain (TKD), a sterile alpha motif (SAM), and a PDZ domain binding motif (Kullander and Klein, 2002) (Fig. 1).

The interaction between Eph and ephrin results in the phosphorylation of two tyrosine residues in the receptor's JM region (Kalo and Pasquale, 1999). These phosphotyrosines are required for full activation of the receptor's tyrosine kinase activity and also act as docking sites for Src homology 2 (SH2) domain-containing proteins (Zisch *et al.*, 2000), which in turn act to transmit the signal initiated by ephrin binding to intracellular effectors (Kullander and Klein, 2002). Unlike the ligands for other RTKs, ephrins are membrane-bound and fail to elicit a response from their receptors when presented in a soluble form (Davis *et al.*, 1994). On the other hand, soluble ephrins that have been artificially clustered are functional, indicating that Ephs and ephrins mediate cell contact-dependent interactions and that membrane anchorage facilitates the dimerization/multimerization of receptor-ligand complexes. This leads to activation of receptor catalytic activity and cross-phosphorylation of the JM tyrosine residues.

Figure 1. Domain structure of Eph receptors and ephrin ligands.

Eph receptors are comprised of a series of domains, whereas the simpler ephrins can be distinguished by how they are anchored to the cell membrane. EGF, epidermal growth factor; FN, fibronectin; GPI, glycosylphosphatidylinositol; JM, juxtamembrane; LBD, ligand binding domain; SAM, sterile alpha motif; TKD, tyrosine kinase domain; TMD, transmembrane domain.



### 1.2.1 Functions

Eph and ephrin function is exemplified by the roles that these proteins play in visual topographic map formation and hindbrain segmentation. Retinal ganglion cell (RGC) axons make connections to the optic tectum in birds, fish, and amphibians or the superior colliculus (SC) in mammals in the same order in which they project from the retina, thus preserving nearest neighbour relationships and enabling spatially intact visual images to be transmitted to the brain (O'Leary and Wilkinson, 1999). EphA3 shows increasing expression along the nasal to temporal axis of the retina and is also expressed by RGC axons (Cheng *et al.*, 1995), whereas ephrin-A2 and 5 are expressed in a low anterior to high posterior gradient across the tectum (Monschau *et al.*, 1997). The fact that temporal RGC axons project to the anterior tectum and nasal RGC axons project to the posterior tectum suggests that axons expressing high levels of EphA3 are excluded from tectal regions expressing high levels of ephrin-A2/5 by a receptor-mediated repulsive guidance mechanism (O'Leary and Wilkinson, 1999). In support of this, temporal, but not nasal RGC axons strongly avoid growing out onto ephrin-A2/5-containing substrates *in vitro* (Nakamoto *et al.*, 1996 and Monschau *et al.*, 1997). *In vivo*, patches of ectopic ephrin-A2 expression in the anterior tectum are similarly avoided by just temporal RGC axons (Nakamoto *et al.*, 1996). Ectopic expression of EphA3 in a subset of RGCs causes their axonal connections in the tectum to shift anteriorly (Brown *et al.*, 2000). On the other hand, gene knockout of ephrin-A5 in mouse (Frisen *et al.*, 1998) or ectopic expression of cytoplasmic domain-truncated EphA3 in the chicken retina (Feldheim *et al.*, 2004) results in temporal RGC axons projecting aberrantly to the posterior SC/tectum.

In the hindbrain, EphA4 and EphB2 and 3 are expressed by cells in r3 and 5, whereas ephrin-B1-3 have a complementary distribution in r2, 4, and 6 (Xu *et al.*, 2000). Lineage studies have demonstrated that cells can intermingle within a given rhombomere, but movement beyond that rhombomere's boundaries is restricted (Fraser *et al.*, 1990). Intriguingly, there are large

intracellular spaces between the boundaries of adjacent rhombomeres (Heyman *et al.*, 1993), perhaps indicating that a repulsive interaction between Eph-expressing cells in odd-numbered rhombomeres and ephrin-expressing cells in even-numbered rhombomeres contributes to hindbrain segmentation. In *Xenopus* and zebrafish embryos expressing cytoplasmic domain-truncated EphA4, cells with an r3/5 identity appear in the adjacent even-numbered rhombomeres (Xu *et al.*, 1995). When cytoplasmic domain-truncated ephrin-B2 is expressed in a mosaic fashion in the zebrafish embryo, the expressing cells become randomly distributed in r2/4/6, but sort to the boundaries of r3/5 (Xu *et al.*, 1999). These findings indicate that Eph signaling in the hindbrain functions to restrict receptor-expressing cells to the odd-numbered rhombomeres by effecting their repulsion from ligand-expressing cells. Conversely, mosaic expression of truncated EphA4 or EphB2 results in the expressing cells becoming randomly distributed within r3/5 and sorting to the boundaries of r2/4/6. This surprising finding indicates that the ephrin-B2 ligands expressed by even-numbered rhombomere cells can themselves effect the repulsion of Eph-expressing cells, presumably as a result of a 'reverse' signaling mechanism. As such, hindbrain segmentation appears to depend on bidirectional signaling from ephrin-Eph complexes formed between cells at the interfaces of even and odd-numbered rhombomeres. Further support for the existence of bidirectional signaling comes from the finding that intermingling between adjacent cell populations in culture is severely restricted when one group expresses EphA4 or EphB2 and the other expresses ephrin-B2, but not when one group expresses wild-type EphA4/EphB2 and the other expresses truncated ephrin-B2 or *vice versa* (Mellitzer *et al.*, 1999).

### **1.2.2 Reverse Signaling**

An important implication from the above is that ephrins appear to function not only as ligands that stimulate signaling from Eph receptors, but also as receptors in their own right that transmit intracellular signals when engaged by Eph 'ligands'. Powerful evidence in support of this

idea comes from the finding that exposure of cells expressing ephrin-B1 or 2 to clustered EphB2 extracellular domains results in these ligands becoming tyrosine-phosphorylated (Holland *et al.*, 1996). This phosphorylation has been mapped to three tyrosine residues in the intracellular domain of ephrin-B1 (Kalo *et al.*, 2001) and is positively regulated by Src family non-receptor tyrosine kinases (NRTKs), which are recruited to and transiently activated in ephrin-B expression domains following engagement with EphB receptors (Palmer *et al.*, 2002). Ephrin-Bs also possess a putative carboxy-terminal PDZ domain binding motif that has been shown to bind to PDZ domain-containing proteins (Lin *et al.*, 1999). There are numerous examples of signaling pathways downstream of both the SH2 domain-containing proteins and PDZ domain-containing proteins that interact with ephrin-Bs (Cowan and Henkemeyer, 2002 and Kullander and Klein, 2002). Despite the fact that ephrin-A ligands lack an intracellular domain, they have also been shown to transmit intracellular signals. Stimulation of ephrin-A5-expressing cells with soluble EphA5 results in the tyrosine phosphorylation of cytoplasmic proteins in a Src family kinase (SFK)-dependent fashion (Davy *et al.*, 1999). This signal, which is thought to be transmitted to the cytoplasm through the association of ephrin-A5 with a transmembrane adaptor protein, functions to regulate the activity of integrins (Davy *et al.*, 2000).

### ***1.2.3 Regulation of Directed Neural Crest Cell Migration***

Eph receptors and ephrin ligands are among the most well studied regulators of NC pathfinding. In mouse, EphA4 and EphB1 and 3 are expressed by all three streams of CNC cells, whereas ephrin-B2 has a mutually exclusive distribution around the clefts dividing each branchial arch (Adams *et al.*, 2001). When ephrin-B2 is knocked out, these streams become scattered and CNC cells invade the regions where ephrin-B2 is normally expressed. However, correct targeting is restored by expression of cytoplasmic domain-truncated ephrin-B2, indicating that this ligand contributes to pathfinding in a non-CNC cell autonomous manner. In *Xenopus*, EphA4 and EphB1

are expressed by CNC cells destined for BAIII, whereas ephrin-B2 is expressed by cells along the adjacent BAI pathway (Smith *et al.*, 1997). Expression of cytoplasmic domain-truncated EphA4 and/or EphB1 results in the BAIII CNC cells migrating rostrally into BAI territory. Ephs and ephrins also contribute to NC pathfinding in the trunk region. In mouse, ephrin-B1 and 2 are expressed in caudal somite halves, whereas TNC cells migrating through the rostral somite halves express EphB2 (Wang and Anderson, 1997). Similarly in chicken, EphB3 is expressed by TNC cells and ephrin-B1 is expressed in the caudal half of each somite (Krull *et al.*, 1997). NC cells growing out from the trunk region of isolated mouse or chicken NTs in culture show a repulsive response to ephrin-B ligands. Together, these findings suggest that Eph-expressing NC cells are restricted to stereotypical pathways of migration by receptor-mediated exclusion from regions expressing ephrin ligands.

### 1.3 Objectives

A number of Eph and ephrin genes are expressed in the hindbrain region of the early chicken embryo. EphA4 is expressed in r3 and 5 and by CNC cells emerging from the NT at a point just caudal to the OV (Hirano *et al.*, 1998). EphB3 expression is prominent in the branchial arches (Baker *et al.*, 2001). Ephrin-A5, ephrin-B2, EphA3, 7, and 9, and EphB1 all show varying distributions in and around the hindbrain (Baker and Antin, 2003). Based on these observations, I set out to determine if Eph receptors and ephrin ligands regulate the directed migration of avian CNC cells. I started by performing a comprehensive survey of Eph and ephrin gene expression patterns during the course of CNC migration in the chicken embryo. I then used my findings to develop and test specific hypotheses on how these genes function. While there is a large body of research dealing with where Eph receptors and ephrin ligands are expressed and how they function, relatively little is known about their evolution. Thus I have also conducted a phylogenetic analysis of these proteins in order to address this issue.

## CHAPTER 2

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### 2.1 Probe Plasmids

Table 1 summarizes where the probes prepared for use in this study align with the corresponding genes in the GenBank database. The identity of each probe sequence was confirmed through BLAST searches (National Center for Biotechnology Information). Specific details for how the various probe plasmids were prepared are as follows.

##### 2.1.1 *EphB1 and Eph2*

Small blocks of tissue bracketing the OV region were excised from stage 13-15 chicken embryos. Poly(A)+ mRNA was extracted from this tissue with a MicroPoly(A) Pure kit (Ambion) and first strand cDNA was generated from the mRNA with a ProSTAR RT-PCR kit (Stratagene). Degenerate codehop primers (Rose *et al.*, 1998) designed against conserved protein sequences of B-type Eph receptors, EphB-F1 (5'-CATCCTGGTGAACCTCCAACCTNGTNTGYAARG-3') and EphB-R1 (5'-TGGATGTGGTTCAGGATCTTCTTYTGRTGNCC-3'), were then used to amplify fragments of EphB receptors from the first strand cDNA by PCR. These fragments were cloned with a TOPO-TA Cloning kit (Invitrogen). Two of the resulting clones were identified as fragments of the chicken EphB1 and 2 genes. In a second round of PCR, primers EphB1-F1 (5'-GAATTCGGATCTTCTTCTGGTGCCCA-3') and EphB1-R1 (5'-GAATTCGGATCTTCTTCTGGTGCCCA-3') were used to add EcoRI and PstI cut sites to the ends of the EphB1 fragment. This reaction product was subsequently cloned between the EcoRI and PstI sites of pBluescript II SK+. Likewise, primers EphB2-F1 (5'-CTCGAGTGGACAGCGCCTGAGGCAAT-3') and EphB2-R1 (5'-ACTAGTGTTTCAGAATTTTCTTCTGGT-3') were used to add SpeI and XhoI sites to the EphB2 fragment so that it could be cloned between the same sites in pBluescript II KS+.

Table 1. Alignment of the probe sequences prepared for use in this study with the corresponding genes in the GenBank database.

Gene	Accession no.	Nucleotide range covered by probe	Domains included
ephrin-B1	NM_205035	388-814	most of the extracellular domain
ephrin-B2	AF180729	582-889	TMD and most of the intracellular domain
EphA3	M68514	365-814	most of the LBD
EphA4	D38174	2182-2692	most of the TKD
EphA7	Y14271	819-1278	region between the LBD and the 1 <sup>st</sup> FN type III domain
EphB1	XM_422685	3400-3970	most of the TKD and SAM
EphB2	NM_206951	2429-2943	most of the TKD and SAM
EphB3	Z19061	291-756	part of the LBD

### 2.1.2 *EphA7, EphA7, and EphB3*

NTs from stage 10-12 chicken embryos were isolated and grown overnight in culture (see below). cDNA was extracted from the NTs and their associated cell outgrowths with a Cells-to-cDNA II kit (Ambion) and used as template in PCRs with gene-specific primers. The products from these reactions were cloned with a TOPO-TA Cloning kit. Primers EphA3-F1 (5'-GTCGACCTGGGCACTTGCAAAGAG-3') and EphA3-R1 (5'-GGTACCGCCAGCATTACACAAGCAC-3') were used to amplify a fragment of the chicken EphA3 gene that was subsequently subcloned between the BamHI and EcoRV sites of pBluescript II SK +. Primers EphA7-F1 (5'-GAGCTCTACTACAAGAAGTGCTGGTC-3') and EphA7-R1 (5'-GGTACCGAGGACTCCACTCTAAACTC-3') were used to amplify a fragment of the chicken EphA7 gene that was subsequently subcloned between the KpnI and SacI sites of pBluescript II SK +. Finally, primers EphB3-F1 (5'-GAGCTCCCTGCAAAGAGACCTTCAAC-3') and EphB3-R1 (5'-GGTACCTTCATGGCTGGCTCGTAC-3') were used to amplify a fragment of the chicken EphB3 gene that was subsequently subcloned between the EcoRV and PstI sites of pBluescript II SK +.

### 2.1.3 *Ephrin-B1 and EphA4*

Plasmids containing chicken ephrin-B1 and EphA4 sequences (provided by E. Pasquale, see Holash *et al.*, 1997 and Sajjadi and Pasquale, 1993) were used as templates in PCRs to isolate shorter fragments of the same sequences. The products from these reactions were cloned with a TOPO-TA Cloning kit. The ephrin-B1 fragment amplified by primers ephrin-B1-F1 (5'-ATCGATGAGTGGGAAAGGGTTGGTC-3') and ephrin-B1-R1 (5'-GTCGACGTTGTCTGCCTCCTTGCTG-3') was cloned between the ClaI and SalI sites of pBluescript II SK +. The EphA4 fragment amplified by primers EphA4-F1 (5'-GAGCTCTTCGTGGCATCGGCTCAGGA-3') and EphA4-R1 (5'-

GAATTCCTGGAGCTCTCGCTGCCTGT-3') was cloned between the EcoRI and SacI sites of pBluescript II SK +.

#### **2.1.4 Ephrin-B2**

Plasmid containing a chicken ephrin-B2 sequence was provided by K. Patel (Othman-Hassan *et al.*, 2001). A PstI/SacI restriction digest fragment of this sequence was cloned between the same cut sites in pBluescript II SK +.

#### **2.1.5 Ephrin-A5 and EphA1**

Probe plasmids for ephrin-A5 and EphA1 (sometimes referred to as EphA9) were provided by P. Antin (Baker and Antin, 2003).

### **2.2 In Situ Hybridization**

RNA *In situ* hybridizations (ISHs) were carried out essentially as described in Streit and Stern (2001). Digoxigenin-labeled sense and anti-sense RNA probes were generated by linearizing each probe plasmid with the appropriate restriction enzyme and then transcribing with T3 or T7 RNA polymerase (Promega) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Dissected stage 11-15 chicken embryos were fixed for 2 hrs with ice-cold 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA) in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) (137 mM NaCl, 10 mM phosphate, 2.7 mM KCl, pH 7.4) and then stored overnight in methanol at 4°C.

The next day, the embryos were rehydrated in 75% methanol in PBS with 0.05% Tween (PBST), then 50% methanol in PBST, and finally 25% methanol in PBST before being washed two times for 5 min each in PBST. The embryos were then bleached in 6% hydrogen peroxide in PBST for 1 hr, washed three times for 5 min each in PBST, treated with 10 µg/ml proteinase K (Roche) in PBST for 30 min, rinsed with PBST, fixed again with a solution of 4% PFA with 0.1% glutaraldehyde in PBST for 20 min, rinsed twice with PBST, and incubated in hybridization buffer (50% formamide, 1.3X SSC, 50 µg/ml yeast tRNA from Invitrogen, 100 µg/ml heparin, 0.2%

Tween-20, 0.5% CHAPS, 5 mM EDTA) for 3 hrs at 70°C. Hybridizations were carried out overnight at 70°C with probes diluted to approximately 500 ng/ml in fresh hybridization buffer.

The next day, the embryos were rinsed three times with pre-warmed hybridization buffer, washed two times for 30 min each at 70°C in hybridization buffer, washed for 20 min in a pre-warmed solution of 1:1 hybridization buffer and Tris buffered saline with Tween (TBST) (137 mM NaCl, 2.7 mM KCl, 25 mM Tris, 0.05% Tween, pH 7.6), rinsed three times with TBST, and washed three times for 30 min each in TBST. The embryos were then incubated in a blocking buffer containing 5% lamb serum and 1 mg/ml bovine serum albumin (BSA) (Sigma) in TBST for 3 hrs before being left overnight at 4°C in fresh blocking buffer containing alkaline phosphatase-conjugated anti-digoxigenin Fab fragments (Roche) that had been pre-adsorbed against chicken embryo powder and diluted to 1:5000.

The next day, the embryos were rinsed three times with TBST, washed three times for 1 hr each in TBST, washed two times for 5 min each in alkaline phosphatase buffer (100mM NaCl, 100 mM Tris, 5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.05% Tween, pH 9.5), and finally incubated in a solution containing 120 µg/ml of BCIP and 300 µg/ml of NBT (both from Roche) in alkaline phosphatase buffer. Once staining could be detected, the reaction was stopped by washing the embryos two times for 10 min each in TBST.

### **2.3 Antibody Labeling and Sectioning of Stained Embryos**

Embryos stained by the ISH procedure were incubated overnight at 4°C with the HNK-1 primary antibody (American Type Culture Commission) diluted to 1:100 in a blocking buffer containing 5% lamb serum in TBST. After being washed five to eight times for one hour each in TBST, the embryos were incubated overnight at 4°C with Alexa Fluor 568 goat anti-mouse secondary antibody (Molecular Probes) diluted to 1:400 in blocking buffer. Embryos exhibiting strong HNK-1 and probe labeling after being washed another five to eight times for 1 hr each in

TBST were prepared for sectioning by being embedded in Optimal Cutting Temperature Compound (Sakura) and flash frozen in liquid nitrogen. 10  $\mu\text{m}$  cross sections were collected with a cryostat, placed onto gelatin-coated slides, and rehydrated with a mounting medium comprised of 1:1 PBS and glycerol. Sections from along the length of the rostrocaudal axis of these embryos were thoroughly examined for the presence of probe and/or HNK-1 staining. In the interest of conserving space however, only those deemed to be the most representative examples of the staining patterns observed are presented in the results section.

## 2.4 Cell Culture

Chicken NT explants were prepared largely according to Newgreen and Murphy (2000). Stage 10-12 chicken embryos were harvested in PBS and dissected such that the extraembryonic membranes, head, and tail were removed, leaving only a small block of tissue around the OV. Tissue pieces were rinsed briefly with PBS, transferred to a solution of 400  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  Dispase I neutral protease (Roche) in PBS, incubated at 37°C for 30 min, and then transferred to a 35 mm Petri dish flooded with PBS containing 5% fetal bovine serum (FBS) (Gibco). Using fine tungsten needles, the NTs were gently teased away from the surrounding tissue, including endoderm, ectoderm, somites, and head mesenchyme (although whenever possible, the notochord was left intact to mark the ventral surface of the NT). The isolated NTs were then rinsed briefly in a culture medium consisting of D-MEM/F-12 with 100 units/ml penicillin, 100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  streptomycin, 1 mM MEM sodium pyruvate, 2 mM L-glutamine, 5% FBS (Gibco), and 1% OPI media supplement (Sigma) and transferred in a single 100  $\mu\text{l}$  volume of fresh medium onto an 18 mm glass coverslip affixed to the center of a new 35 mm Petri dish with a small drop of Matrigel (BD Biosciences). The Petri dish contained an additional 900  $\mu\text{l}$  of medium and the coverslip had pre-coated with 0.1% (w/v) poly-L-lysine (PLL) (Sigma) according to Nguyen-Ba-Charvet *et al.* (1999) and subsequently coated with substrate proteins (details for specific experiments are given below). After the NTs were positioned

on the substrate (ideally lying flat on their sides), 500  $\mu$ l of medium was immediately withdrawn from the dish to strand them in place. The dish was then carefully transferred to a tissue culture incubator (containing 5% CO<sub>2</sub> and heated to 37°C) and left there undisturbed for 1 hr to give the NTs a chance to adhere to the substrate, after which the dish was topped up with 500  $\mu$ l of fresh medium and the NTs were left to incubate overnight.

## 2.5 Fc Fusion Protein Staining

The protocol used for staining cultured chicken CNC cells with Fc fusion proteins was adapted from Prin *et al.* (2005). NT explant cultures were grown overnight on a FN-coated coverslip. The next day, the NTs and the cells that had grown out from them were blocked with culture medium containing 1 mg/ml BSA for 30 min in a tissue culture incubator. After being rinsed with Ringer's solution (116 mM NaCl, 2.9 mM KCl, 1.8 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, pH 7.2), the cells were incubated for 1 hr at 4°C in fresh Ringer's containing 1 mg/ml BSA and 10  $\mu$ g/ml of the Fc domain of human immunoglobulin G (IgG) or a chimeric protein made up of the extracellular domain of mouse ephrin-B1 or EphB2 fused to the Fc domain of human IgG (all from R&D Systems). The cells were then rinsed with Ringer's, fixed with 2% PFA in Ringer's for 10 min, and rinsed again with Ringer's. Finally, the cells were incubated with fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-conjugated, Fc specific anti-human IgG (Sigma) diluted 1:200 in Ringer's with 1 mg/ml BSA for 30 min, rinsed with Ringer's, briefly incubated in 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) nuclear stain diluted 1:1000 in Ringer's, and rinsed again in Ringer's. The stained cells were then prepared for imaging by being inverted onto a drop of mounting medium on a microscope slide.

## 2.6 Preparation of Stripe Assay Substrates

Stripe assay substrates were prepared with purified proteins as in Hornberger *et al.* (1999) and Weinl *et al.* (2003). The template matrix used for applying stripes of protein to culture substrates was supplied by S. Lang (Vielmetter *et al.*, 1990). In brief, 64  $\mu$ g/ml of ephrin-B1 or

EphB2 Fc fusion protein or Fc protein alone was pre-clustered for 1 hr with 640  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  of Fc specific anti-human IgG (Sigma) and 110  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  of an FITC marker conjugated to BSA (Sigma). A PLL-coated coverslip was then firmly pressed onto the stripe assay template and the Fc protein solution was drawn into the channel system with a micropipette. After 1 hr in a tissue culture incubator, the channels were flushed with PBS and the coverslip was gently removed from the template and affixed stripe side up to the center of a 35 mm Petri dish with Matrigel. The coverslip was then blanketed with a solution of 50 mg/ml FN (Sigma) in PBS and incubated again for 1 hr in a tissue culture incubator. Once NT explants (see above) were ready to be transferred to the dish, the coverslip was rinsed with PBS and the dish was flooded with 900  $\mu\text{l}$  of culture medium. The NT explants were ideally positioned on these substrates such that they were perpendicular with the stripes.

## **2.7 Soluble Competitor Experiments**

Substrates with stripes of immobilized ephrin-B1 or EphB2 Fc fusion protein were prepared as described above. Chicken NT explants were isolated and placed on top of these substrates. After withdrawing enough medium to strand the explants in place, soluble Fc proteins were added to the remaining medium to a final concentration of 10  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . With the ephrin-B1/Fc substrate, either soluble ephrin-B1/Fc or soluble Fc alone was added. Likewise with the EphB2/Fc substrate, either soluble EphB2/Fc or soluble Fc alone was added. The medium added to the dish after the NT explants had been given time to attach to the substrate also contained 10  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  of soluble Fc protein.

## **2.8 Antibody Labeling of Outgrowth Cultures**

NT explant cultures that showed exuberant cell outgrowth on stripe assay substrates after the overnight incubation period were processed for immunolocalization of HNK-1. First, cultures were rinsed with PBS and fixed with ice-cold methanol for 10 min. Fixed cultures were rinsed

successively with PBS and TBST, then incubated in blocking buffer (5% FBS in TBST). After 1 hr, the blocking buffer was replaced with HNK-1 antibody diluted 1:100 in fresh blocking buffer and the cultures were incubated in a humidified chamber at 4°C overnight. In some cases where the signal from the FITC-BSA marking the Fc protein stripes was weak, FITC-conjugated anti-human IgG was also added at a 1:100 dilution to make the stripes more apparent. The next day, the cultures were rinsed thoroughly with TBST and incubated with secondary antibody diluted to 1:400 in blocking buffer. After 90 min, the cultures were again rinsed thoroughly with TBST and incubated briefly with DAPI diluted 1:1000 in TBST. The coverslip on which the explants were cultured was then gently removed from the dish and inverted onto a drop of mounting medium on a microscope slide.

## **2.9 Quantification of Outgrowth Cultures**

For any given field of cell outgrowth, three images were taken: one each for HNK-1 and DAPI staining and a third for the underlying FITC-marked protein stripes. Layered composites of these images were assembled in Adobe Photoshop 6.0.1 (Adobe Systems Inc.), such that the total HNK-1-positive cell outgrowth was represented in each composite. The HNK-1 layer was used to identify and remove from the composite image HNK-1-negative cells (i.e. those cells labeled by DAPI alone) as well as HNK-1-positive cells that were extensively intermingled with HNK-1-negative cells. The remaining cells in the DAPI layer were then divided according to their positions relative to the FITC-marked stripes, resulting in a set of two images for each explant representing outgrowth on stripes and outgrowth between stripes. On stripe and between stripe cell counts were obtained with Image-Pro Plus (Media Cybernetics, Inc.), converted to percentages of the total outgrowth, averaged for each treatment, and graphed with SigmaPlot (SPSS Inc.). Statistical measurements (standard deviations and contingency table analyses by Fisher's exact test) were done with GraphPad InStat (GraphPad Software, Inc.).

## 2.10 Image Capturing and Figure Preparation

ISH images were captured with a Zeiss epifluorescence microscope (Carl Zeiss, Inc.) and DAGE-MTI 3CCD camera (DAGE-MTI, Inc.) using Scion Image 4.0.3 (Scion Corporation). Cell culture images were captured with a Leica DM 6000 B epifluorescence microscope (Leica Microsystems) and Hamamatsu Orca-ER camera (Hamamatsu Photonics) using Openlab 4.0.4 (Improvision Ltd.). Images were captured as tif files and imported into Adobe Photoshop, where they were adjusted (e.g. brightness/contrast enhancement, cropping) and subsequently assembled into figures.

## 2.11 Preparation of Phylogenetic Trees

Full length Eph and ephrin amino acid sequences were retrieved (from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Genomes/> and <http://genome.jgi-psf.org/Cioin2/Cioin2.home.html>, see Appendix for aligned sequences) for organisms whose genomes have been completely sequenced. Note that if sequences from fully sequenced genomes were available but fragmentary, these organisms were not included in the analysis (e.g. the sequences for zebrafish ephrins are intact, but the receptors were found to be in fragments that could not be easily assembled). As such, the final organism list is comprised of *Caenorhabditis elegans* (nematode), *Drosophila melanogaster* (insect), *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus* (echinoderm), *Ciona intestinalis* (urochordate), *Xenopus laevis* (amphibian), *Gallus gallus* (bird), and *Homo sapiens* (mammal). Sequences were aligned in MEGA 3.1 and assembled into trees using the maximum parsimony, neighbour joining, and minimum evolution tree building methods. Maximum likelihood trees were derived from these sequences using the PHYLIP program. Trees were created under the Jones-Taylor-Thornton model of amino acid substitution (where appropriate) using 100 bootstrap replications.

## CHAPTER 3

### EPH AND EPHRIN-MEDIATED REGULATION OF NEURAL CREST MIGRATION

CNC cells migrate to their destinations in segregated streams. Evidence from mouse and *Xenopus* indicates that Eph receptors and their ephrin ligands contribute to this behaviour. Ephs and ephrins have also been shown to be expressed in the chicken embryo, which prompted me to ask whether these proteins regulate the directed migration of avian CNC cells. As it turns out, avian CNC cells do indeed express Eph receptors and ephrin ligands, both of which appear to be responsible for confining these cells to stereotypical pathways of migration.

#### 3.1 Results

##### 3.1.1 *Co-localization of Eph/Ephrin RNA and Neural Crest*

Avian Eph and ephrin gene expression patterns were evaluated by RNA ISH. Based on findings from previous studies (Baker, 2001, Baker and Antin, 2001, and Hirano *et al.*, 1998) as well as my own preliminary cloning experiments, I focused my analysis on ephrin-A5, ephrin-B1 and 2, EphA1, 3, 4, and 7, and EphB1-3. CNC cells were co-localized by double labeling with an antibody that recognizes a NC antigen, HNK-1. This allowed me to clearly distinguish expression in CNC cells from expression in surrounding cells and tissues, such as ectoderm and head mesenchyme. The stages of development examined range from 11-15, during which most of the CNC cell migration in the chicken embryo takes place (Le Douarin and Kalcheim, 1999). However, only representative examples are shown here. Embryos probed with control sense transcripts developed weak background staining or no colour at all (data not shown). Analysis of the CNC subpopulation associated with BAI has been excluded due to technical problems with resolving NC staining from staining in the hindbrain. ISHs for ephrin-A5 and EphA1 failed to detect anything other than background staining.

##### 3.1.1a *EphA3, EphA7, and EphB3*

The mRNAs for EphA3 and 7 and EphB3 have a common distribution in streams of cells on either side of the OV. One of these streams reaches from BAII to the upper rostral face of the OV (arrow 1 in Fig. 2Ai, iii, v). A second reaches from BAIII to the upper caudal face of the OV (arrow 2 in Fig. 2Ai, iii, and v). A third reaches from BAIV to a point in the second stream around the lower level of the OV (arrow 3 in Fig. 2Ai, iii, v). The HNK-1 antibody marks streams of cells that have a very similar distribution to those labeled by the EphA3 and 7 and EphB3 probes (Fig. 2Aii, iv, vi). In cross-section, these probes localize to narrow bands of cells in the mesenchyme just underlying the ectoderm that reach from the NT to the branchial arches (Fig. 2Bi, iii, v). HNK-1 staining again shows a very similar distribution (Fig. 2Bii, iv, vi), such that the same cells that are labeled by the EphA3 or 7 or EphB3 probe also appear to be labeled by the HNK-1 antibody (arrowheads). These results indicate that EphA3 and 7 and EphB3 are all expressed by avian CNC cells destined for BAII, III, and IV.

### ***3.1.1b EphA4 and EphB1***

RNA probes for EphA4 and EphB1 hybridize most strongly to cells in r3 and 5 (Fig. 3Ai, iii). These probes also hybridize to a sharp streak of cells (arrows in Fig. 3Ai, iii) that curls around the caudal margin of the OV and reaches into BAIII. For both EphA4 and EphB1, probe staining appears to coincide only with the stream of HNK-1-positive cells associated with BAIII, but not the closely related branch associated with BAIV (Fig. 3Aii, iv). Cross-sections reveal that both probes hybridize to a narrow band of cells in the mesenchyme immediately underlying the ectoderm between the NT and BAIII (Fig. 3Bi, iii). HNK-1-positive cells have a very similar distribution (Fig. 3Bii, iv), such that EphA4 and EphB1 probe appears to co-localize with the HNK-1 antibody (arrowheads). From these results, I have concluded that CNC in the chicken embryo expresses EphA4 and EphB1, but this expression is restricted to just those cells that migrate to BAIII.

### ***3.1.1c Ephrin-B1***

Figure 2. EphA3, EphA7, and EphB3 are expressed by avian cranial neural crest cells. Distribution of EphA3, EphA7, and EphB3 mRNA and HNK-1 protein in the hindbrain region of the stage 14 chicken embryo. (A) Wholemount images. EphA3 probe labels streams of cells (arrows) rostral and caudal to the OV, as does the HNK-1 antibody (i, ii). EphA7 (iii, iv) and EphB3 (v, vi) probe-binding cells have a similar distribution. Insets show the same embryos at lower magnification. (B) Cross section images. Cells labeled by EphA3 probe and HNK-1 antibody (arrowheads) form a narrow, sub-ectodermal band that reaches from the NT to the branchial arches (i, ii). This is also the case with EphA7 (iii, iv) and EphB3 (v, vi). Insets show the same sections at lower magnification. Ec, ectoderm; My, mesenchyme.

Fig. 2A

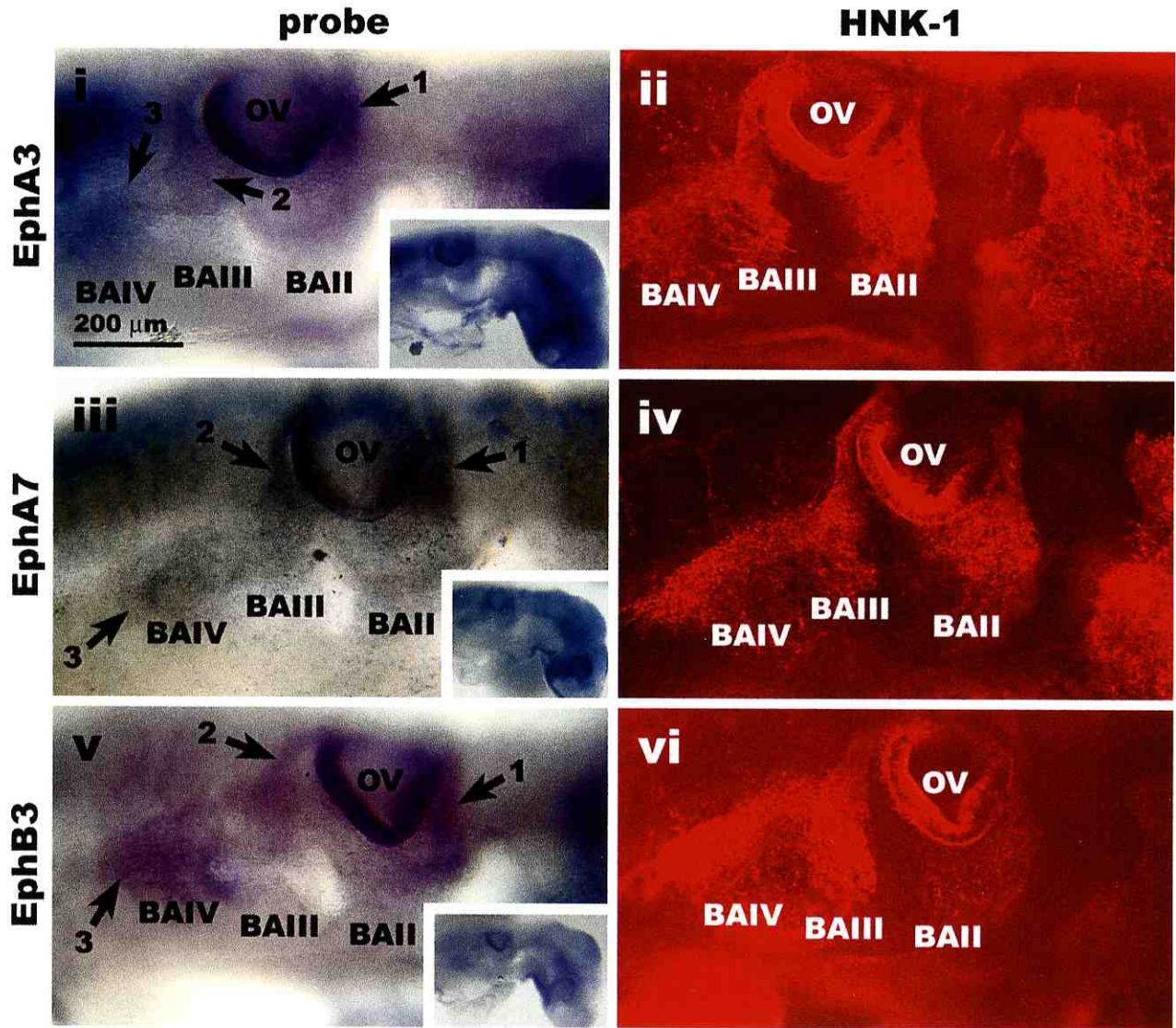


Fig. 2B

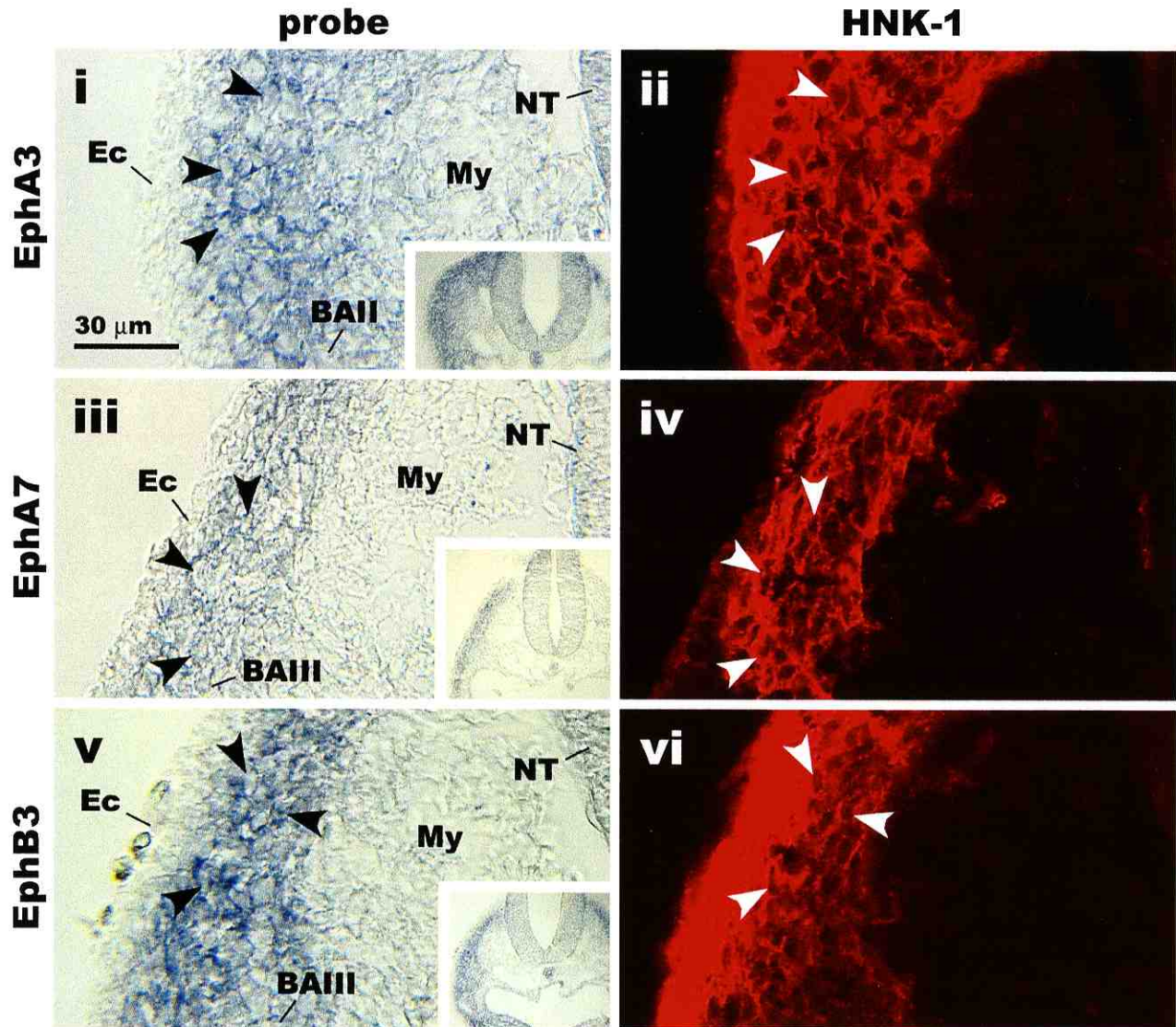


Figure 3. EphA4 and EphB1 are expressed by a subset of avian cranial neural crest cells. Distribution of EphA4 and EphB1 mRNA and HNK-1 protein in the hindbrain region of the stage 14 chicken embryo. (A) Wholemount images. EphA4 probe hybridizes to r3 and 5 and a streak of cells caudal to the OV (arrow) that coincides with the stream of HNK-1-positive cells associated with BAIII (i, ii). EphB1 probe-binding cells have an identical distribution (iii, iv). Insets show the same embryos at lower magnification. (B) Cross section images. EphA4 probe-binding cells overlap with cells stained by HNK-1 (arrowheads in i, ii). This is also the case with EphB1 (iii, iv). Insets show the same sections at lower magnification. Ec, ectoderm; My, mesenchyme.

Fig. 3A

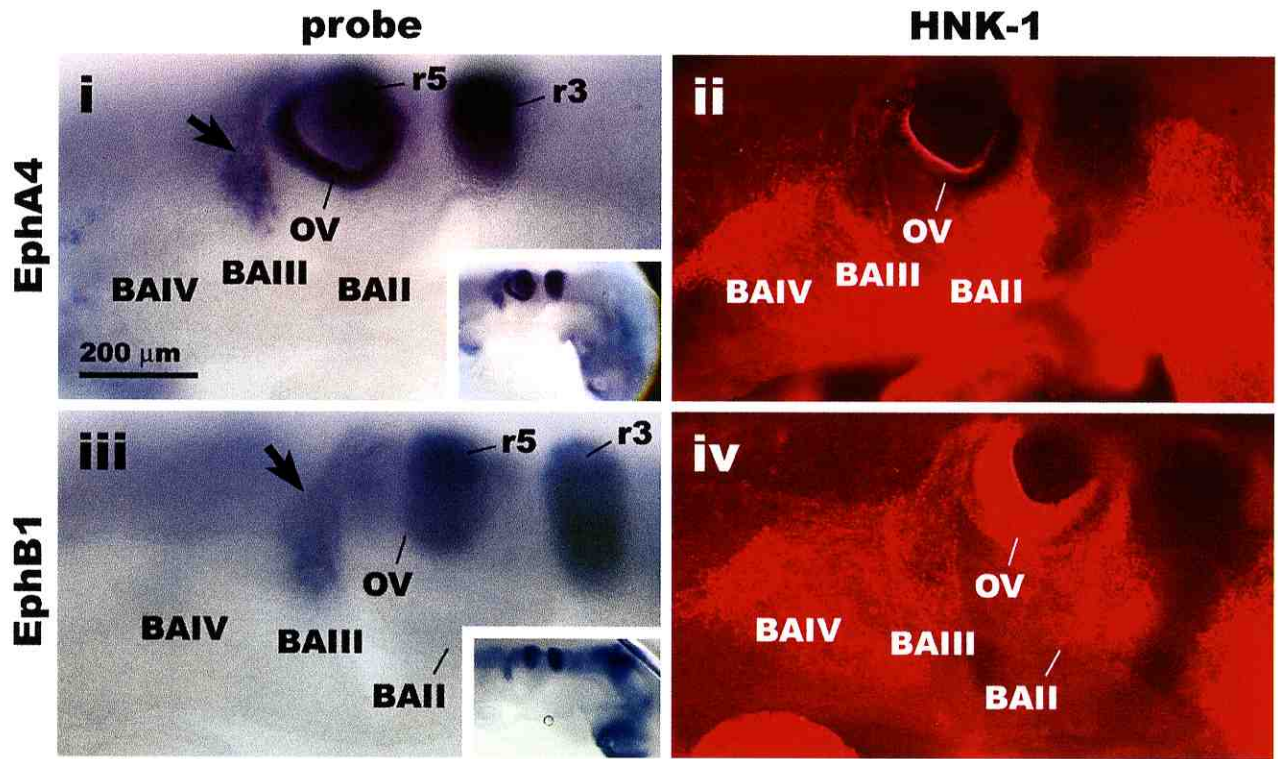
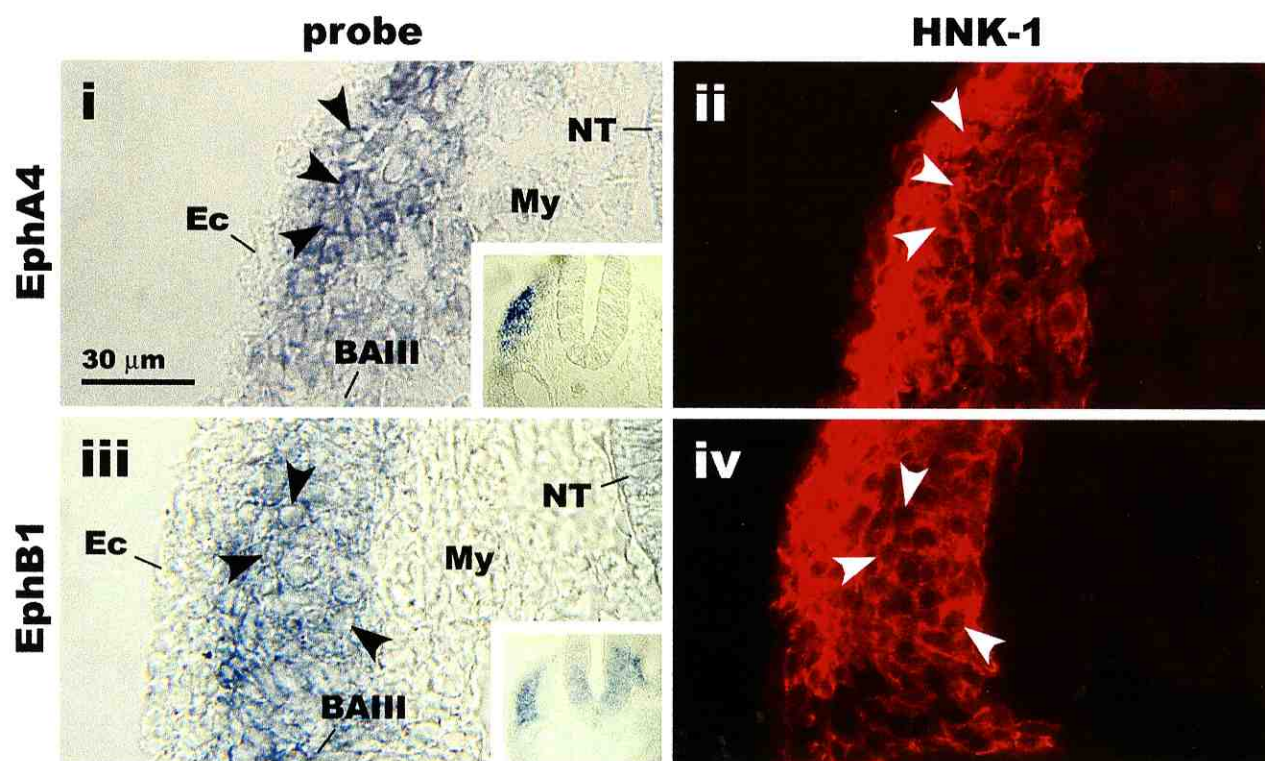


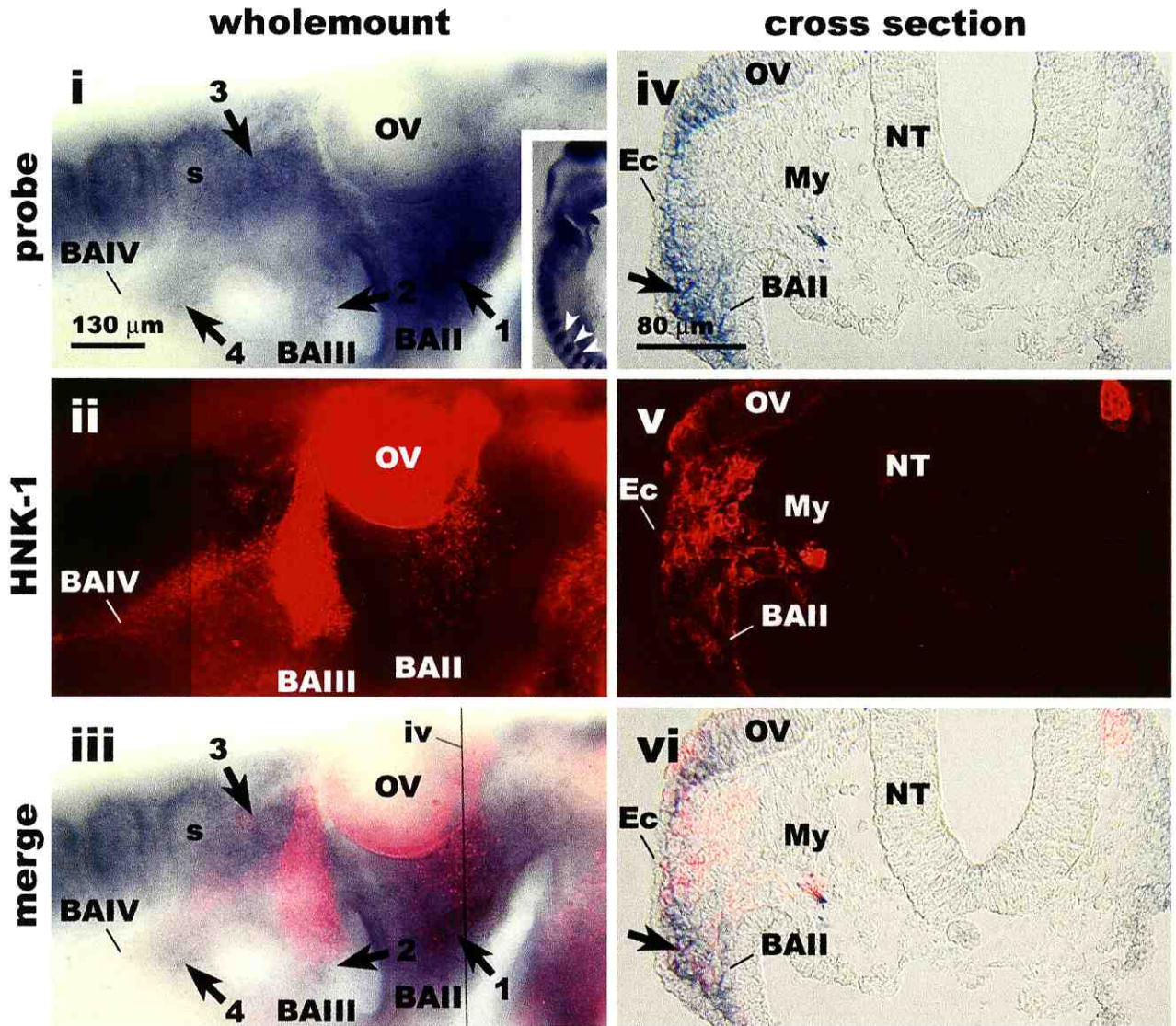
Fig. 3B



Ephrin-B1 probe hybridizes most prominently to the caudal halves of somites (arrowheads, Fig. 4i inset). Intense probe staining is also found in cells within BAI, particularly in a dense band around the rostral and dorsal margin of the arch (arrow 1 in Fig. 4i). This region roughly corresponds to the same point where the stream of HNK-1-positive cells just rostral to the OV (Fig. 4ii) comes to an end (arrow 1 in Fig. 4iii). Ephrin-B1 probe also hybridizes to a thin, diffuse strip of cells that extends from the lower caudal surface of the OV to the cleft between BAI and BAII and into the rostral side of BAII for a short distance before bending back in the opposite direction - resulting in a roughly 'j'-shaped pattern (arrow 2 in Fig. 4i). A second strip of diffuse staining angles ventrally away from around the mid caudal face of the OV, such that it overlaps with the first somites, to a point just dorsal to the cleft between BAII and BAII (arrow 3 in Fig. 4i). In combination, these two strips resemble an inverted 'v'. Lastly, probe hybridizes weakly to a small circle of cells around the opening to BAII (arrow 4 in Fig. 4i). The dorsal half of the stream of HNK-1-positive cells just caudal to the OV (Fig. 4ii) is bracketed by the ephrin-B1 probe-binding cells highlighted by arrows 2 and 3 in Fig. 4iii. As is the case in BAI, the ventral limit of this stream roughly coincides with the position of a cluster of ephrin-B1 probe-binding cells within BAII (arrow 2 in Fig. 4iii). Finally, the branch of HNK-1-positive cells that extends to BAII (Fig. 4ii) is positioned between the groups of probe-binding cells indicated by arrows 3 and 4 in Fig. 4iii. In a sample cross-section (position indicated by the transparent black line in Fig. 4iii), the ephrin-B1 probe-binding cells indicated by arrow 1 in Fig. 4i and iii are concentrated within the ventral mesenchyme of BAI (arrow in Fig. 4iv). The HNK-1 antibody binds to a band of mesenchymal cells distributed between the lower margin of the OV and the opening of BAI (Fig. 4v). These cells are found no further ventrally than the point where ephrin-B1 probe staining becomes prominent within BAI (arrow in Fig. 4vi). I have therefore concluded that cells expressing ephrin-B1 in the chicken embryo border the pathways taken by and have a complementary distribution

Figure 4. Ephrin-B1 is expressed by cells that have a mutually exclusive distribution with the avian cranial neural crest.

Distribution of ephrin-B1 mRNA and HNK-1 protein in the hindbrain region of the stage 14 chicken embryo. (i-iii) Wholemount images. The stream of HNK-1-positive cells rostral to the OV comes to an end at the point where strong ephrin-B1 probe staining appears in BAII (arrow 1). The stream of HNK-1-positive cells caudal to the OV is bordered by groups of cells (arrows 2-4) labeled by the ephrin-B1 probe. Inset shows the same embryo at lower magnification. (iv-vi) Cross section images. Probe (arrow) and HNK-1 stained cells have a reciprocal distribution. Inset shows the same section at lower magnification. Ec, ectoderm; My, mesenchyme; s, somite.



with CNC cells.

### ***3.1.1d Ephrin-B2***

Cells labeled by ephrin-B2 probe have a distribution similar to that of cells labeled by EphA3 or 7 or EphB3 probe. Ephrin-B2 probe stains one stream of cells that spans the distance from the upper rostral face of the OV to BAII (arrow 1 in Fig. 5Ai). A second reaches from a point around the upper caudal margin of the OV to BAIII (arrow 2 in Fig. 5Ai). A shorter streak of probe-binding cells branches off of this second stream around the lower level of the OV and extends to BAIV (arrow 3 in Fig. 5Ai). HNK-1 is similarly distributed in the same region (Fig. 5Aii). In cross-section, the ephrin-B2 probe and HNK-1 antibody both label thin bands of cells just beneath the ectoderm that reach from the NT to the branchial arches (arrowheads in Fig. 5Bi, ii). Therefore, ephrin-B2 is expressed by the CNC cells in the chicken embryo that are destined for BAII, III, and IV, as was the case with EphA3 and 7 and EphB3.

### ***3.1.1e EphB2***

EphB2 probe-binding cells, like ephrin-B1 probe-binding cells, have a patchy distribution. Rostral to the OV, EphB2 probe hybridizes to a narrow band of cells that extends dorsally from the cleft between BAI and II, such that a thin space of unstained tissue is left between it and the OV (arrow 1 in Fig. 6i). Just beneath the OV, a broader, flatter band of probe staining is positioned just over the cleft between BAII and III (arrow 2 in Fig. 6i). A third, roughly triangular patch of labeled cells is found over the cleft between BAIII and IV (arrow 3 in Fig. 6i), while a longer streak of probe staining that descends ventrally at an angle from a point just overlapping the first somites, a short distance from the caudal margin of the OV, is separated from this patch by a thin space of unstained tissue (arrow 4 in Fig. 6i). The rostral margin of the OV in combination with the band of EphB2 probe-binding cells marked by arrow 1 in Fig. 6iii forms a channel around the stream of HNK-1-positive cells associated with BAII (Fig. 6ii). Similarly, the spaces between the OV and the

Figure 5. Ephrin-B2 is expressed by avian cranial neural crest cells.

Distribution of ephrin-B2 mRNA and HNK-1 protein in the hindbrain region of the stage 14 chicken embryo. (A) Wholemount images. Ephrin-B2 probe labels streams of cells rostral and caudal to the OV (arrows), as does HNK-1. Inset shows the same embryo at lower magnification. (B) Cross section images. Ephrin-B2 probe-binding cells again co-localize with cells stained by HNK-1 (arrowheads). Inset shows the same section at lower magnification. Ec, ectoderm; My, mesenchyme.

Fig. 5A

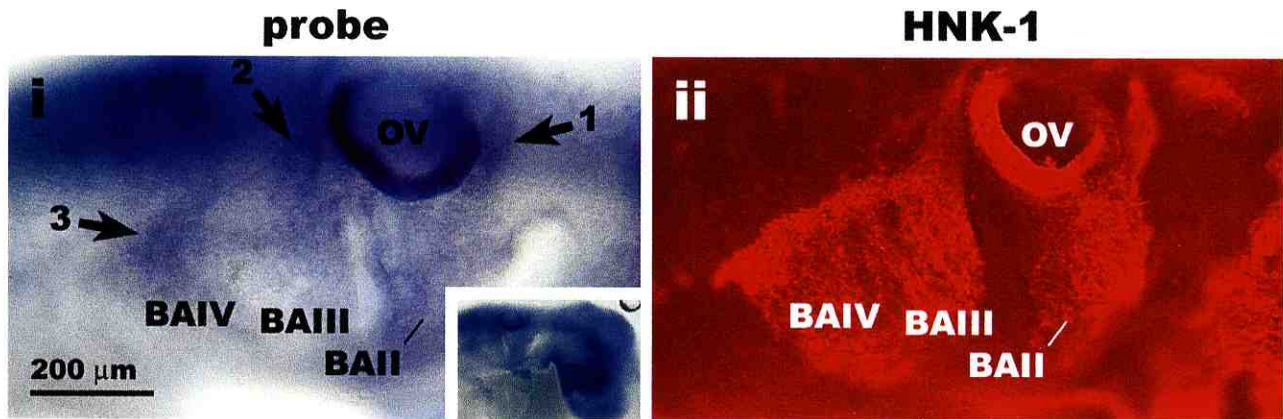


Fig. 5B

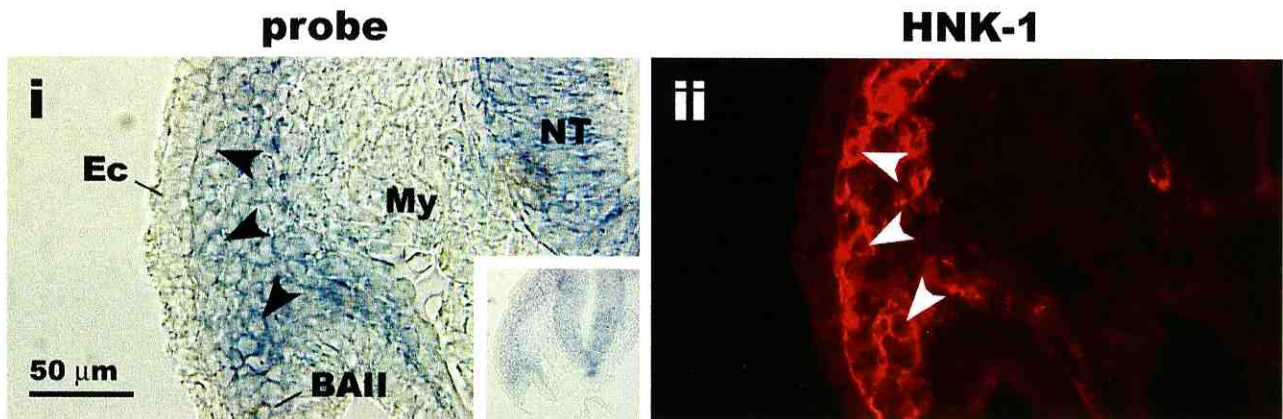
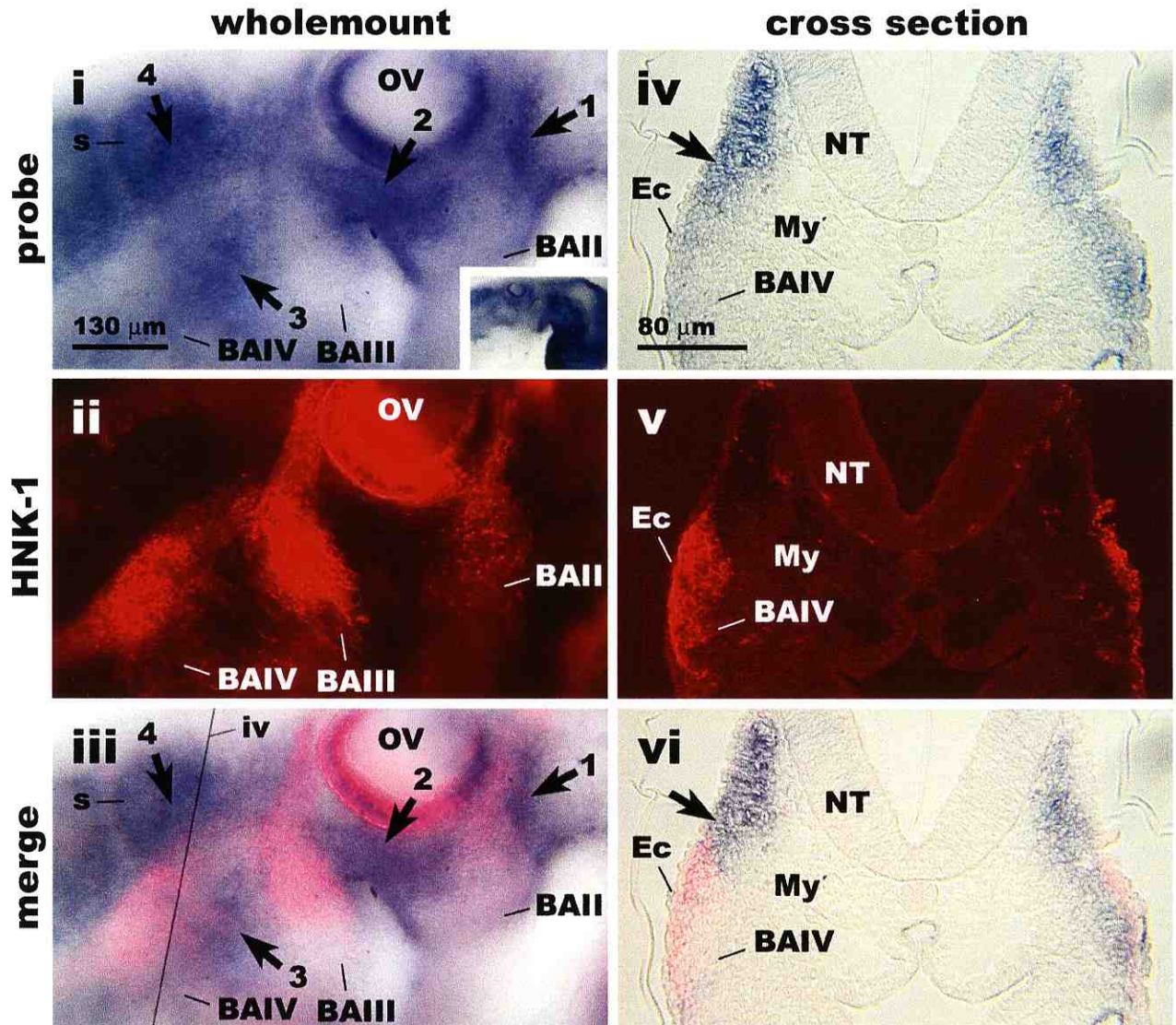


Figure 6. EphB2 is expressed by cells that have a mutually exclusive distribution with the avian cranial neural crest.

Distribution of EphB2 mRNA and HNK-1 protein in the hindbrain region of the stage 14 chicken embryo. (i-iii) Wholemount images. EphB2 probe staining is found in patches (arrows) bordering cells labeled by HNK-1. Inset shows the same embryo at lower magnification. (iv-vi) Cross section images. Probe (arrow) and HNK-1 stained cells have a non-overlapping distribution. Inset shows the same section at lower magnification. Ec, ectoderm; My, mesenchyme; s, somite.



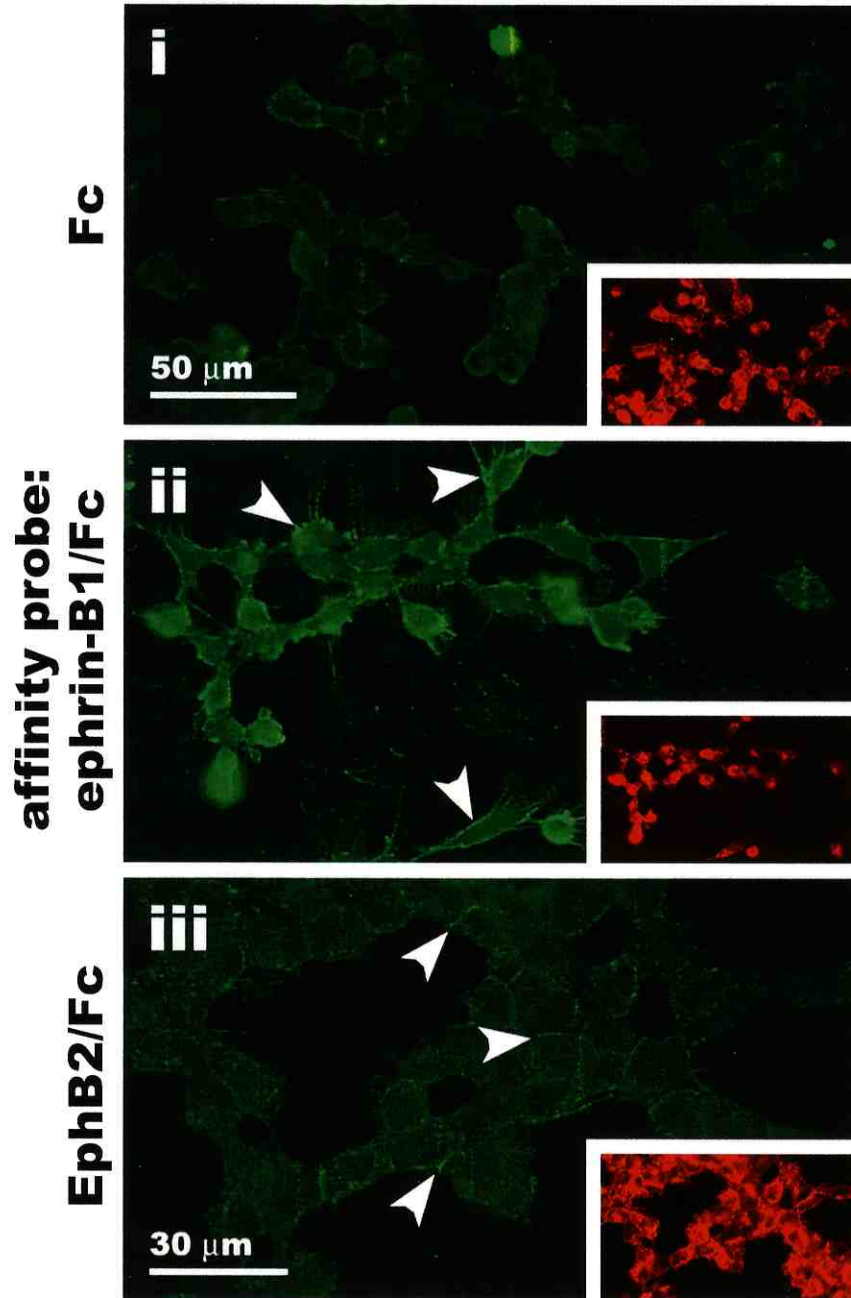
clusters of EphB2 probe-binding cells marked by arrows 2, 3, and 4 in Fig. 6iii approximate the shape of an upside down 'y' into which the bifurcating tract of HNK-1-positive cells caudal to the OV (Fig. 6ii) fits perfectly. In a sample cross-section (position indicated by the transparent black line in Fig 6iii), the patch of probe staining highlighted by arrow 4 in Fig. 6i and iii is located in the mesenchyme just underlying the ectoderm proximal to the NT (arrow in Fig. 6iv). HNK-1 staining in the same section appears in the mesenchyme in and around BAIV, distal to the NT (Fig. 6v). As such, HNK-1 is least concentrated where the EphB2 probe staining is most prominent and *vice versa* (Fig. 6vi). As was the case with ephrin-B1, CNC cells in the chicken embryo therefore have a non-overlapping distribution with cells expressing EphB2, such that they appear to migrate along pathways bordered by EphB2-expressing cells.

However, it is interesting to note that there are subtle differences in the expression patterns for these two genes. For instance, ephrin-B1 expression is concentrated inside of BAI (arrow 1 in Fig. 4iii), whereas EphB2 has a more dorsal distribution in the same region (arrow 1 in Fig. 6iii). Likewise, ephrin-B1 expression just caudal to the OV is focused around the dorsal half of the CNC stream in that region (arrows 2, 3, and 4 in Fig. 4iii), whereas EphB2 expression is more prominent around BAIII and IV (arrows 2, 3, and 4 in Fig. 6iii).

### **3.1.2 Cell Culture Localizations**

My survey of Eph and ephrin gene expression in the hindbrain region of the chicken embryo shows that avian CNC cells express both Eph receptors and ephrin ligands and appear to migrate along pathways bordered by cells that express ephrin-B1 or EphB2. In order to confirm that avian CNC cells express proteins that bind to ephrin-B1 and EphB2, I exposed the outgrowth from stage 10-12 chicken NT explants to affinity probes comprised of the extracellular domain of either ephrin-B1 or EphB2 fused to the Fc domain of human IgG and then stained them with an FITC-conjugated antibody specific for the Fc domain of human IgG. In the control experiment, where

Figure 7. Avian cranial neural crest cells express proteins that bind to ephrin-B1 and EphB2. Binding of ephrin-B1 and EphB2 affinity probes to cultured chicken CNC cells. (i) Cells exposed to Fc protein are not labeled by an anti-Fc antibody. (ii) Cells exposed to ephrin-B1/Fc protein exhibit bright peripheral spots of anti-Fc staining (arrowheads). (iii) Cells exposed to EphB2/Fc protein exhibit weaker anti-Fc staining at points of contact between neighbouring cells (arrowheads). Insets show HNK-1 staining for each field of cells.



cells were exposed to the Fc domain of human IgG alone, cells labeled by the HNK-1 antibody fail to be stained by the anti-Fc antibody (Fig. 7i). Conversely, exposure to ephrin-B1/Fc fusion protein results in HNK-1-positive cells showing small and intense foci of anti-Fc staining around the cell periphery (arrowheads in Fig. 7ii). HNK-1-positive cells exposed to EphB2/Fc also exhibit anti-Fc staining, but in this case it is fainter than with ephrin-B1/Fc and most prominent at the interfaces between adjacent cells (arrowheads, Fig. 6iii). Thus avian CNC cells express proteins that bind to ephrin-B1 and EphB2, which is in agreement with the *in situ* localization data.

### 3.1.3 Stripe Assay Experiments

#### 3.1.3a Without Soluble Competitor

I next wanted to directly test whether avian CNC cells could respond to ephrin-B1 or EphB2 in a manner that is consistent with their distributions *in situ*. I did this by way of the stripe assay, which is a type of experiment in which cells are cultured on a surface patterned with two sets of alternating lanes, each consisting of a different substrate protein composition, and then analyzed for preferential localization to one set of lanes or the other (Walter *et al.*, 1987). In the control experiment, stage 10-12 chicken NT explants were cultured on a substrate made up of lanes of FN alternating with lanes of FN plus an FITC marker and Fc protein pre-clustered with an anti-Fc antibody. Under these conditions, HNK-1-positive cell outgrowth is spread evenly across the two sets of lanes (Fig. 8Ai). In contrast, cell outgrowth is very strongly localized to the lanes between the stripes of FITC marker when ephrin-B1/Fc takes the place of Fc in the stripe assay (Fig. 8Aii). In the corresponding experiment with EphB2/Fc, cell outgrowth is similarly concentrated in the lanes between the FITC stripes (Fig. 8Aiii). In each case, cells labeled by HNK-1 make up a large proportion of the total cell outgrowth, as revealed by DAPI nuclear staining (Fig. 7A insets).

The average distribution of HNK-1-positive cell outgrowth between the two sets of lanes in the three experimental conditions described above is summarized in Fig. 8B. Outgrowth on the

Figure 8. Ephrin-B1 and EphB2 act as repellents for avian cranial neural crest cells. Outgrowth of CNC cells from stage 10-12 chicken NT explants on stripe assay substrates. (A) Representative results from the three experimental conditions. Cells have been double labeled with HNK-1 antibody (red) and DAPI nuclear stain (blue). The position of the first set of lanes is revealed by an FITC marker (faint green stripes) and further highlighted by short white bars on the left side of each panel. (i) Clustered Fc + FN vs. FN (n = 10). Cell outgrowth shows no bias for either set of lanes. (ii) Clustered ephrin-B1/Fc + FN vs. FN (n = 9) and (iii) clustered EphB2/Fc + FN vs. FN (n = 7). Cell outgrowth is almost entirely restricted to the lanes between the FITC marked stripes of ephrin-B1/Fc or EphB2/Fc protein. Insets show total cell outgrowth. (B) Bar graph summarizing the quantified stripe assay results. As in (A), cell outgrowth is abundant on lanes of Fc protein, but much scarcer on lanes of ephrin-B1/Fc or EphB2/Fc protein. Error bars represent standard deviation.

Fig. 8A

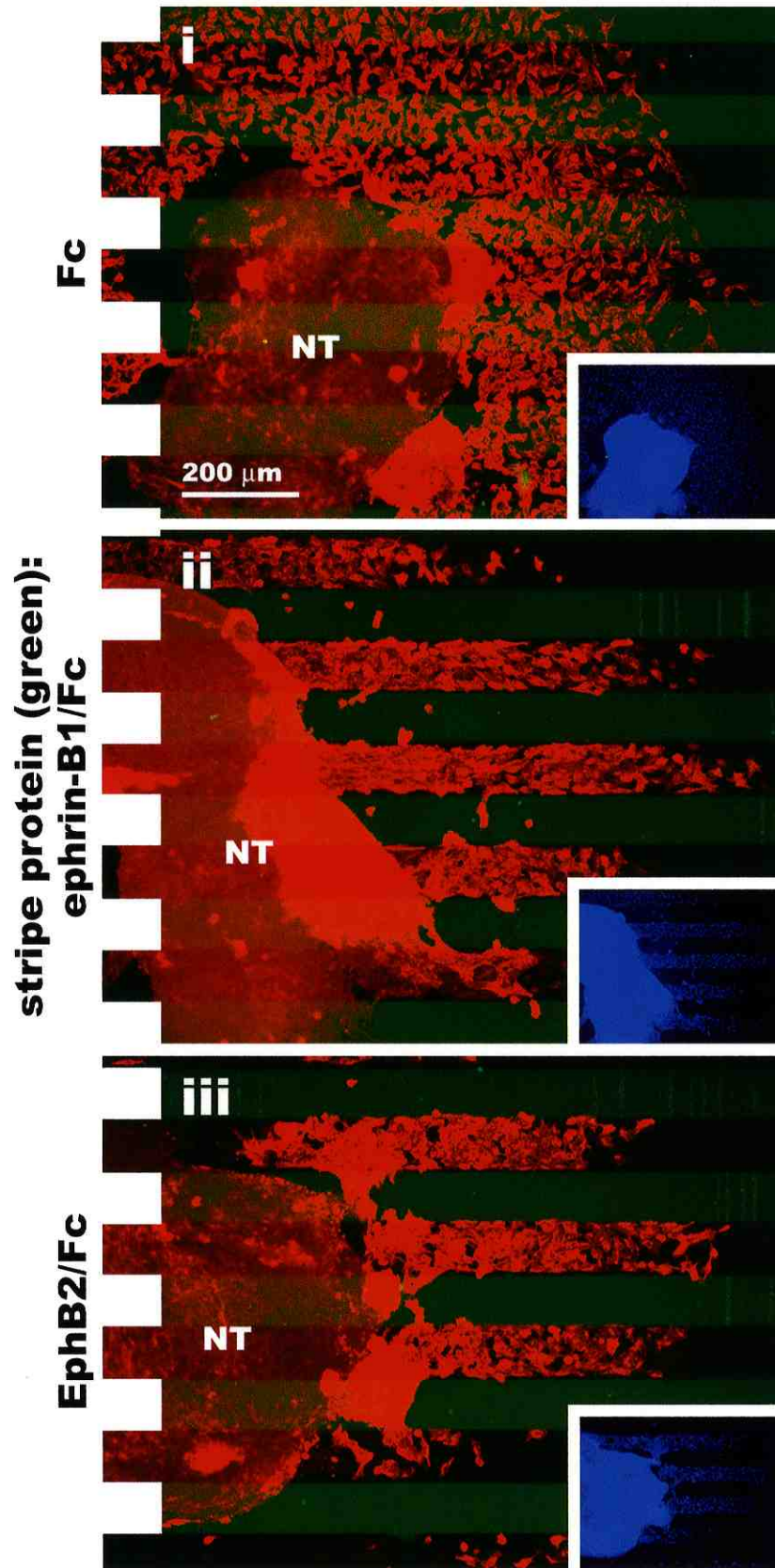
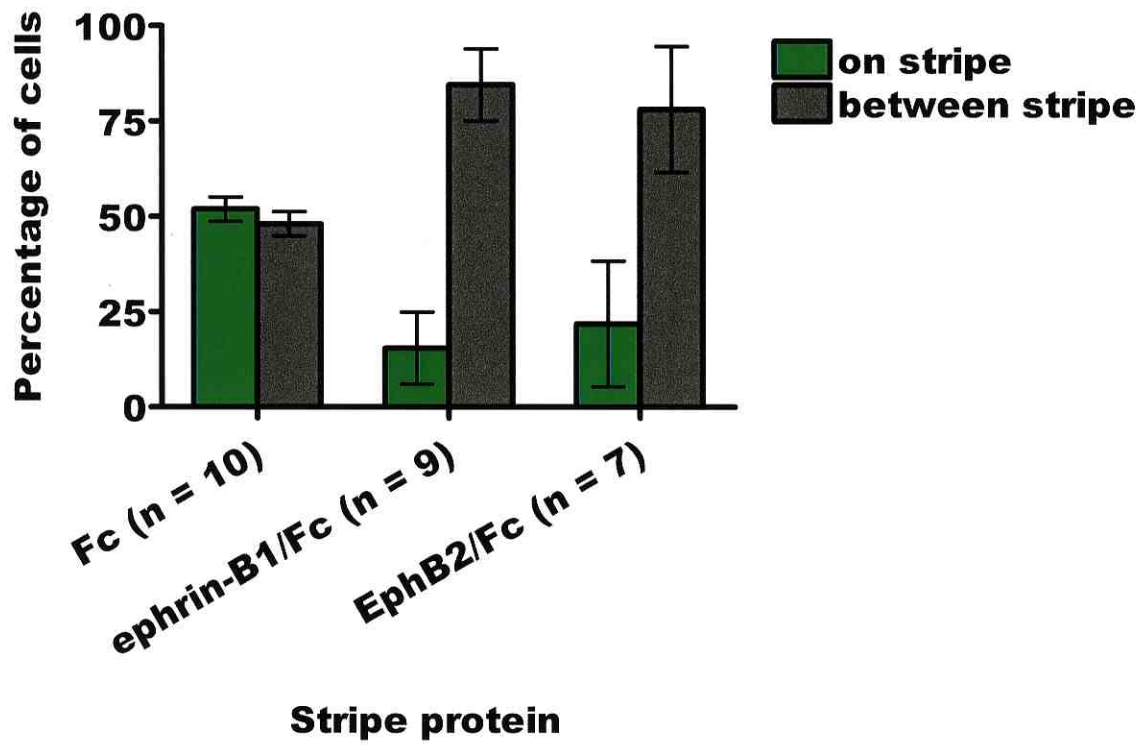


Fig. 8B



control substrate has an essentially even distribution, with 52% of the cells being found on the FITC stripes and 48% between them ( $n = 10$ ). Conversely, outgrowth is highly skewed on the substrate containing lanes of ephrin-B1/Fc, with 15% of the cells being found on the FITC stripes and 85% between them ( $n = 9$ ). Outgrowth on the substrate containing lanes of EphB2/Fc has a similar distribution, with 22% of the cells being found on the FITC stripes and 78% between them ( $n = 7$ ). The difference between the control and ephrin-B1/Fc or EphB2/Fc results, as determined by contingency table analysis with Fisher's exact test, is extremely significant ( $p < 0.0001$ ), whereas the difference between the ephrin-B1/Fc and EphB2/Fc results is not significant ( $p = 0.2745$ ). I have therefore concluded that HNK-1-positive cells growing out from chicken NT explants are indifferent to Fc alone in the stripe assay, but avoid both ephrin-B1/Fc and EphB2/Fc strongly and to a similar extent.

### ***3.1.3b With Soluble Competitor***

In order to demonstrate that the response of avian CNC to ephrin-B1/Fc and EphB2/Fc in the stripe assay is mediated by the Eph receptors and ephrin ligands that these cells express, I next asked the question of what would happen if the ability of these proteins to associate with substrate bound ephrin-B1/Fc or EphB2/Fc was compromised by the addition of soluble competitors to the culture medium. In the first control experiment, stage 10-12 chicken NT explants were cultured in the presence of soluble Fc protein on a substrate composed of lanes of clustered ephrin-B1/Fc plus FN and an FITC marker alternating with lanes of FN alone. The resulting HNK-1-positive outgrowth is localized to the lanes between the FITC marked stripes of ephrin-B1/Fc protein, such that there are almost no cells on these stripes (Fig. 9Ai). When the same experiment is performed with soluble ephrin-B1/Fc added to the culture medium rather than the control Fc protein, there is a marked increase in the number of cells on the lanes of substrate-bound ephrin-B1/Fc (Fig. 9Aii). In the corresponding experiments with EphB2/Fc, there is a similar increase in the number of cells on

Figure 9. The repellent effect of ephrin-B1 and EphB2 on avian cranial neural crest cells is mitigated by inhibition of Eph or ephrin function.

Outgrowth of CNC cells from stage 10-12 chicken NT explants on stripe assay substrates in the presence of soluble competitors. (A) Representative results from the four experimental conditions. Cells have been double labeled with HNK-1 antibody (red) and DAPI nuclear stain (blue). The position of the first set of lanes is revealed by an FITC marker (faint green stripes) and further highlighted by short white bars on the left side of each panel. (i) Clustered ephrin-B1/Fc + FN vs. FN with soluble Fc (n = 9). Cell outgrowth from the NT is strongly localized to the lanes between stripes of FITC-marked ephrin-B1/Fc. (ii) Clustered ephrin-B1/Fc + FN vs. FN with soluble ephrin-B1/Fc (n = 7). Substitution of the soluble Fc with ephrin-B1/Fc results in an increase in the number of cells found on the stripes of immobilized ephrin-B1/Fc. (iii) Clustered EphB2/Fc + FN vs. FN with soluble Fc (n = 4) and (iv) clustered EphB2/Fc + FN vs. FN with soluble EphB2/Fc (n = 7). As with the ephrin-B1/Fc experiments, there is a significant increase in the number of cells on lanes of substrate-bound EphB2/Fc in going from adding soluble Fc to soluble EphB2/Fc to the culture medium. Insets show total cell outgrowth. (B) Bar graph summarizing the quantified stripe assay results. As in (A), there are significantly more cells found growing on lanes of substrate bound ephrin-B1/Fc or EphB2/Fc protein in the presence of soluble ephrin-B1/Fc or EphB2/Fc than in the presence of soluble Fc. Error bars represent standard deviation.

Fig. 9A

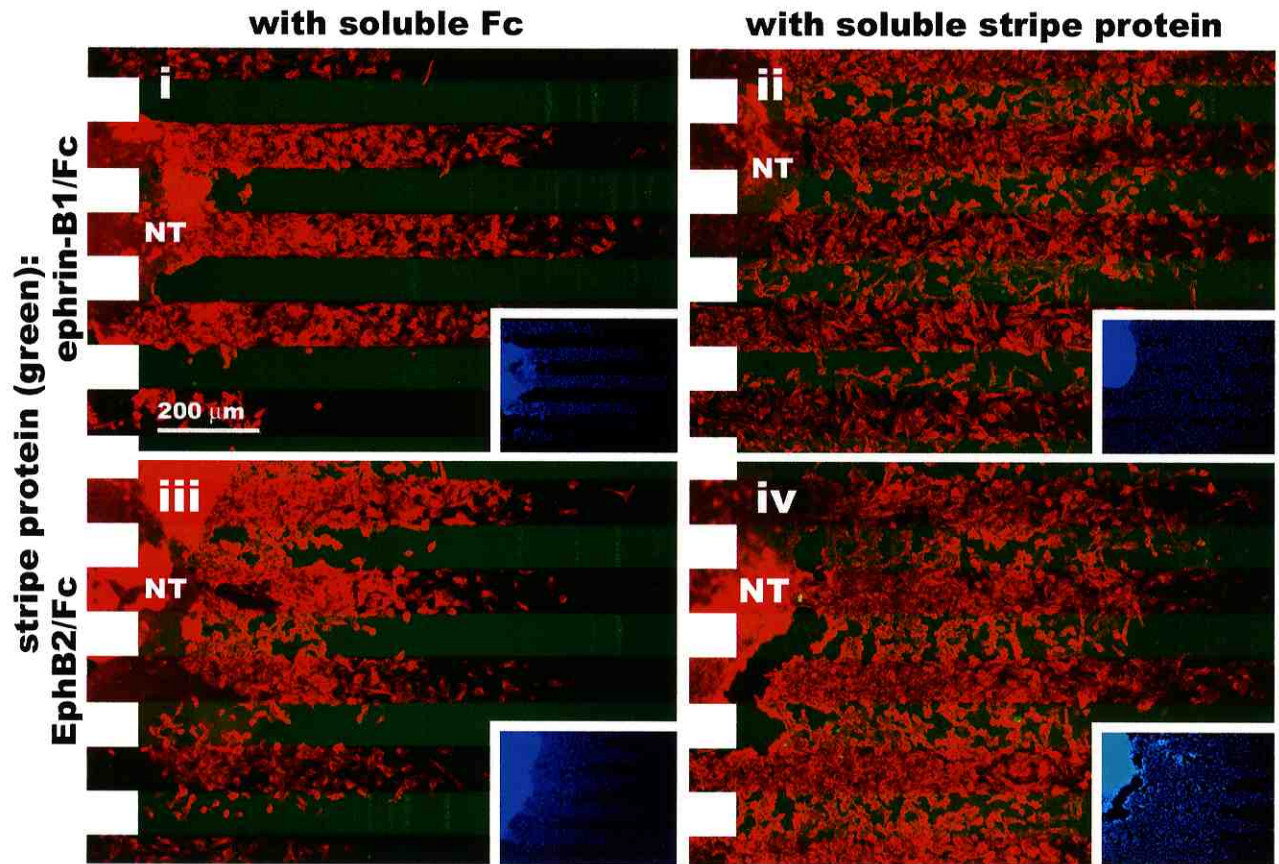
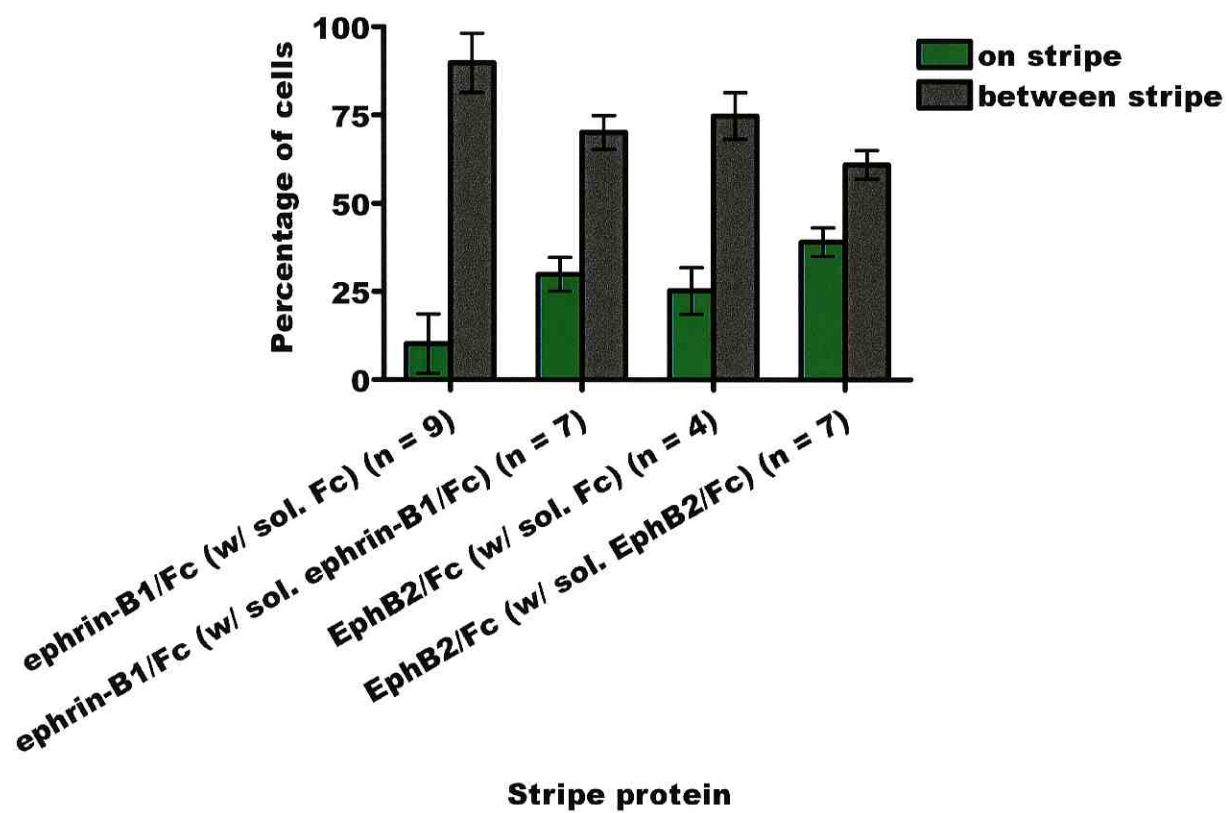


Fig. 9B



the lanes of substrate-bound EphB2/Fc in going from adding soluble Fc (Fig. 9Aiii) to EphB2/Fc (Fig. 9Aiv) to the culture medium. With both sets of experiments, the results from the control are similar to the assays in which no soluble protein was added to the culture medium (compare Fig. 8Aii with Fig. 9Ai and Fig. 8Aiii with Fig. 9Aiii). It should also be noted that the presence of soluble ephrin-B1/Fc or EphB2/Fc did not completely eliminate the striped outgrowth seen in the presence of soluble Fc alone, but rather made it less conspicuous. As in the experiments where no soluble proteins were added to the culture medium, the total cell outgrowth (Fig. 8A insets) from the explanted chicken NTs is homogeneous, being comprised almost exclusively of cells labeled by the HNK-1 antibody.

The average distribution of HNK-1-positive cell outgrowth between the two sets of lanes in the four experimental conditions described above is summarized in Fig. 9B. When chicken NT explants are cultured on the clustered ephrin-B1/Fc plus FN and FITC *versus* FN substrate in the presence of soluble Fc protein, 10% of the outgrowing cells are found on the FITC stripes while 90% are found between them ( $n = 9$ ). In the corresponding experiment with soluble ephrin-B1/Fc, this distribution shifts to 30% of the cells being found on the stripes and 70% between them ( $n = 7$ ). When explants are cultured on the clustered EphB2/Fc plus FN and FITC *versus* FN substrate in the presence of soluble Fc, 25% of the outgrowing cells are found on the FITC stripes while 75% are found between them ( $n = 4$ ). In the presence of soluble EphB2/Fc, this distribution shifts to 39% of the cells being found on the stripes and 61% between them ( $n = 7$ ). The difference between the absence and presence of soluble Fc in the culture medium is not significant for either the ephrin-B1/Fc ( $p = 0.3928$ ) or EphB2/Fc ( $p = 0.7390$ ) experiments. For the soluble competitor assays, however, the difference between the control and experimental treatments is extremely significant ( $p = 0.0004$ ) for the ephrin-B1/Fc assays and also significant ( $p = 0.0483$ ) for the EphB2/Fc assays. These results indicate that addition of soluble Fc to the culture medium has no effect on the

outgrowth of CNC cells from avian NT explants onto the stripe assay substrates described above, but addition of soluble forms of ephrin-B1/Fc and EphB2/Fc does.

### 3.2 Discussion

I have shown that a suite of Eph receptors and ephrin ligands are expressed in the hindbrain region of the chicken embryo at the time of CNC cell migration. RNA probes for EphA3, 4, and 7 and EphB1 and 3 label segregated streams of cells that span the distance from the hindbrain to the branchial arches. Importantly, these cells are also labeled by an antibody against a NC marker, HNK-1. I have therefore concluded that avian CNC cells express EphA3, 4, and 7 and EphB1 and 3. Streams of cells in the hindbrain region are also double labeled by the HNK-1 antibody and a probe against ephrin-B2, which led me to the surprising conclusion that avian CNC cells express not only an assortment of Eph receptors, but also an ephrin ligand. The CNC streams in the chicken embryo are positioned between HNK-1-negative groups of cells labeled by probes for ephrin-B1 or EphB2. Thus, avian CNC cells migrate along pathways bordered by cells expressing potential binding partners for the Eph receptors and ephrin ligands that they express. This led me to hypothesize that CNC cells in the chicken embryo are channeled into streams and guided to their destinations by being excluded from ephrin-B1 or EphB2-expressing territories.

To test this hypothesis, I performed a series of cell culture experiments. It was first necessary to confirm that avian CNC cells express proteins that bind to ephrin-B1 and EphB2, which was demonstrated by the finding that these cells are labeled by ephrin-B1 and EphB2 affinity probes in culture. I next investigated whether avian CNC cells could respond directly to ephrin-B1 or EphB2 in the *in vitro* stripe assay in a manner that is consistent with their distributions *in situ*. While these cells showed an even distribution on a control substrate, they strongly avoided growing out onto lanes of substrate-bound ephrin-B1 or EphB2, indicating that both of these proteins can act as repellents for avian CNC. Finally, in order to determine what role the Ephs and ephrins

expressed by avian CNC cells play in this response, I asked the question of what would happen if these proteins had to compete for binding to the substrate-bound ephrin-B1 or EphB2. In both cases, addition of soluble competitor resulted in a significantly more even pattern of outgrowth than in controls, presumably because the Ephs and ephrins expressed by the outgrowing cells were rendered less sensitive to the substrate-bound ephrin-B1 or EphB2 through their interactions with the same proteins present in solution. Taken together, these results suggest that avian CNC cells express Eph receptors and ephrin ligands that mediate their repulsion from ephrin-B1 or EphB2-expressing territories, respectively.

This repulsion could explain how avian CNC cells are guided to their targets *in vivo*, given that the stereotypical pathways through which they migrate are bordered by cells expressing ephrin-B1 or EphB2. Furthermore, while the paradigm for Eph/ephrin function in directed cell migration is that Eph-expressing migratory cells/outgrowing axons are guided to their targets by receptor-mediated repulsion from ephrin-expressing territories, my results suggest that the opposite can also hold true. Thus the novel finding presented here is that co-expressed Ephs and ephrins can similarly regulate the pathfinding behaviour of migrating cells.

### ***3.2.1 Reverse Signaling and Pathfinding***

My findings add to the limited body of evidence that ephrin-expressing migratory cells can be guided to their targets by ligand-mediated repulsion from regions where complementary Eph receptors are expressed. The best example of this comes from studies on the formation of a large forebrain axon tract known as the anterior commissure. In EphB2-null mice, the majority of axons forming the posterior tract of the anterior commissure (acP) migrate aberrantly (Henkemeyer *et al.*, 1996). This phenotype is rescued by expression of cytoplasmic domain-truncated EphB2, indicating that signaling from EphB2 is dispensable in guiding acP axons. In agreement, EphB2 is not expressed by acP axons, but rather by the cells underlying them. Because acP axons invade the

EphB2 expression domain in null, but not wild-type embryos, EphB2 is thought to normally function in repelling these axons. On the other hand, ephrin-B2 is expressed by acP axons and the loss of its cytoplasmic domain results in a phenotype similar to that of EphB2-null embryos, suggesting that this ligand mediates the guidance of acP axons away from EphB2 expression domains in a cell autonomous fashion (Cowan *et al.*, 2004).

Reverse signaling may also be at work during CNC pathfinding in other species. As discussed previously, *Xenopus* CNC cells destined for BAIII express EphA4 and EphB1 and are targeted to their destination at least in part by receptor-mediated repulsion from ephrin-B2 ligands expressed by mesoderm along the BAI pathway (Smith *et al.*, 1997). Intriguingly, CNC cells destined for BAI also express ephrin-B2 while mesoderm along the BAIII pathway also expresses EphA4 and EphB1, which raises the possibility that signaling from these ephrin-B2 ligands is responsible for the exclusion of the BAI CNC from the neighbouring EphA4/EphB1-expressing mesoderm. In mouse, ephrin-B1 is detected in both the branchial arches and in migrating CNC cells (Davy *et al.*, 2004). Conditional deletion of the ephrin-B1 gene from just the CNC leads to the mismigration of these cells into areas that they normally avoid as well as the development of craniofacial defects, indicating that ephrin-B1 normally acts in a cell autonomous fashion to regulate CNC pathfinding in mouse. Reverse signaling involving a PDZ domain-containing effector protein appears to be required for this function, since deletion of just the PDZ domain binding motif from ephrin-B1 results in a very similar phenotype. Interestingly, craniofacial defects in ephrin-B1-null mice are more severe than those observed in embryos where ephrin-B1 has been conditionally deleted from the CNC. This raises the possibility that ephrins might be acting both CNC cell autonomously and non-CNC cell autonomously here, similar to what I have observed in the chicken embryo.

### ***3.2.2 Ephrin-A Ligands***

An immediate question raised by my *in situ* localization data is whether a binding partner for the EphA3, 4, and 7 receptors expressed by avian CNC cells is also expressed in the hindbrain region of the chicken embryo. Orthologues for ephrin-A1, 3, and 4 have not been found in the chicken genome. A fourth ligand, ephrin-A6, is expressed in the retina (Menzel *et al.*, 2001), which leaves only ephrin-A2 and 5 to consider. Previous research has shown that these two ligands are indeed expressed in the head of the early chicken embryo (Baker and Antin, 2003). While ephrin-A5 is expressed in the neural folds, head mesenchyme, and patches of cells lateral to the forming NT, ephrin-A2 has a more diffuse and non-specific pattern of expression. Based on these observations, I ruled out the possibility that ephrin-A2 could be involved in CNC migration and instead focused on ephrin-A5. Unfortunately, I was not able to detect ephrin-A5 expression in any of the stages examined, which would seem to leave the EphA receptors expressed by avian CNC cells as 'orphans'. On the other hand, there are examples of cross-class receptor-ligand interactions, namely EphA4 with ephrin-B2 and 3 (Gale *et al.*, 1996) and EphB2 with ephrin-A5 (Himanen *et al.*, 2004). The possibility therefore exists that EphA3, 4, and 7 may in fact be interacting with the ephrin-B1 ligands that are expressed by cells bordering the streams of CNC.

### ***3.2.3 Potential Significance of Receptor-ligand Co-expression***

#### ***3.2.3a Sensitization***

The major implication from my findings is that avian CNC cells express both Eph receptors and ephrin ligands. Previous work has shown that co-expressed EphA4 and ephrin-A2 can associate directly with one another *in cis*, resulting in the formation of complexes that fail to transmit intracellular signals (Yin *et al.*, 2004). This also impairs the ability of these proteins to interact with their binding partners on other cells and thus blocks *trans*-activated signaling. Receptor-ligand co-expression in a cell could therefore function to modulate the sensitivity of that cell to external cues. For example, ephrin-A2 and 5 are expressed not only in the optic tectum, but

are also co-expressed with EphAs in RGC axons (Hornberger *et al.*, 1999). Axons projecting from the temporal side of cultured retinas express high levels of EphAs and low levels of ephrin-As and normally avoid growing out onto fragments of cell membranes from the posterior tectum (where ephrin expression is abundant) in the stripe assay. This response is abolished by over-expression of ephrin-A5 in the temporal axons. On the other hand, nasal axons normally express high levels of ephrin-As and low levels of EphAs and are indifferent to ephrin-A2 in the stripe assay, but avoid growing out onto lanes of this protein after enzymatic removal of the axonal ephrin-As. These results indicate that the responsiveness of RGC axons to ephrin-As is a function of the ratio of axonal EphA to ephrin-A expression, perhaps because the greater the amount of ligand co-expression, the more likely that *cis* interactions can interfere with the receptor-mediated response to *trans* signals. Interestingly, EphA receptor phosphorylation is also associated with responsiveness, since temporal axons show low levels of phosphorylation and nasal EphA receptors are highly phosphorylated. Perhaps a constitutive *cis* association between ephrin-As and EphAs in the nasal axons leads to chronic receptor phosphorylation and adaptation, whereas the temporal EphA receptors are only weakly phosphorylated (if at all) and thus remain competent to transduce extracellular signals.

While ephrin-B2 and the majority of Eph receptors investigated in this study appear to have a CNC-wide distribution in the chicken embryo, EphA4 and EphB1 expression is restricted to the stream of CNC cells associated with BAIII. Given that CNC cells destined for BAIII and IV share a common point of origin in the hindbrain (Lumsden and Keynes, 1989), it is surprising that EphA4 and EphB1 are not also expressed in the BAIV CNC stream. The possibility exists that this restricted expression has something to do with why one group of CNC cells emerging from r6 migrates to BAIII while another is diverted into BAIV. Although both express ephrin-B2, EphA3 and 7, and EphB3, the cells destined for BAIII additionally express EphA4 and EphB1. As such,

they have a greater level of total Eph expression and thus any potential *cis* inhibitory interactions with ephrin-B2 might be expected to have less of an effect on their responsiveness to *trans* signals present along the migratory pathway. Therefore, differential targeting of CNC migrating from r6 could occur if the cells destined for BAIII are, by virtue of their higher level of Eph expression, more sensitive to *trans* ephrins and thus strictly confined to a pathway bounded by these ligands, whereas the cells destined for BAIV are less sensitive to the same signals and thus migrate to their target in a more passive fashion. However, the fact that CNC cells migrating to BAIV, rather than being diffuse and scattered, appear in a compact stream that is, like the BAIII CNC, bordered by expression domains for ephrin-B1 argues against this idea. Furthermore, the implication from my stripe assay results that ephrin-B2 itself mediates a repulsive response to an external cue (EphB2) suggests that this ligand does more than potentially acting to titrate out signaling from co-expressed Eph receptors. Thus the significance of the BAIII CNC-exclusive expression of EphA4 and EphB1 is unclear.

### **3.2.3b Cell-cell Adhesion**

An alternative possibility is that co-expression of ephrin ligands and Eph receptors by cells within a stream of CNC promotes intercellular adhesion. While the interaction between Eph-expressing cells and ephrin-expressing cells classically leads to repulsion, the association between receptor and ligand is an inherently adhesive one, as revealed by a study on the function of Ephs and ephrins during NT formation in mouse (Holmberg *et al.*, 2000). The NT derives from a thickened region of ectoderm known as the neural plate. It forms when the edges of the neural plate elevate to become the neural folds, which subsequently move towards the dorsal midline, juxtapose, and fuse, resulting in tubularization of the neural plate. In a subpopulation of ephrin-A5 or EphA7-null mice, the neural folds juxtapose, but fail to fuse. Intriguingly, cells in the neural folds express both full-length and cytoplasmic domain-truncated forms of EphA7. Neural fold cells expressing

full-length EphA7 in culture are repelled from ephrin-A5-expressing cells. However, when full-length and truncated EphA7 are co-expressed, the receptor-expressing cells adhere to ligand-expressing cells.

Recent evidence indicates that Ephs and ephrins also promote cell-cell adhesion during hindbrain segmentation in the zebrafish embryo (Cooke *et al.*, 2005). Recall that Ephs and ephrins have a reciprocal distribution in alternating segments of the embryonic hindbrain, such that bidirectional repulsive signals transmitted at the interfaces between adjacent segments act to establish and maintain rhombomere boundaries. As such, mosaic inhibition of receptor or ligand function within a given rhombomere would be expected to result in the affected cells becoming randomly distributed among the wild-type ones. In fact, EphA4-negative cells sort robustly to the edges of EphA4-expressing rhombomeres, whereas EphA4-expressing cells transplanted into an EphA4 negative host form tight aggregates with one another. These results suggest that EphA4 mediates cell-cell adhesion within rhombomeres and that cells which have lost the expression of this receptor are excluded from associating with cells that do express it. Adhesion in this case is probably based upon the interaction of EphA4 with ephrin-A2 and/or 5, both of which show low levels of expression throughout the embryonic zebrafish hindbrain.

As discussed previously, CNC cells typically migrate in loose aggregates (Kulesa and Fraser, 1998). In *Xenopus*, both EphA2 and its ligands (as revealed by EphA2 affinity probe staining) appear to share a common distribution with the CNC in streams of cells distributed between the hindbrain and the branchial arches (Helbling *et al.*, 1998). When EphA2 function is disrupted, CNC cells destined for BAIII mis-migrate caudally and the BAIII CNC fails to separate from the BAIV CNC. It is therefore possible that the contact between Eph receptors and ephrin ligands is responsible for the cohesiveness of the cells within a given CNC stream, which may in turn prevent intermingling with cells from adjacent streams. In this respect, it is interesting to note

that my affinity probe staining experiments showed that ephrin-B1-binding proteins localize to the periphery of individual avian CNC cells in culture and are often concentrated in membrane processes, whereas EphB2-binding proteins are more commonly observed at the interfaces between aggregated cells. Perhaps this indicates that ephrin-B1 functions as a guidance cue, whereas the ephrin-B2 ligands expressed by CNC cells act to promote adhesion to other CNC cells.

### **3.2.3c Attraction versus Repulsion**

Yet another possibility is that co-expressed Ephs and ephrins mediate different responses to external cues. For example, chicken spinal motor neurons express EphA4 in addition to ephrin-A2 and 5 and respond differently to *trans* EphAs and ephrin-As: EphAs induce spreading of the neuronal tip, whereas ephrin-As induce collapse (Marquardt *et al.*, 2005). These findings indicate that Ephs are not always inhibited by co-expressed ephrins. In agreement, cells co-expressing EphA3 and ephrin-A5 in culture show no difference in receptor phosphorylation after exposure to *trans* ephrin-A5 from cells expressing just EphA3. Furthermore, EphA and ephrin-A affinity probes can bind simultaneously to the surface of spinal motor neuron growth cones. On the other hand, expression of GPI-linked EphA extracellular domains or chimeric ephrin-As that are anchored to the plasma membrane by EphA transmembrane domains results in impaired spreading or collapse responses. Together with the finding that EphA and ephrin-A affinity probes label different subdomains of motor neuron plasma membranes, these results show that the GPI anchors of ephrin-As and the transmembrane domains of EphAs target these proteins to different regions of the cell surface, which prevents co-expressed Ephs and ephrins from interacting with one another in *cis*. This differential localization makes it possible for Ephs and ephrins that are expressed by the same cell to mediate distinct responses to extracellular signals.

Another implication from the above study is that ephrins can mediate attractive responses, which is further supported by findings from other works. In *Xenopus*, for example, axons

projecting from the dorsal retina express high levels of ephrin-B ligands and map to the ventral tectum, where EphB1 expression is also high (Mann *et al.*, 2002). These axons show preferential outgrowth onto lanes of EphB1 in the stripe assay and exposure to soluble EphB protein or expression of dominant-negative ephrin-B2 *in vivo* causes their connection points in the tectum to shift dorsally. On the other hand, ventral retinal axons ectopically expressing ephrin-B2 project to more ventral locations in the tectum than they would normally. Similarly, axons projecting from the apical region of the vomeronasal organ (VNO) in mouse, which is primarily responsible for the detection of pheromones, express high levels of ephrin-A5 and map to the anterior accessory olfactory bulb (AOB), where expression of EphA6 is also high (Knoll *et al.*, 2001). VNO axons preferentially grow out onto lanes of EphA protein in the stripe assay and when ephrin-A5 is knocked out *in vivo*, there is an increase in the number of these axons that project to the posterior AOB. Therefore, ephrin-expressing cells can be guided to their targets through ligand-mediated attraction to cells expressing complementary receptors.

While Eph signaling classically leads to cell repulsion, there are examples of these receptors also mediating attractive responses. Motor neurons from both the lateral motor column (LMCl) and medial motor column (MMCm) express EphA4, whereas ephrin-A5 is expressed in the ventral limb mesoderm as well as the rostral half of each somite (Eberhart *et al.*, 2004). Both types of motor neurons extend ventrally from the NT together, but LMCl neurons innervate the dorsal limb mesoderm while MMCm neurons innervate rostral somite halves. These observations suggest that LMCl neurons are guided to the dorsal limb mesoderm by EphA4-mediated repulsion from ephrin-A5 ligands expressed in the ventral limb mesoderm, whereas MMCm neurons are targeted to the rostral somite halves by EphA4-mediated attraction to the ephrin-A5 ligands expressed there. In agreement, the presence of ectopic ephrin-A5 prevents LMCl neurons from entering the dorsal limb

mesoderm and MMCm neurons grow aberrantly into caudal somite halves when EphA4 signaling is blocked by dominant-negative inhibition or when ephrin-A5 is ectopically expressed there.

A similar example comes from avian TNC cells, which, as discussed previously, express EphB3 and migrate exclusively through rostral somite halves because of receptor-mediated repulsion from ephrin-B1 ligands expressed in the caudal somite halves (Krull *et al.*, 1997). Intriguingly, the later-migrating TNC cells that differentiate into melanocytes also express EphB receptors, but travel through a more superficial pathway that is dense with ephrin-B ligands (Santiago and Erickson, 2002). Addition of soluble ephrin-B1 inhibits migration through this pathway, suggesting that targeting in this case is based on an attractive guidance mechanism. In agreement, ephrin-B1 has a positive effect on the late cells in transwell migration assays, but a negative effect on early ones. Moreover, late cells adhere strongly to an ephrin-B1-coated substrate and exhibit a spread morphology, whereas early cells are rounded and weakly attached.

Yet another example comes from retinocollicular mapping, where RGC axons projecting from the same part of the retina enter the SC over a broad extent across the lateral-to-medial axis and subsequently extend interstitial branches in a directional fashion towards a central termination zone. These axons express EphB2, whereas ephrin-B1 is expressed in a low lateral to high medial gradient in the SC (Hindges *et al.*, 2002). In EphB2-null mutants, branch extension has an aberrant lateral bias, suggesting that in the absence of EphB2 function, branches are no longer attracted to the ephrins concentrated medially (McLaughlin *et al.*, 2003). Ectopic expression of ephrin-B1 similarly results in a lateral shift in branching, indicating that ephrin-B1 can also have a repulsive effect on interstitial RGC axon branches.

Thus the response of Eph-expressing migratory cells or outgrowing axons to ephrins appears to be a function of ephrin concentration. Indeed, axons growing out from retinal explants show increased outgrowth on substrates containing low concentrations of ephrin-A2, whereas higher

ephrin-A2 concentrations have an inhibitory effect on outgrowth (Hansen *et al.*, 2004). Attraction *versus* repulsion responses could be attributed to different signaling pathways. A simpler explanation, however, is that sparsely expressed ephrins interact with their receptors without inducing signal transduction, whereas more abundantly expressed ephrins can promote receptor oligomerization and thus the activation of signaling pathways that ultimately trigger cell repulsion. As seen in NT formation in the mouse embryo, Eph receptors that are incapable of transducing a signal can mediate adhesion to other cells through binding to a complementary ephrin (Holmberg *et al.*, 2000). Such adhesion could potentially be translated into an attractive force for axon outgrowth or cell migration. Further support for a concentration-dependent mechanism of Eph function comes from the finding that clustered multimeric, but not dimeric forms of ephrin-B1 trigger the recruitment of intracellular effector proteins to EphB1 or EphB2 (Stein *et al.*, 1998). Likewise, low concentrations of ephrin-B2 are associated with increased adhesion and migration of EphB6-expressing cells, whereas high concentrations have the opposite effect (Matsuoka *et al.*, 2005). Low ligand concentrations do not trigger EphB6 phosphorylation in these cells, whereas higher concentrations induce phosphorylation of the receptor and a constitutively-associated NRTK. Similarly, the tips of LMCI neurons, which are excluded from the ventral limb mesoderm by the ephrins expressed there, are highly phosphorylated, whereas the tips of MMCm neurons, which are targeted to ephrin-rich somitic mesoderm, are not (Eberhart *et al.*, 2004).

The switch from attraction to repulsion may therefore be based upon the concentration-dependent switch from passive adhesion between engaged receptors and ligands to the activation of intracellular signaling pathways. Directed migration to a non-diffusible cue, such as an ECM protein, can occur if cells migrate along a gradient of that cue, such that the ECM ahead of any given cell is more attractive than that around or behind it. Attractiveness in this case is the result of the cue stimulating increased adhesion (be it cell-substrate or cell-cell) and/or cell migration.

However, the fact that avian CNC cells do not appear to migrate over a gradient of either ephrin-B1 or EphB2, but rather have a mutually exclusive distribution with these cues would seem to argue against this idea. In this respect, it is interesting to note that my ephrin-B2 probe staining of avian CNC cells *in situ* was somewhat weak, particularly in comparison to the EphA4 or EphB1 staining. While these differences could be attributed to the hybridization efficiency of the probes themselves, it is also possible that ephrin-B2 is only weakly expressed by avian CNC cells and thus may not be abundant enough to do anything other than participate in mediating cell-cell adhesion within the CNC streams (as discussed previously). Alternatively, Eph signaling may be associated with repulsion and ephrin signaling may be associated with attraction (or *vice versa*), such that correct targeting results from the balance of these activities. For example, CNC pathfinding in the chicken embryo could be the result of a 'push-pull' mechanism in which cells are channeled into segregated streams by a marginal repulsive signal, while an attractive signal that is also at the margin of these streams simultaneously controls their breadth.

### ***3.2.3d Spatial Differences***

On the other hand, my stripe assay results indicate that both the Eph receptors and ephrin-B2 ligands expressed by avian CNC cells mediate the exclusion of these cells from substrates containing ephrin-B1 or EphB2, respectively. In agreement, my localization analyses demonstrate that EphA3, 4, and 7 and EphB1 and 3 have a mutually exclusive distribution with ephrin-B1, as is also the case with ephrin-B2 and EphB2. While the concentrations of ephrin-B1 and EphB2 used in the stripe assays may not be representative of those encountered *in vivo*, the last and seemingly most likely potential explanation for why these cells co-express Eph receptors and ephrin ligands is therefore that both mediate repulsive guidance responses. Strikingly, the distributions of ephrin-B1 and EphB2 are similar, but not identical. Ephrin-B1-expressing cells bracket the dorsal extent of the CNC stream caudal to the OV that invests in BAIII and IV and are also found in the ventral half

of BAI1. In contrast, EphB2-expressing cells border the dorsal part of the BAI1 CNC stream and the ventral branches of the post-otic stream. In combination, the ephrin-B1-expressing cells and EphB2-expressing cells completely bound the streams of CNC associated with BAI1, III, and IV. Individually, they do not. Thus the position of CNC cells migrating to BAI1 appears to be defined by EphB2 dorsally and ephrin-B1 ventrally while the position of CNC cells migrating to BAI3 or IV appears to be defined by ephrin-B1 dorsally and by EphB2 ventrally. Why such a guidance mechanism should exist is not obvious.

### ***3.2.4 Eph and Ephrin Signaling Mechanisms***

In order to understand the potential mechanisms by which the signals transmitted through ephrin ligands or Eph receptors could lead to CNC cell repulsion, it is useful to first briefly review how cell migration works. The migration of an individual cell (or the functionally and structurally analogous growth cone at the tip of an outgrowing axon) is a cyclical process in which a foot-like protrusion extends from the leading edge of the plasma membrane and forms new traction-generating attachments to the ECM *via* integrins, then intracellular contractile forces cause the breaking of older attachments, retraction of the trailing edge, and translocation of the cell body, resulting in net forward movement.

Cell migration is driven by dynamic changes in the actinomyosin cytoskeleton as regulated by proteins from the Ras superfamily of low molecular weight GTPases (Ridley, 2001). GTPases possess an intrinsic enzymatic activity that catalyzes the hydrolysis of bound guanosine triphosphate (GTP) to guanosine diphosphate (GDP). They function as molecular switches that are able to interact with and regulate the activity of effector proteins in their GTP-bound form, but are inactive when associated with GDP. The signaling activity of GTPases is regulated by guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs), GTPase activating proteins (GAPs), and guanine nucleotide dissociation inhibitors (GDIs), which are themselves regulated by extracellular signals transduced

by cell surface receptor proteins. GEFs promote GTPase signaling by stimulating the exchange of GDP for GTP. In contrast, GAPs suppress GTPase signaling by activating the GTP-hydrolyzing activity of these proteins. GDIs perform a similar function by preventing the dissociation of bound GDP.

The cell migration cycle is largely under the control of two members of the Rho subfamily of GTPases, Rac1 and RhoA (Ridley, 2001). Rac1 signaling leads to the polymerization and assembly of actin into a meshwork of filaments that push the cell membrane outwards to form broad, flat processes known as lamellipodia, which are the 'feet' that pull migrating cells forward. Conversely, RhoA regulates the contraction of actin filaments by the myosin motor protein and is thus critical to translocation of the cell proper. Impairment of Rac function has a negative effect on cell migration as a result of inhibited lamellipodia formation. Unchecked Rho signaling similarly results in the inhibition of lamellipodia formation and thus the inhibition of cell migration, suggesting that Rho-mediated contractility, while necessary for locomotion, can also have an antagonistic effect on Rac-mediated protrusion. As such, one way in which ephrin/Eph signaling could regulate directed cell migration is through the local modulation of Rac1 and/or RhoA activity. By this mechanism, increased RhoA activity would be expected to result in the contraction of membrane processes while decreased Rac1 activity would be expected to result in a block to the actin polymerization required to generate these processes.

#### ***3.2.4a Signaling to Rho Family GTPases***

There are a number of signaling pathways linking ephrins and Ephs to Rho family GTPases. For instance, exposure of RGC axons to ephrin-A5 leads to RhoA activation and growth cone collapse (Wahl *et al.*, 2000). Inhibition of RhoA or its immediate effector, Rho kinase, strongly reduces this response, indicating that EphA receptors can signal to cell repulsion responses through this GTPase. Another key component of this pathway is ephexin, a GEF that associates with

EphA4 and increases the activity of RhoA (Shamah *et al.*, 2001). Ephrin-A1-induced RGC growth cone collapse is enhanced by over-expression of wild-type ephexin, but inhibited by dominant-negative ephexin, indicating that this GEF lies downstream of EphA4 in mediating the response to ephrin-A1. EphA4 signaling results in ephexin becoming phosphorylated on tyrosine, which is a requirement for the ephrin-A1-induced increase in RhoA activity and RGC growth cone collapse (Sahin *et al.*, 2005). Interestingly, ephexin can act on both RhoA and Rac1, but phosphorylation specifically enhances its exchange activity towards Rho while leaving its exchange activity towards Rac unaltered, resulting in a balance of GTPase signaling that promotes growth cone collapse. This phosphorylation is mediated by SFKs, which associate with EphA4 in RGC axons (Knoll and Drescher, 2004). SFKs also phosphorylate cortactin, another protein that interacts with EphA4. Phosphorylation of cortactin attenuates its ability to promote actin polymerization (Lua and Low, 2005).

While ephexin represents the best characterized effector of EphA receptors in the signaling pathways stimulated by ephrin-As that lead to cell repulsion, an alternative route may be through the CrkII adaptor protein. Exposure of non-neuronal cells to ephrin-A5 results in the recruitment of this adaptor to phosphorylated EphA3, RhoA activation, and retraction of cellular processes (Lawrenson *et al.*, 2002). This response is blocked by dominant-negative CrkII or by inhibitors of RhoA or Rho kinase. Similarly, the Abl NRTK has been shown to associate with activated EphA4 and EphB2 (Yu *et al.*, 2001) and appears to play a role in ephrin-A5-induced RGC growth cone collapse, since inhibitors of Abl block this response (Harbott and Nobes, 2005). Because Abl associates with and phosphorylates CrkII (Chodniewicz and Klemke, 2004), these two proteins may operate in conjunction with one another to mediate cell repulsion downstream of activated Eph receptors. Phosphorylation of CrkII results in the displacement of an associated RacGEF, DOCK180, and down-regulation of Rac1 activity. In addition, CrkII can bind a GDI specific for

RhoA and has thus been speculated to indirectly activate RhoA by displacing it from this GDI (Tsuda *et al.*, 2004).

With the possible exception of Abl, B-type Ephs and ephrins signal to a different set of effector proteins than EphA receptors. Activated EphB2 forms a complex with the p62dok-1 adaptor protein and p120-RasGAP, a GAP specific for the prototypical small GTPase Ras (Holland *et al.*, 1997). In neuronal cells, activation of EphB2 by ephrin-B1 results in decreased Ras signaling and growth cone collapse (Elowe *et al.*, 2001). This response is blocked by expression of a dominant-negative form of p120-RasGAP or a constitutively-active form of Ras, indicating that EphB2-mediated growth cone collapse is the result of reduced Ras activity. Because Ras is a positive regulator of Rac signaling (Sarner *et al.*, 2000), growth cone collapse in this instance may be the result of an indirect block to Rac-mediated actin polymerization and membrane protrusive activity through the inactivation of Ras. Alternatively, Dishevelled (Dsh), an important intermediate in the canonical Wnt signaling pathway that regulates formation of the dorsal-ventral body axis, interacts directly with ephrin-B1 in a non-phosphotyrosine-dependent manner and indirectly with activated EphB2 *via* adaptor proteins such as Nck and Grb4 (Tanaka *et al.*, 2003). Dominant-negative forms of Dsh or RhoA impair the sorting of cultured *Xenopus* cells expressing ephrin-B1 or EphB2 from one another and co-expression of ephrin-B1 or EphB2 with Dsh results in the activation of RhoA and Rho kinase. These findings indicate that, as is the case with EphAs, signals from ephrin-B ligands and EphB receptors that lead to cell repulsion are relayed through RhoA. A protein known as Daam1 may be a part of this pathway, since it can bind to both Dsh and Rho and is required for Dsh-mediated activation of RhoA downstream of Wnt (Habas *et al.*, 2001). Activation of RhoA is likely mediated by a Rho-specific GEF such as xNET1, which can also associate with both Dsh and Rho (Miyakoshi *et al.*, 2004). As discussed previously, mouse CNC cells appear to be guided to their targets by PDZ domain-dependent reverse signaling from ephrin-

B1 (Davy *et al.*, 2004). A potential effector in this signaling pathway is PDZ-RGS3, a PDZ domain-containing protein that has been shown to associate with ephrin-B1 and inhibit chemotaxis downstream of heterotrimeric G protein-coupled receptors in response to EphB2 binding (Lu *et al.*, 2001).

### **3.2.4b Regulation of Cell-substrate Adhesions**

A second manner in which ephrin or Eph signaling could lead to cell repulsion is through the differential regulation of cell-substrate adhesions. More specifically, CNC cells could be confined to stereotypical pathways of migration if the interaction between Eph and ephrin resulted in them becoming less adherent to the ECM outside of these pathways. This could happen through regulated disassembly of the integrin adhesion complexes that link the ECM to the cytoskeleton and thereby provide the traction needed for cell movement. These multimolecular complexes result when ligated integrin receptors recruit a NRTK known as focal adhesion kinase (FAK), which subsequently autophosphorylates and itself recruits linker proteins that bind to actin filaments (Petit and Thiery, 2000). Disassembly can occur when the FAK autophosphorylation site is dephosphorylated or when FAK is displaced from the complex as a result of SFK-mediated phosphorylation of a negative regulatory site (Wozniak *et al.*, 2004).

Signaling from ephrin ligands and Eph receptors has been implicated in de-adhesion responses in non-neuronal cells. Ephrin-B1 signaling has been shown to result in cell rounding and the loss of cell-substrate adhesions (Cowan and Henkemeyer, 2001). This response is dependent on the Grb4 adaptor protein, which associates with the intracellular domain of ephrin-B1 in a phosphotyrosine-dependent fashion and is capable of binding to an assortment of effector proteins that could potentially link ephrin-B1 to changes in integrin activity. For example, one of these effectors, Cbl-associated protein (CAP), has a positive effect on adhesion complex formation through its interaction with FAK (Ribon *et al.*, 1998). It is possible that the indirect association of

CAP with an ephrin-B ligand results in its sequestration from adhesion complexes, which may have a negative effect on integrin function. Activation of EphA2 can similarly lead to impaired adhesion (Miao *et al.*, 2000). In this case, exposure to ephrin-A1 results in the tyrosine phosphatase SHP2 being recruited to EphA2 and dephosphorylating FAK, which presumably leads to de-adhesion through cross-talk with integrin receptors. Alternatively, EphA8 signaling can promote de-adhesion in a Fyn SFK-dependent fashion (Choi and Park, 1999). EphB signaling can also regulate integrin function, as EphB2 activation leads to tyrosine phosphorylation of R-Ras, a relative of Ras that is a positive regulator of FAK (Kwong *et al.*, 2003), which results in poor adhesion to substrates coated with integrin ligands (Zou *et al.*, 1999). The adaptor protein SHEP1 binds a JM phosphotyrosine of EphB2, may itself be phosphorylated by this receptor, and can bind R-Ras (Dodelet *et al.*, 1999). As such, it may represent an intermediate in this pathway.

### **3.2.4c Regulation of Cell-cell Adhesions**

While the interaction between Eph-expressing cells and ephrin-expressing cells classically leads to repulsion, it is interesting to note that the association between receptor and ligand is an inherently adhesive one. This is exemplified by the previously discussed function of Ephs and ephrins during NT closure in mouse (Holmberg *et al.*, 2000). One way in which the adhesion between Eph and ephrin could be converted to repulsion is through the proteolytic cleavage of receptor-ligand complexes. Indeed, ephrin-A2 associates with the ADAM10 protease *via* its extracellular domain and binding to EphA3 triggers its removal from the cell membrane (Hattori *et al.*, 2000). Axon withdrawal from cells expressing uncleavable ephrin-A2 is slower than axon withdrawal from cells expressing wild-type ephrin-A2, indicating that severing the bond between paired Ephs and ephrins can be an important component of cell repulsion responses. ADAM10 has also been reported to associate with the extracellular domain of EphA3 and cleave bound ephrin-A5 *in trans* (Janes *et al.*, 2005).

While a similar mechanism is not known to exist for ephrin-Bs, an alternative possibility is that the contacts between receptor-expressing cells and ligand-expressing cells are effectively severed by internalization of receptor-ligand complexes. In fact, expression of EphB4 and ephrin-B2 in adjacent cells leads to the retraction of those cells from one another concomitant with endocytosis of phosphorylated EphB4 and *trans*-endocytosis of ephrin-B2 (Marston *et al.*, 2003). This response is dependent on actin polymerization and Rac1 signaling. Other experiments have shown that endocytosis of receptor-ligand complexes can also occur between contacting cells expressing ephrin-B1 or EphB2, only in this case internalization occurs bidirectionally since it is blocked by truncated forms of ephrin-B1 or EphB2 (Zimmer *et al.*, 2003). A similar mechanism appears to be at work in EphA signaling as well, since Rac1 is required for endocytosis of the plasma membrane during ephrin-A2-induced RGC growth cone collapse (Jurney *et al.*, 2002). The link between Eph signaling and Rac-dependent endocytosis appears to be the Vav2 GEF, which is recruited to the intracellular domain of EphA4 or EphB1 upon receptor activation and activated by phosphorylation (Cowan *et al.*, 2005). Vav2 function is required for internalization of receptor-ligand complexes and ephrin-A1-induced RGC growth cone collapse.

## CHAPTER 4

### PHYLOGENY OF EPH RECEPTORS AND EPHRIN LIGANDS

Ephs and ephrins are found throughout the metazoans. While vertebrate Ephs and ephrins have a rigid classification, the relationship of these proteins to their invertebrate counterparts is not as clear. The increasing availability of genomic data, particularly for primitive deuterostomes such as urochordates and echinoderms, presented me with the opportunity to more clearly establish the phylogenetic relationships of metazoan Ephs and ephrins and perhaps shed some light on how they evolved.

Phylogenetic trees can be constructed by a number of different methods (Page and Holmes, 1998). These methods can be distinguished by the types of data that they use: discrete or distance-based. Discrete data is a direct representation of individual character states (i.e. nucleotide or amino acid sites), whereas distance data reflects the similarities between sequences as revealed by pairwise alignments. Tree building methods can be further differentiated by the manner in which they construct phylogenies. Clustering methods yield a single tree by using a series of steps to progressively group sequences together, whereas optimality methods use a criterion to choose from a set of possible trees. There are advantages and disadvantages associated with the type of data or approach used. For example, discrete data is computationally expensive to manipulate, but retains the information present in individual sites that is lost when the relationship between sequences is converted to a distance. While clustering methods can give an unambiguous answer to a question in the form of a single tree, they do not allow for competing hypotheses to be evaluated as they can with optimality methods.

Therefore, no one tree building method can be considered superior to the others and thus I have employed four different methods to investigate the phylogenies of Eph receptors and ephrin ligands. The neighbour joining (NJ) method arranges sequences based on the clustering of distance

data. The minimum evolution (ME) method also deals with distance data, but uses optimality to select trees with the shortest possible branch lengths. The maximum parsimony (MP) and maximum likelihood (ML) methods also use optimality criteria, but deal with discrete data rather than distances. The MP method operates under the assumption that trees requiring the least number of sequence substitutions are most likely to be correct, whereas the ML method asks the question of which trees are most likely to produce the observed data. Using this strategy with protein sequences for the Ephs and ephrins from an assortment of vertebrate and invertebrate species, I have found that different tree building methods produce trees with a number of subtle differences, but also some important common features that have surprising implications for the evolution of Eph receptors and ephrin ligands.

## 4.1 Results

### 4.1.1 Ephrin Ligands

The four ephrin trees are all made up of three major clades (Fig. 10). The first of these is comprised of a vertebrate ephrin-A subclade supported by bootstrap (BS) values ranging from 83 to 99% and a *C. intestinalis* ephrin-A subclade with a BS of 79-96%, which group together with strong support (BS = 79-96%). Within the vertebrate ephrin-A subclade, ephrin-A2-6 form a group (BS = 48-92%) which is further divided into two subgroups, one comprised of ephrin-A2, 3, and 5 (BS = 72-85%) and another comprised of ephrin-A4 and 6 (BS = 81-99%). Within the *C. intestinalis* ephrin-A subclade, CiEfnA-c and d are always most closely related (BS = 92-100%) and the ML and ME trees place CiEfnA-a and b together in a subgroup (BS = 45 and 52%, respectively). The second major ephrin clade consists of a vertebrate ephrin-B subclade (BS = 79-100%) that is grouped together with the single *C. intestinalis* ephrin-B, though with only moderate support (BS = 36-66%). The last major ephrin clade is comprised of the four *C. elegans* ephrins and the single *D. melanogaster* ephrin, which group together with wide ranging support (BS = 18-72%). Within this

Figure 10. Phylogenetic trees for vertebrate and invertebrate ephrin ligands.

Numbers represent bootstrap values for 100 replications. The maximum likelihood (A), maximum parsimony (B), neighbour-joining (C), and minimum evolution trees (D) each have three major clades: one made up of the vertebrate and *C. intestinalis* ephrin-As, another made up of the vertebrate ephrin-Bs and the single *C. intestinalis* ephrin-B, and a third made up of the ecdysozoan ephrins. There is no consensus on the placement of the single *S. purpuratus* ephrin within these trees. Efn, ephrin; Ce, *C. elegans*; Ci, *C. intestinalis*; Gg, *G. gallus*; Hs, *H. sapiens*; Sp, *S. purpuratus*; Xl, *X. laevis*.

Fig. 10A

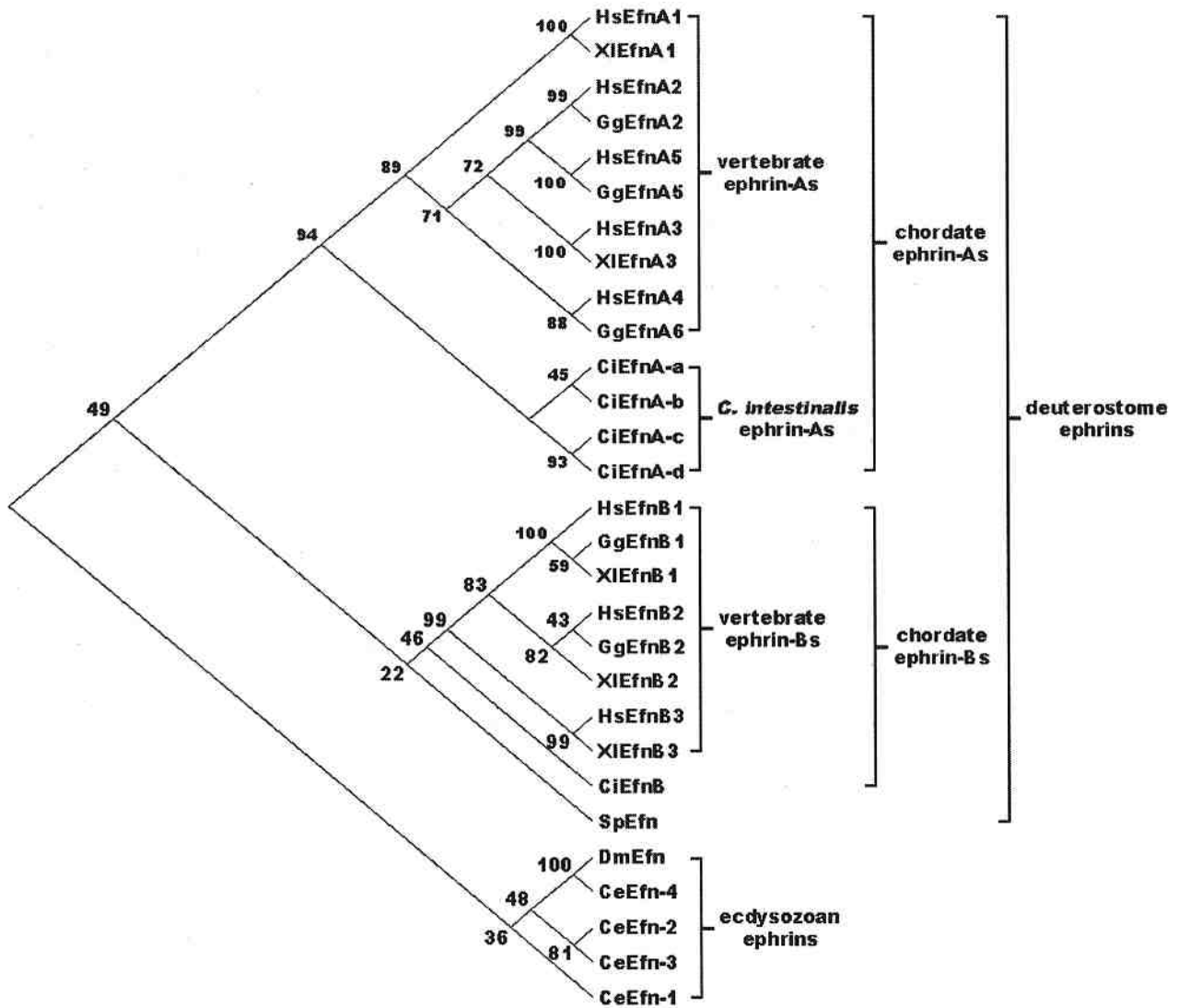


Fig. 10B

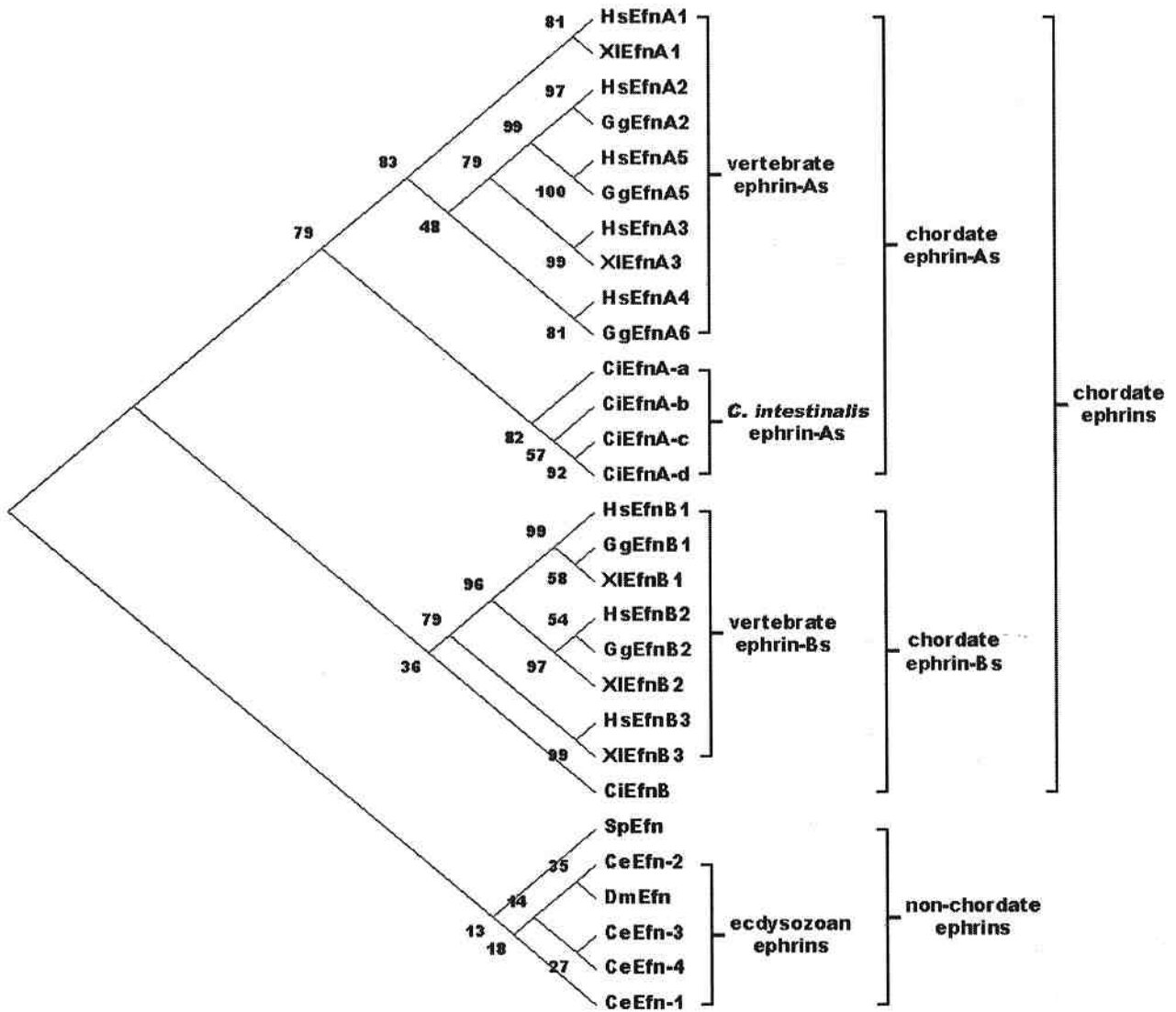


Fig. 10C

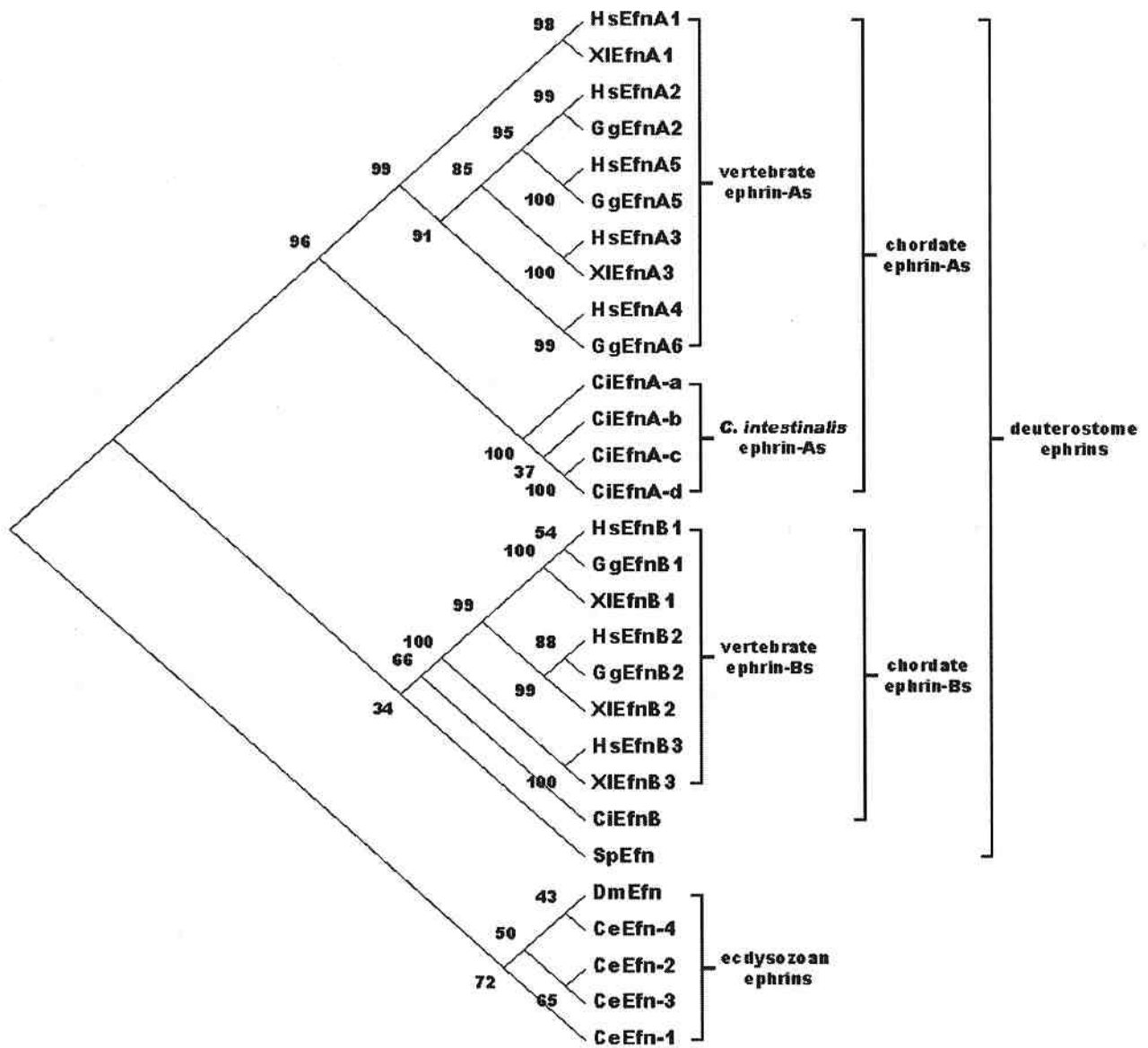
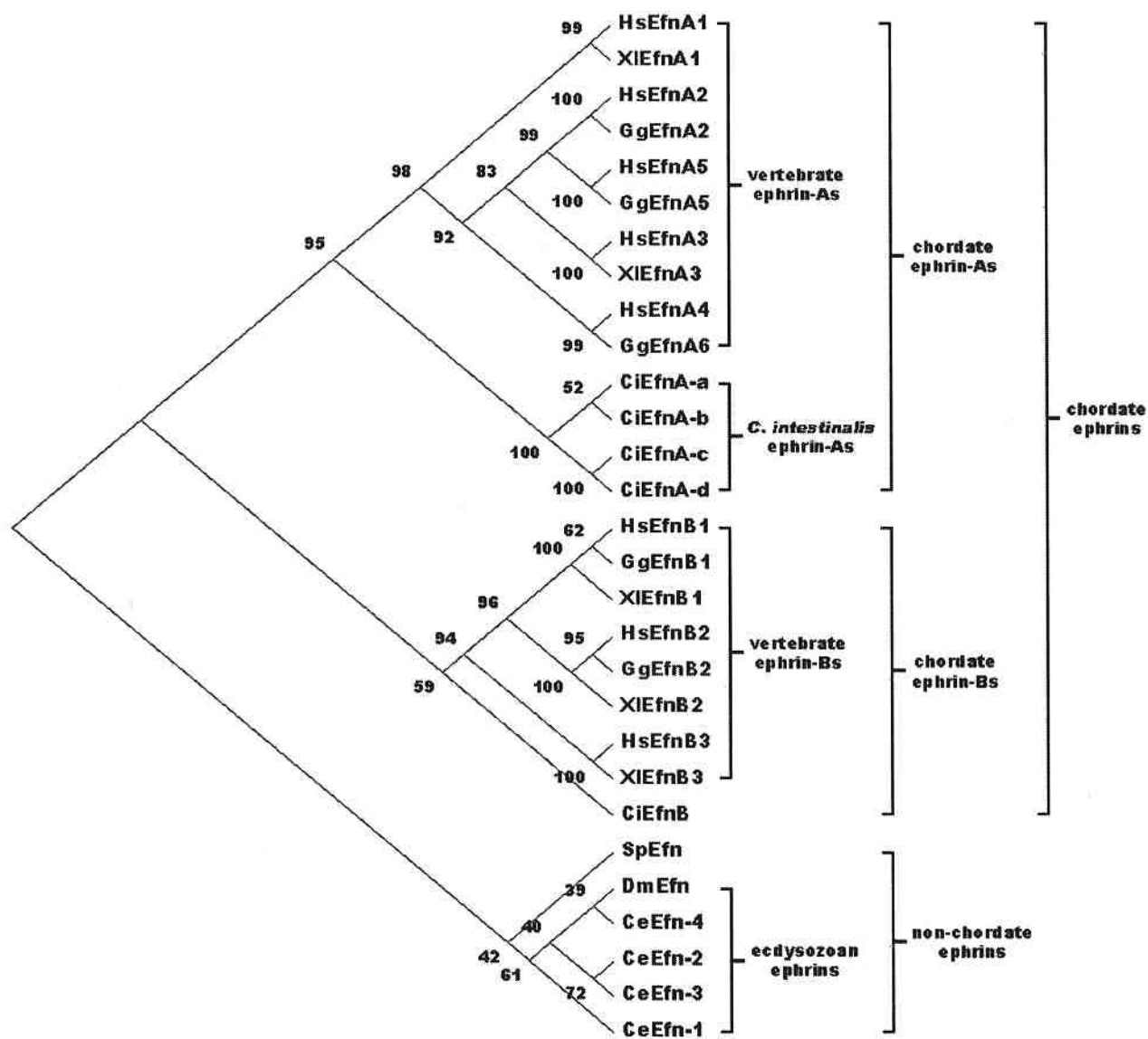


Fig. 10D



ecdysozoan clade, CeEfn-2-4 and DmEfn always form a weakly supported subclade (BS = 14-50%). Within this subclade, three of the four trees (NJ, ME, and ML) group CeEfn-2 with CeEfn-3 (BS = 65-81%) and CeEfn-4 with DmEfn (BS = 39-100%). One point that remains unclear from this analysis is the placement of the single *S. purpuratus* ephrin. In the ML and NJ trees, it groups with the *C. intestinalis* and vertebrate ephrin-Bs with weak support (BS = 22 and 34%, respectively). In the MP and ME trees, however, it groups with the other non-chordate ephrins, though again with weak support (BS = 13 and 42%, respectively).

#### 4.1.2 Eph Receptors

The four Eph trees have a similar arrangement (Fig. 11). All vertebrate EphBs are grouped together in one clade with strong support (BS = 92-100%). In three of the four trees (NJ, ML, and MP), all vertebrate EphAs are similarly placed together in a monophyletic clade (BS = 58-89%). The ME tree, on the other hand, places the EphB group together with one made up of EphA3-8 and 10 with a BS value of 59%. This clade is nested within one comprised of EphA1 and 2. Despite this difference, there are many common features in the relationships of the vertebrate EphAs. For one, EphA1 and 2 are always closely grouped (BS = 95-100%). The remaining EphAs form a monophyletic clade (BS = 65-95%) that contains at least two subgroups. One of these is made up of EphA7 and 10 (BS = 55-96%) and in all but the MP tree, EphA8 (BS = 46-58%). The second is made up of EphA3, 5, and 6 (BS = 49-96%). Where things become unclear is over the placement of EphA4. The NJ and ME trees place it just outside of the group containing EphA3, 5, and 6 (BS = 78 and 36%, respectively). On the other hand, the ML and MP trees place it outside of a clade containing EphA3, 5-8, and 10 (BS = 60 and 29%, respectively). Finally, the third major clade is comprised of the invertebrate Ephs, which group together with widely ranging support (BS = 43-100%). In all four trees, there are subgroups comprised of CiEph-a, b, and d (BS = 66-100%), CiEph-c and e (BS = 96-100%), and SpEph and DmEph (BS = 53-89%). In two of the four trees

Figure 11. Phylogenetic trees for vertebrate and invertebrate Eph receptors.

Numbers represent bootstrap values for 100 replications. The maximum likelihood (A), maximum parsimony (B), and neighbour-joining trees each have three major clades: one made of the vertebrate EphAs, another made up of the vertebrate EphBs, and a third made up of the invertebrate Ephs. The minimum evolution tree (D) has a slightly different arrangement in which the vertebrate Ephs are not divided into two major clades. Ce, *C. elegans*; Ci, *C. intestinalis*; Gg, *G. gallus*; Hs, *H. sapiens*; Sp, *S. purpuratus*; Xl, *X. laevis*.

Fig. 11A

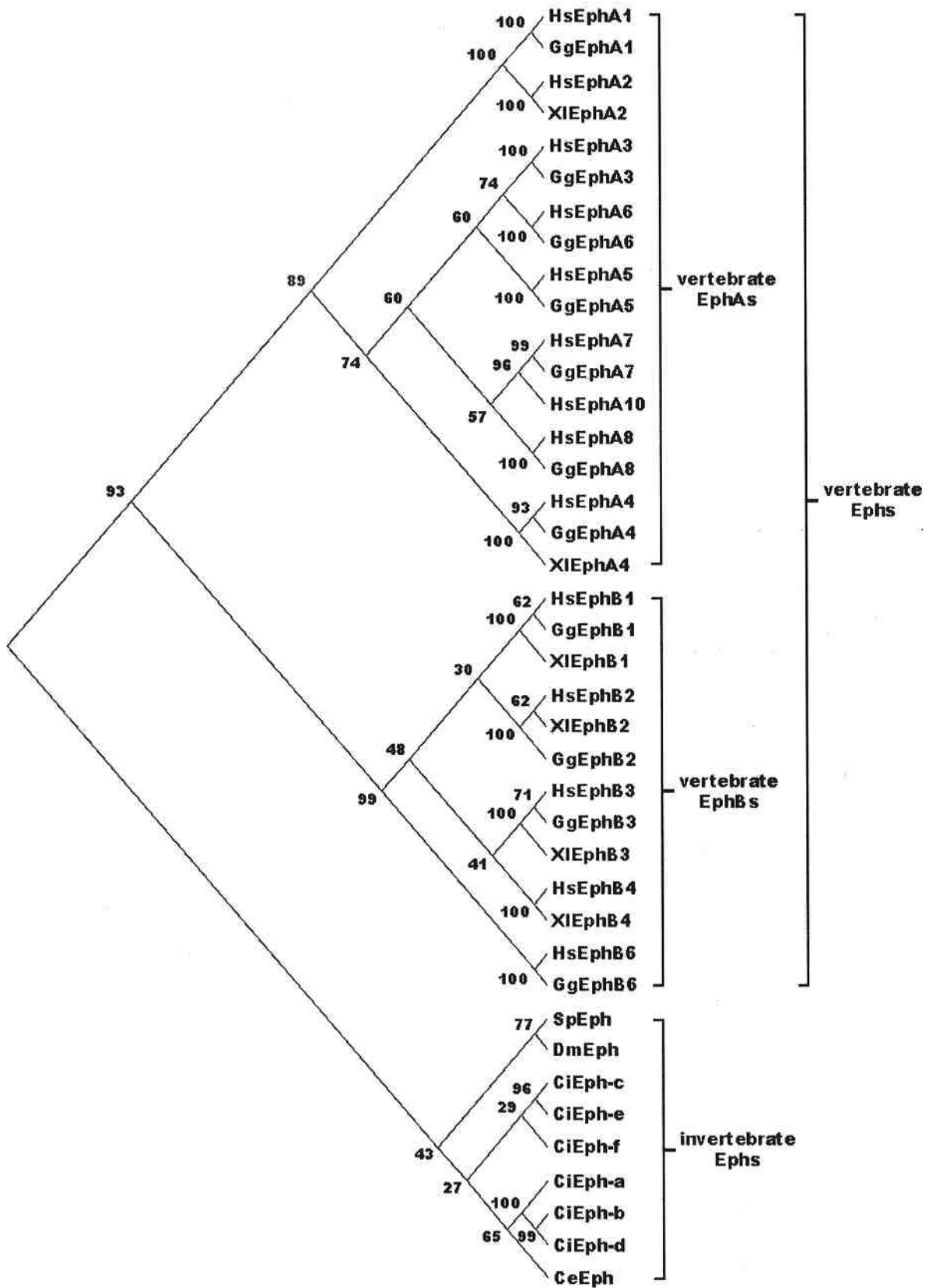
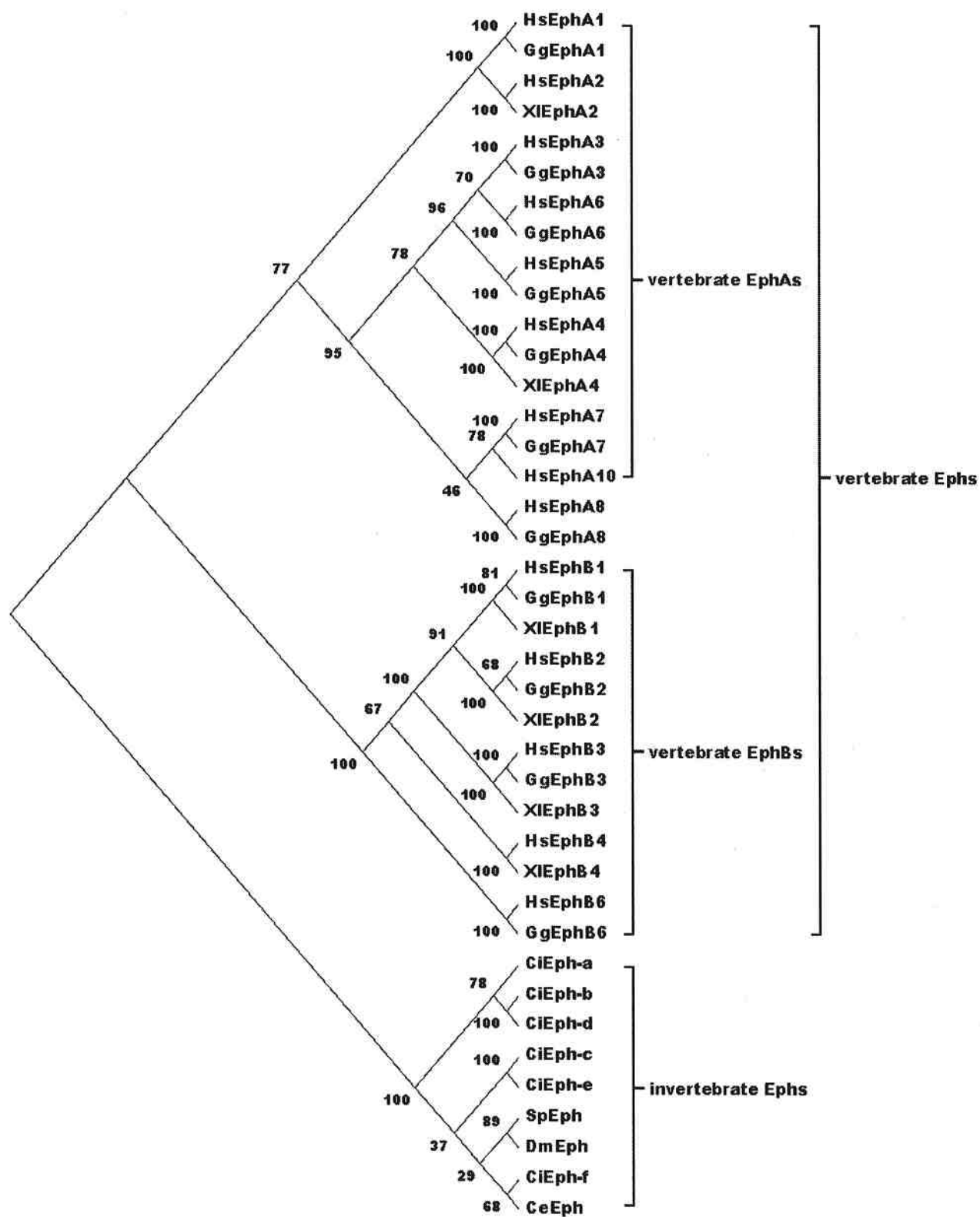




Fig. 11C





(NJ and ME), CiEph-a, b, and d group outside of a clade containing the remaining invertebrate Ephs (BS = 37 and 48%, respectively). SpEph, DmEph, CeEph, and CiEph-f form a weakly supported subclade (BS = 29-32%) in all but the ML tree. Within this subclade, CeEph and CiEph-f group together with moderate support (BS = 54-72%), again in all but the ML tree.

## 4.2 Discussion

As mentioned above, the relationship of the single *S. purpuratus* ephrin to the other ephrins is unclear. In two of the trees, it is grouped with the ecdysozoan ephrins to form a non-chordate clade. In the two other trees, however, it is grouped with the chordate ephrin-Bs. BLAST searches reveal that the closest matches to SpEfn are vertebrate ephrin-Bs, which would seem to identify these proteins as the more ancient of the two types of chordate ephrins. However, SpEfn is decidedly an ephrin-A in structure, in that it lacks a cytoplasmic domain, but possesses a putative GPI anchor site. Given that the BS support for either scenario is quite low, it is ultimately difficult to say one way or another where SpEfn belongs.

A second observation from these trees is that the *C. elegans* ephrins and *C. intestinalis* Ephs fail to form monophyletic clades. If the single *D. melanogaster* ephrin is included, then the four *C. elegans* ephrins do form a monophyletic clade. It is worth noting, however, that DmEfn has a highly unusual domain structure in which a long and unique amino-terminal sequence leads to a transmembrane domain, a central ephrin domain, a second long and unique sequence, and finally two carboxy-terminal transmembrane domains (Bossing and Brand, 2002). I conducted extensive database searches to ensure that this peculiar structure was not owing to a cloning artifact. Indeed, the same sequence of domains can be assembled from various expressed sequence tags, indicating that this is in fact the structure of the protein. As such, the relationships within the ecdysozoan clade may have something to do with how the unique segments in DmEfn are aligned with the

amino acid sequences of the other ephrins. To evaluate this possibility, trees were assembled using just the receptor binding domain of the proteins in the data set, which is a common feature. As it turned out, the same relationship within the ecdysozoans was observed (data not shown), indicating that the *C. elegans* ephrins do indeed group with DmEfn. As for the six *C. intestinalis* Ephs, five of them group outside of a clade containing CiEph-f and the other invertebrate Ephs. These observations suggest that the common ancestor for *C. elegans* and *D. melanogaster* possessed multiple ephrins, some of which were lost in the lineage to *D. melanogaster*. Further, *C. intestinalis* appears to have evolved receptors in addition to an ancestral one (represented by CiEph-f). On the other hand, the BS values supporting the relationships within these invertebrate clades tend to be low and there is rarely a consensus on topology between the four trees. As such, the possibility exists that there simply is not enough information available in the sequence data to order these proteins definitively.

The most important implication from these trees is that ephrins and Ephs diversified at different times in evolutionary history. With the ephrins, there is an ancestral clade comprised of the ecdysozoan ephrins, an ephrin-A clade comprised of the vertebrate and *C. intestinalis* ephrin-As, and an ephrin-B clade comprised of the vertebrate and *C. intestinalis* ephrin-Bs. With the Ephs, on the other hand, there is an ancestral clade comprised of all invertebrate Ephs (both *C. intestinalis* and non-chordate), a vertebrate EphA clade, and a vertebrate EphB clade. This indicates that the diversification of the Ephs followed the diversification of the ephrins and further suggests that the ancestral chordate had just one receptor for two different ligands (an ephrin-A and an ephrin-B).

The possibility exists that EphA4 and EphB2 have some special relation to this ancestral Eph, given that they are uniquely capable of interacting with both types of ephrin ligands (Gale *et al.*, 1996 and Himanen *et al.*, 2004). EphA4 and EphB2 may therefore represent the most ancient vertebrate Eph receptors. By this scenario, the ancestral Eph gave rise to receptors that retained the

ability to interact with both ephrin-As and ephrin-Bs, but at the same time were more specialized to interact with one type of ligand or the other. The ancestral EphA gave rise to EphA4 and a group of EphAs that lost the ability to interact with both types of ligands. Likewise, the ancestral EphB gave rise to EphB2 and a group of EphBs with more restricted binding specificities. Our trees, however, fail to support this idea since neither EphA4 nor EphB2 is placed outside of a subclade containing the remaining EphA or EphB receptors. This suggests that vertebrate Eph receptors randomly lost the ability to interact with both ephrin-As and ephrin-Bs as they diversified.

It is interesting to speculate that the diversification of Eph receptors is associated with a diversification of function. The functions performed by Ephs and ephrins typically fall into one of three basic categories: regulation of axon guidance (e.g. in the formation of visual topographic maps), directed cell migration (e.g. NC cell pathfinding), or tissue segregation (e.g. hindbrain segmentation). Do EphA receptors perform different functions from EphB receptors? A survey of the literature suggests that while some specific roles are unique to each class of receptor, both EphAs and EphBs perform a wide range of functions. For example, EphAs are uniquely involved in tissue segregation events that are part of somite segmentation (Barrios *et al.*, 2003 and Durbin *et al.*, 1998) and limb development (Araujo *et al.*, 1998, Ganju *et al.*, 1994, Patel *et al.*, 1996, and Wada *et al.*, 2003), as well as motor neuron axon guidance (Araujo and Nieto, 1997, Eberhart *et al.*, 2002, Eberhart *et al.*, 2004, Helmbacher *et al.*, 2000, Iwamasa *et al.*, 1999, Kury *et al.*, 2000, Olivieri and Miescher, 1999). On the other hand, both EphAs and EphBs contribute to hindbrain segmentation (Becker *et al.*, 1994, Nieto *et al.*, 1992, Henkemeyer *et al.*, 1994, Xu *et al.*, 1995, and Xu *et al.*, 1999), segregation of veins from arteries during angiogenesis (Adams *et al.*, 1999, Brantley-Sieders *et al.*, 2004, Gerety *et al.*, 1999, and Wang *et al.*, 1998), patterning of the inner ear (Bianchi and Liu, 1999 and Pickles *et al.*, 2002), directed migration of NC cells (Helbling *et al.*, 1998, Krull *et al.*, 1997, Smith *et al.*, 1997, and Wang and Anderson, 1997), and guidance of RGC

axons to their targets (Feldheim *et al.*, 2004, Hindges *et al.*, 2002, and Walkenhorst *et al.*, 2000).

Thus it is difficult to ascribe one set of functions to EphAs and another to EphBs.

While both EphAs and EphBs perform a wide range of functions, it is possible that receptors within these classes perform specific functions. Indeed, my analysis shows that there are several subgroups of ephrin-A ligands and EphA receptors, although this does not appear to be the case with the B-type ephrins or Ephs. For the ligands, ephrin-A1 always groups outside of a clade containing the other ephrin-As. Within this clade, there are two subgroups, one consisting of ephrin-A2, 3, and 5 and another consisting of ephrin-A4 and 6 (it should be noted, however, that within my data set, ephrin-A4 is unique to *H. sapiens* and ephrin-A6 is unique to *G. gallus*). For the receptors, there is one group consisting of EphA1 and 2, a second consisting of EphA7, 8, and 10, and a third consisting of EphA3, 5, and 6. The relationship of EphA4 to these groups is ambiguous, although it is certainly not a part of the EphA1 and 2 group.

These groupings may reflect a sharing of functions. A notable example comes from ephrin-A3 and 5, which are both important regulators of retinal axon guidance during the formation of visual topographic maps (Cheng *et al.*, 1995, Ciossek *et al.*, 1998, Drescher *et al.*, 1995, and Monschau *et al.*, 1997). On the other hand, there is evidence that receptors from all three EphA subgroups can perform similar functions. For instance, EphA2, EphA4, and EphA7 may all have roles in regulating neural crest cell migration (Araujo and Nieto, 1997, Helbling *et al.*, 1998, and Smith *et al.*, 1997) and brain segmentation (Araujo and Nieto, 1997, Becker *et al.*, 1994, and Ganju *et al.*, 1994). As such, the significance behind these subgroupings is unclear. They may reflect the duplication and diversification of ancestral receptors to perform similar, yet subtly different functions. Alternatively, functional redundancy of these receptors may act as a kind of fail-safe against deleterious mutations.

Another intriguing question is if one of the three prototypical functions performed by Eph receptors can be regarded as the ancestral one. In *C. elegans*, Ephs and ephrins are expressed in adjacent populations of neural precursor cells and when either receptor or ligand function is disrupted, the neural precursors become disorganized and the ventral epidermis fails to close over these cells (George *et al.*, 1998 and Chin-Sang *et al.*, 1999). While the Ephs and ephrins are expressed in neural cells, the function performed here is more consistent with a tissue segregation mechanism. On the other hand, defective Eph function in *C. elegans* also results in axons extending beyond their expected target sites (Mohammed and Chin-Sang, 2006), indicating that these receptors can contribute to axon guidance in invertebrates as well. In *D. melanogaster*, Ephs and ephrins function similarly to guide cortical axons to the optic ganglion (Dearborn *et al.*, 2002) and restrict interneuronal axons from either crossing the midline or exiting the central nervous system (Bossing and Brand, 2002). In *S. purpuratus*, Ephs and ephrins do not appear to function in axon guidance, but rather contribute to the formation of a ring of tissue known as the ciliary band (Jones *et al.*, 2006).

Notably absent from these examples is a role for invertebrate Ephs and ephrins in regulating cell migration. While this could simply represent a lack of research on the subject, the possibility also exists that a cell migration function arose somewhere in the lineage to the vertebrates. Given the wider variety of Eph receptors and ephrin ligands in *C. intestinalis* as compared to the non-chordate invertebrate examples used here, perhaps this function originated in a primitive chordate. Unfortunately, there is no research on what Ephs and ephrins do in *C. intestinalis* to substantiate this. Indeed, my phylogenetic analysis indicates that the *C. intestinalis* Ephs do not have vertebrate orthologues, which argues that the ability of Ephs to regulate cell migration developed within the vertebrates.

## CONCLUSIONS

I have shown that Eph receptors and their ephrin ligands contribute to CNC pathfinding in the chicken embryo, as is the case in mouse and *Xenopus*. However, the guidance mechanism appears to be more complex than one in which Eph-expressing cells are excluded from ephrin-expressing territories by receptor-mediated repulsion. Avian CNC cells do express an assortment of Eph receptors and migrate along pathways bordered by cells expressing ephrin-B1. However, while some of these receptors are expressed CNC-wide, others have a more restricted distribution. In addition, avian CNC cells express ephrin-B2 and migrate along pathways bordered by cells expressing EphB2. My functional analyses show that both ephrin-B1 and EphB2 have a repulsive effect on avian CNC cells and further suggest that these effects are mediated by the Ephs and ephrins that these cells express. These findings suggest that a migrating cell can be guided to its destination in a cell autonomous fashion by the joint action of co-expressed Eph receptors and ephrin ligands.

I have also shown through phylogenetic analysis that there are three major groups of Eph receptors and ephrin ligands. For the ligands, there is a ecdysozoan ephrin clade, a vertebrate and *C. intestinalis* ephrin-A clade, and a vertebrate and *C. intestinalis* ephrin-B clade. For the receptors, there is an invertebrate Eph clade, a vertebrate EphA clade, and a vertebrate EphB clade. Ephrins and Ephs therefore diversified at different points in evolution, such that the ancestral chordate possessed a single receptor, but two ligands. This receptor diversification does not appear to be related to a diversification of function within the vertebrates, since both EphAs and EphBs perform a wide range of similar functions. However, it may be associated with the development of novel functions not performed by invertebrate Ephs.

A number of questions remain. Whether or not an ephrin-A ligand that could interact with the EphA3, 4, and 7 receptors expressed by avian CNC cells is itself expressed in the crest-free

zones adjacent to these cells remains an issue. It would also be useful to confirm that the same CNC cells actually do express both Eph receptors and ephrin ligands, perhaps through two colour ISH. Does this apparent co-expression have an effect on *trans*-activated signaling or are forward and reverse signaling pathways both active? What effect would disruption of Eph or ephrin function (e.g. by dominant-negative inhibition, application of soluble competitors, or mis-expression of wild-type proteins) have on CNC migration *in vivo*? What signaling pathways lie downstream of ephrin-B2 and the assortment of Ephs expressed by avian CNC cells? From an evolutionary standpoint, it would be interesting to find out exactly what Ephs and ephrins do in basal chordates. Also, genome sequence data from lophotrochozoans such as mollusks might allow for a considerable gap in the phylogenetic analysis presented here to be filled in.

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## APPENDIX

## A. Aligned Ephrin Sequences

	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
	10	20	30	40	50
CeEfn-1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CeEfn-2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CeEfn-3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CeEfn-4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
DmEfn	MQERSKQLRL	TVSWTQSKSQ	IHDSCQRRSM	LACKRRLTTS	KVLEDShPPV
SpEfn	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnA-a	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnA-b	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnA-c	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnA-d	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnB	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEfnA1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEfnA3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEfnB1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEfnB2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEfnB3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEfnA2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEfnA5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEfnA6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEfnB1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEfnB2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnB1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnB2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnB3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
	60	70	80	90	100
CeEfn-1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CeEfn-2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CeEfn-3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CeEfn-4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
DmEfn	AFPNCCKSHRH	QQQKEKHKVQ	LYSGKPLSIK	LYVPGSIESI	PKIRHKALTT
SpEfn	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnA-a	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnA-b	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnA-c	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnA-d	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnB	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEfnA1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEfnA3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEfnB1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEfnB2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEfnB3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEfnA2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEfnA5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

GgEfnA6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEfnB1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEfnB2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnB1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnB2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnB3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
	110	120	130	140	150
CeEfn-1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CeEfn-2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CeEfn-3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CeEfn-4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
DmEfn	TNKQQPAMHR	KSKSKSKFQG	FNNLKPLYSP	SKRQPPEKHS	SVLVEAGIES
SpEfn	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnA-a	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnA-b	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnA-c	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnA-d	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnB	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEfnA1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEfnA3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEfnB1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEfnB2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEfnB3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEfnA2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEfnA5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEfnA6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEfnB1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEfnB2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnB1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnB2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnB3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
	160	170	180	190	200
CeEfn-1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-MHPPIKIQT
CeEfn-2	-----	-----	-----	-----	----MQIAT
CeEfn-3	-----	-----	-----	-----	----MSSWA
CeEfn-4	-----	-----	-----	-----	----MKQFFE
DmEfn	KASRHFVGKK	RIKNRNCLLS	SPQPSPMRCK	MMIPFPKFGA	TSFVTLTLTI
SpEfn	-----	-----	-----	-----MAL	PKAKSGIIFV
CiEfnA-a	-----	-----	-----	-----	--MLIHQCVF
CiEfnA-b	-----	-----	-----	--MPLSKVNR	MILSLFMCYL
CiEfnA-c	-----	-----	-----	-----	MIRSLAICFS
CiEfnA-d	-----	-----	-----	-----M	ATQFTYYLFT

CiEfnB	-----	-----	-----	MTTVKMD	KLTFVAALS
XlEfnA1	-----	-----	-----	MMEL	YRAAVQLIVG
XlEfnA3	-----	-----	-----	MAVVFV	LLFPLLFLLFP
XlEfnB1	-----	-----	-----	MEG	---LRRLLG-
XlEfnB2	-----	-----	-----	MALSG--	DSVWKYSLG-
XlEfnB3	-----	-----	-----	MF	SRECALYIR-
GgEfnA2	-----	-----	-----	MPRWEA	AALLAAIVG-
GgEfnA5	-----	-----	-----	MPHVEM	LLLAVAALW-
GgEfnA6	-----	-----	-----	---	--LLGLLLWA
GgEfnB1	-----	-----	-----	MARPRG	---GRWLLG-
GgEfnB2	-----	-----	-----	MAARRRD	ASACKYCWG-
HsEfnA1	-----	-----	-----	MEF	LWAPL-----
HsEfnA2	-----	-----	-----	M APAQRPLLPL	LLLLLPLPPP
HsEfnA3	-----	-----	-----	MAAAPL	LLLLLLVPVP
HsEfnA4	-----	-----	-----	MRL	LPLLRTVLWA
HsEfnA5	-----	-----	-----	MLHVEM	LTLVFLVLW-
HsEfnB1	-----	-----	-----	MARPGQ	RWLKGKLVAM
HsEfnB2	-----	-----	-----	MAVRR--	DSVWKYCWG-
HsEfnB3	-----	-----	-----	MGPPH	SGPGGVRVG-

	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....				
	210          220          230          240          250				
CeEfn-1	ILLFILTTVH	CSAKRLPQIY	WNSTNPLVER	-----	-YAAIG----
CeEfn-2	FILLSLFPFI	GWARKIPDIN	WISSNPIFDV	SN----	TDHV ISVHIG----
CeEfn-3	LFLLLFVAPL	VSCRNTHDVM	WNSKQFPVAF	K-----	TTP IKVDLG----
CeEfn-4	FLITTFLLLG	LAAADEHIVY	WNSTNSLFRN	R-----	QPT IEVRMG----
DmEfn	CMETVLLSTM	SSCAKTFYMH	WNTSNSIFRI	DN----	TDHI IDVNKGNLAF
SpEfn	VNAVLLLSV	TLAKTLQPIA	WDKNNSNFTS	-----	TGLN ISVEIN----
CiEfnA-a	LLTCLSLVKL	VISRTRHVVF	WDRSINSSLT	-----	TELR LQVQIN----
CiEfnA-b	LFDGVRSKRF	NSGTITHEVM	WDPRENGGFA	FG----	NEFS IEVHMR----
CiEfnA-c	LLLFQEGN-	-AKRRHHVIY	WNTVMNPGLL	S----	TSEHT YHVKIG----
CiEfnA-d	LCLICVNSQ-	-ATVDRHVLY	WNSVMTPLGK	-----	KNDYV MQVKMG----
CiEfnB	IVIWGPESVT	VEGKTREPIY	WNSANPLWDS	-----	ETRL INVAIN----
XlEfnA1	VGLGVGLWLR	EAQGERHIVF	WNSSNYRFMQ	-----	EDYT VQVQLN----
XlEfnA3	RS-----	G---ANRHSVY	WNSSNYHLRR	-----	DGYT VQVDVN----
XlEfnB1	LLLVLYRLCS	ALGKNLEPVT	WNSQNPRFIS	G-----	KGLV LYPEIG----
XlEfnB2	VCILLRRTAI	SWSTVLDPIY	WNSSNARFLP	G-----	QGLI LYPKIG----
XlEfnB3	MLFTLWDFCS	ISALSLDPIY	WNSSNKRFED	T-----	EGYV LYPQIG----
GgEfnA2	VCVWSDDPG-	KVISDRYAVY	WNRSNPRFHR	-----	GDYT VEVSIN----
GgEfnA5	VCVRGQEPGR	KAVADRYAVY	WNSTNPRFQQ	-----	GDYH IDVCIN----
GgEfnA6	PLLWAPPPP-	-VRGRRHGVY	WNGSNPRFLQ	-----	DDYS IQVSIN----
GgEfnB1	VLLALCRLAA	PLAKSLEPVS	WSAGNPKFMS	G-----	KGLV IYPEIG----
GgEfnB2	ALMVLWRTAL	AKSIVLDPIY	WNSSNPKFLP	G-----	QGLV LYPQIG----
HsEfnA1	----LGLCCS	LAAADRHTVF	WNSSNPKFRN	-----	EDYT IHVQLN----
HsEfnA2	PFARAEDAA-	RANSDRYAVY	WNRSNPRFHA	GAGDDGGGYT	VEVSIN----
HsEfnA3	LLPLLAQGPG	GALGNRHAVY	WNSSNQHLRR	-----	EGYT VQVNVN----
HsEfnA4	AFLGSPLRG-	-GSSLRHVVY	WNSSNPRLLR	-----	GDAV VELGLN----
HsEfnA5	MCVFSQDPGS	KAVADRYAVY	WNSSNPRFQR	-----	GDYH IDVCIN----
HsEfnB1	VWALCRLAT	PLAKNLEPVS	WSSLNPKFLS	G-----	KGLV IYPKIG----
HsEfnB2	VLMVLCRTAI	SKSIVLEPIY	WNSSNSKFLP	G-----	QGLV LYPQIG----
HsEfnB3	ALLLLGVLGL	VSGLSLEPVY	WNSANKRFQA	E-----	GGYV LYPQIG----

	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....				
	260          270          280          290          300				
CeEfn-1	--DTLDIVCP	FFDENSDE--	-----	LTE QSIIYRVTEE	EYENCERRSK
CeEfn-2	--DRVSIRCP	KSDETG----	-----	KYE YSYIYMVSDE	EYDHCFLSKP

CeEfn-3	--DQLTIICP	KAYG-----	-----	MTYE	YAKLYWVGET	EWSQCWLHEP
CeEfn-4	--DVVRFVCP	DNEEGR-----	-----	NDGE	YLIVYEVTEF	AMDDCALESH
DmEfn	EFDQVHIICP	VYEPGTFEN-	-----	ETE	KYI IYNVSKV	EYETCRITNA
SpEfn	--DLIDIQCP	QTENTTEGR-	-----	LKAQ	YLFKFMQVSYQ	GYEQCSSLAR
CiEfnA-a	--EWM DILCP	KPARNDEKR-	-----	GEEL	YIDVFNVTAA	QYHRCN--TQ
CiEfnA-b	--DYMNIHCP	QYDQDD-----	-----	KAKL	SFI IYNVSEQ	SYNSCSLTDM
CiEfnA-c	--EFLDILCP	QNSLMGITD-	-----	GLEEPE	TFNLYNVTQT	DFEQCSHGDN
CiEfnA-d	--QFMDILCP	QRSLMGIT--	-----	GPKEPT	TFDLYNVTED	NYQQCNTGGH
CiEfnB	--DRLDIICP	RRGRDE-----	-----	GEELF	YYKLYLVSKE	DFKRCNASNN
XlEfnA1	--DYLDIVCP	YYEEGVSAG-	-----	HTVE	RYTLFLVDYE	EYETCKPKSK
XlEfnA3	--DYLDIYCP	HYNESVVEH-	-----	KME	QYILYMVSYE	GYRTCN- ISQ
XlEfnB1	--DRLDIICP	KG-----	-----	LFQPYE	YYKLYMVR-R	DQLEACSTVI
XlEfnB2	--DKLDIICP	KVDSK-----	-----	STGQYE	YYKIYLV D-K	EQADSCTIK-
XlEfnB3	--DRLDLLCP	RSEPPQGF--	-----	SSSPYE	YYKLYLVGTK	EEMSSCSILR
GgEfnA2	--DYLDIYCP	HY-EEPLP--	-----	AERME	RYVLYMVNYE	GHASCDHRQK
GgEfnA5	--DYLDVFCP	HY-EDSVP--	-----	EDKTE	RYVLYMVNFD	GYSSCDHISK
GgEfnA6	--DHLDIYCP	HY-SAPTP--	-----	WAE	SFTLFMVDEE	GYRGCS-ETP
GgEfnB1	--DKLDIICP	KAE-----	-----	PSKPYD	YYKLYLVK-K	DQADACSTVM
GgEfnB2	--DKLDIICP	KVDSK-----	-----	TVGQYE	YYKVMVD-K	DQADSCAIRK
HsEfnA1	--DYVDIICP	HYEDHSVAD-	-----	AAME	QYILYLV EHE	EYQLCQPKSK
HsEfnA2	--DYLDIYCP	HY-GAPLPP-	-----	AERME	HYVLYMVNGE	GHASCDHRQR
HsEfnA3	--DYLDIYCP	HYNSSGVGPG	AGPGPGGGAE	QYVLYMVSRN	GYRTCN-ASQ	
HsEfnA4	--DYLDIVCP	HY-EGPGPP-	-----	EGPE	TFALYMV DWP	GYESCQAE GP
HsEfnA5	--DYLDVFCP	HY-EDSVP--	-----	EDKTE	RYVLYMVNFD	GYSACDHTSK
HsEfnB1	--DKLDIICP	RAE-----	-----	AGRPYE	YYKLYLVR-P	EQAAACSTVL
HsEfnB2	--DKLDIICP	KVDSK-----	-----	TVGQYE	YYKVMVD-K	DQADRCTIKK
HsEfnB3	--DRLDLLCP	RARPPGPH--	-----	SSPNYE	FYKLYLVGGA	QGRR-CEAPP

	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
	310	320	330	340	350		
CeEfn-1	A-KELGRCTQ	PYQEE-----	-----	-----	KL	KVAFRLMSPN	
CeEfn-2	R--LVGACDN	QTIN-----	-----	-----	ASI	NIVFRSFTPT	
CeEfn-3	VWLGVCATEN	YTT-----	-----	-----	EV	KLIFRQTNPI	
CeEfn-4	SREVIRCAPE	GTAEKVLRTQ	QLSGGRREDW	KKQKVPKPNV	AQLIRQLNPI		
DmEfn	DPRVIAICDK	PQKL-----	-----	-----	MFF	TITFRPFTPQ	
SpEfn	N-RHLLSCNR	PYVQN-----	-----	-----	RL	TLLEQEHPTPY	
CiEfnA-a	KIQRVLRCS	PKRE-----	-----	-----	IKL	TTKFQERSPS	
CiEfnA-b	K-TAIFKCDN	PVKGR-----	-----	-----	KL	TTKFQRRSPN	
CiEfnA-c	K-NFIFACDR	PEREN-----	-----	-----	KL	TIKFQTISPS	
CiEfnA-d	K-NFIFACDR	PEREN-----	-----	-----	KL	TIKFQTISPS	
CiEfnB	DRRRLITCNV	PDREK-----	-----	-----	KY	TFYFQEISPS	
XlEfnA1	D-QVRWECNK	PFAPHGP--	-----	-----	EKF	CEKFQKFTPF	
XlEfnA3	G-FKRWECNR	PHVPHSP--	-----	-----	IKF	SEKFQRYSAF	
XlEfnB1	DPNVLVTCNQ	PGKE-----	-----	-----	YRF	TIKFQEFSPN	
XlEfnB2	DRTPLLNCAK	PDQD-----	-----	-----	VKF	TIKFQEFSPN	
XlEfnB3	TPNLLLTCDR	PSQD-----	-----	-----	LRF	TIKFQEFSPN	
GgEfnA2	G-FKRWECNR	PDSPSGP--	-----	-----	LKF	SEKFQLFTPF	
GgEfnA5	G-FKRWECNR	PHSPNGP--	-----	-----	LKF	SEKFQLFTPF	
GgEfnA6	GAFKRWECNK	PFAPFVP--	-----	-----	VRF	SEKIQRFTPF	
GgEfnB1	DPNVLVTCNR	PEQE-----	-----	-----	IRF	TIKFQEFSPN	
GgEfnB2	DNTPLLNCAK	PDQD-----	-----	-----	VKF	TIKFQEFSPN	
HsEfnA1	D-QVRWQCNR	PSAKHGP--	-----	-----	EKL	SEKFQRFTPF	
HsEfnA2	G-FKRWECNR	PAAPGGP--	-----	-----	LKF	SEKFQLFTPF	
HsEfnA3	G-FKRWECNR	PHAPHSP--	-----	-----	IKF	SEKFQRYSAF	
HsEfnA4	RAYKRWVCSL	PFG---H---	-----	-----	VQF	SEKIQRFTPF	
HsEfnA5	G-FKRWECNR	PHSPNGP--	-----	-----	LKF	SEKFQLFTPF	
HsEfnB1	DPNVLVTCNR	PEQE-----	-----	-----	IRF	TIKFQEFSPN	

HsEfnB2 ENTPLLNCAK PDQD----- -IKF TIKFQEFSPN  
HsEfnB3 APNLLLTCDR PDL----- LRF TIKFQEYSPN

	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
	360                  370                  380                  390                  400
CeEfn-1	PSGLDYRPGV TYYFISTSTG SRKGLYNEQG GLCASHNLKM VIHITDRNGD
CeEfn-2	PGGFQFQPGK NYFLISTSDG TLEGIDRKKD GLCTAKQMKI KFEVQDQRRG
CeEfn-3	PDGMDFQVGK TYYIISTSTG DIEGINQAVG GLCKYHHMKL AISVVGYEKQ
CeEfn-4	PNGKEYQPGQ TYYIMTTSTG KANGTNHRMY GLCESQNMRL SMKVSASQPH
DmEfn	PGGLEFLPGN DYYFISTSS - -KDDLYRRIG GRCSTNNMKV VFKVCCAPED
SpEfn	PRGPTFRHGE EYYFITTSNG SANGIDNSRG GLCESHYMKL RYVVKPKPTA
CiEfnA-a	PLGFVFRPGQ SYYYISKPS - --KGGTRGCS TDTLRLVVEV ESQHGRVEAN
CiEfnA-b	PLGFVYQPNK DYFFMAFKKD EPQNKCSAMK MKVHVLPKRL HEHDRKPVTA
CiEfnA-c	PLGFRFQYCS EYYFVAASRD PNK-RTNGCN KNSMLRLIFV ECRETREHKKH
CiEfnA-d	PLGFRFQYCS EYYFVAVPRN GRRGKQSGCH KQSTRLRISV GCHETTTTST
CiEfnB	PWGIEFQYDE TYYVISTSDG TKSGLIESLQG GVCTRMNMKL ELRVHPEDTP
XlEfnA1	TLGTEFREGR TYYYISKP-- ----IHY-HG ETCMRLRVHV SGRTPPPVNV
XlEfnA3	SLGYEFHAGH EYYYISTP-- ----THN-HR RSCLKMKV FV CCASTSHSGE
XlEfnB1	YMGLEFRRNQ DYYITSTSNS TLQGLNREG GVCQTRSMKI IMKVGQDPNA
XlEfnB2	LWGLEFQRDK DYYIISTNSG SIEGVDNQEG GVCVTKAMKI LMKVGQDPD-
XlEfnB3	LWGHEFQSQR DYYIATSDG TMDGIETLQG GVCETKGMKV TLKVGQSPNG
GgEfnA2	SLGFEFRPGH EYYYISAS-- ----PLNVVD RPCLKLVYV RPTN-----
GgEfnA5	SLGFEFRPGR EYFYISSA-- ----IPDNGR RSCLKLV FV RPANSCMKTI
GgEfnA6	SLGFEFRPGE TYYYISVP-- ----TPG-SA GRCLKLRVSV CCRASTPEP-
GgEfnB1	YMGLEFKRQQ DYFITSTNSG TLDGLENREG GVCQTRSMKI VMKVGQDPNA
GgEfnB2	LWGLEFQKNK DYYVISTNSG SLEGLNQEG GVCQTKMKI LMKVGQDPNS
HsEfnA1	TLGKEFKEGH SYYYISKP-- ----IHQ-HE DRCLRLKVTV SGKITHSPQA
HsEfnA2	SLGFEFRPGH EYYYISAT-- ----PPNAVD RPCLRLK VYV RPTN-----
HsEfnA3	SLGYEFHAGH EYYYISTP-- ----THN-LH WKCLRMK V FV CCASTSHSGE
HsEfnA4	SLGFEFLPGE TYYYISVP-- ----TPE-SS GQCLRLQVSV CCKERKSE--
HsEfnA5	SLGFEFRPGR EYFYISSA-- ----IPDNGR RSCLKLV FV RPTNSCMKTI
HsEfnB1	YMGLEFKKHH DYYITSTNSG SLEGLNREG GVCRTTRMKI IMKVGQDPNA
HsEfnB2	LWGLEFQKNK DYYIISTNSG SLEGLDNQEG GVCQTRAMKI LMKVGQDASS
HsEfnB3	LWGHEFRSHH DYYIATSDG TREGLESQEG GVCCLTRGMKV LLRVGQSPRG

	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
	410                  420                  430                  440                  450
CeEfn-1	IGPHHHRHHH KKT'TTTTTTTS TSTSTPKTIP PVVEMDSSAE KLWEQFYEKV
CeEfn-2	IENPKFAART LKKDRDAEHS TPVMYVVDH-----
CeEfn-3	SHSK----- -----SEIT EKNFAHGIG-----
CeEfn-4	PTRRAPTRRQ EDFVTTASAE LMGQDEDEDS DNDNAHLLPR DLEGSTN---
DmEfn	NNKTTALSNS KSVTDTGGA I NVNIANNDES HVNSHGNNIA IGTNIGINGG
SpEfn	SPTTGGPPTT PSNSSTPPDI SRAATSMTSR TTTRATTTTLR TTSLPPTTTR
CiEfnA-a	KHTRFDPWLD QSEFGMKH NK RHHHLKNAEN ELEKREPQEP VVLSQKNSAA
CiEfnA-b	GTTRSSTPRT LSSTTTTTTTI ATTTTTTTPRT SQKPHIPRQS STRNTPPTKT
CiEfnA-c	DKKTTTASTT TTTTLPTTTI TKVRTTTSRK PRIVLPNVEH SNTTKS---I
CiEfnA-d	TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTTPKPT TSTANPDYEF IKKLLASTKD TQSSRDETFV
CiEfnB	IVDNRVMVDI TEHNLPKPHL PPKVTRKPI IDPNPPTHYN PVVVPPTPK
XlEfnA1	VH----- -----TPR-SHIQSDEPE-----
XlEfnA3	KHSPTLPQFT IGPEVNIEDL DNF---NPE-----
XlEfnB1	VPPEQLT--T TRPSKEADNT GKIATFGPWN --GPVQNP GK SDTNLSDKPT
XlEfnB2	FHNHRGSSST RRPDHESGTN GKSSTTSPHV N---GPEGS STDGKNAGHS
XlEfnB3	ATPPRRP--S SAG---KDSG ISPSVNPDI P---NVGET SGNATKTGEN
GgEfnA2	-----DSLYESP-----
GgEfnA5	GVHDRVFDVN DKVENSLEPA DDTVRESA--
GgEfnA6	-----LTEV PMSQPRGR-----

GgEfnB1	VIPEQLT--T	SRPSKEADNT	VKIVTQSPRH	KVPTVEEPGK	PGSVNQNGQE
GgEfnB2	AGLPRSTDPT	KRPEQEAGTN	GKSSTTSPFV	K----DHSGS	STDGSKAGHS
HsEfnA1	HD-----	-----NPQE	KRLAADDPE-	-----	-----
HsEfnA2	-----	-----	-ETLYEAP--	-----	-----
HsEfnA3	KPVPTLPQFT	MGPNVKINVL	EDFEGENPQ-	-----	-----
HsEfnA4	-----	-----	-SAHPVGSF-	-----	-----
HsEfnA5	GVHDRVFDVN	DKVENSLEPA	DDTVHESA--	-----	-----
HsEfnB1	VTPEQLT--T	SRPSKEADNT	VKMATQAPGS	RGSLGDSGDGK	HETVNQEEKS
HsEfnB2	AGSTRNKDPT	RRPELEAGTN	GRSSTTSPFV	K----PNPGS	STDGNSAGHS
HsEfnB3	GAVPRKP--V	SEMPMERDRG	AAHSLEPGKE	N----LPGDP	TSNATSRGAE

	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....				
	460          470          480          490          500				
CeEfn-1	MPIDN-----	-----	TWPEITRGER	VTLYQGNKKD	EYEQVPAEVV
CeEfn-2	-----	-----	-----ESDI	DDDDDGSNAC	SYFVSIIVLL
CeEfn-3	-----	-----	-----YEIHEVG	QLVSSGHQNF	TLLTTTSLLF
CeEfn-4	-----	-----	-----PKFRRPS	QLETAGVENQ	QFMKVVQMAQ
DmEfn	QIIGGPQSAG	-----IP	INPLSGNMMI	NGIPTTINSN	IDQFNRIPIQ
SpEfn	RTRRYTTG--	-----GK	IKSTEEGNNI	PDNMTRGAAN	RRHVSTLLLL
CiEfnA-a	P-----	-----	-----PDGGNSAV	GIHSRRHDTR	LLALITSSLL
CiEfnA-b	LKP-----	-----	-----GYVRGDGE	GDGPGGGVGR	ITCATTWMLV
CiEfnA-c	PDKK-----P	SED-----P	ETLRQIKNRR	GNNSSSCLSF	SINTWTLTFF
CiEfnA-d	PKLKSLLIKS	SEKNSPVULA	SSLDQTS DNK	GNAAPSHTSV	FSTLLVMLT
CiEfnB	NTPPQSIN--	-----PVD	PPVDPVAPTQ	SENSTSVGSN	GLVIGVVLGA
XlEfnA1	-----	-----	-----VPLPGVMK	SVAGNSAAPG	TPCTLYGLLL
XlEfnA3	-----	-----	-----IPKLEKSV	SGSSPKRKHL	HLTVAVCLLI
XlEfnB1	GRWGV-----	-----	-----DGFNSKI	AVFAAIGAGC	VIFILIIIFL
XlEfnB2	-----	-----	-----SILGSEV	ALFAGIASGC	IIFIVIIITL
XlEfnB3	G-----	-----	-----PLPISHV	PLVAGAAGGA	ALLLL-VFGV
GgEfnA2	-----	-----	-----EPIFTSNN	SCCSLAVPRA	VLVA--APVF
GgEfnA5	-----	-----	-----EPS-RGEN	AAQTPRIPIR	LLAT--LLFL
GgEfnA6	-----	-----	-----GPEGDAGS	PRDAAPIPQR	SRTRLVALAV
GgEfnB1	TQGPS-----	-----	-----DGFLSSKV	AVFAAIGAGC	VIFILIIIFL
GgEfnB2	-----	-----	-----SILGSEV	ALFAGIASGC	IIFIVIIITL
HsEfnA1	-----	-----	-----VR---VLH	SIGHSAAPRL	FPLAWTVLLL
HsEfnA2	-----	-----	-----EPIFTSNN	SCSSPGGCRL	FLST--IPVL
HsEfnA3	-----	-----	-----VPKLEKSI	SGTSPKREHL	PLAVGIAFFL
HsEfnA4	-----	-----	-----GESGTSGW	RGGDTPSP-L	CLLLLLLLLLLI
HsEfnA5	-----	-----	-----EPS-RGEN	AAQTPRIPSR	LLAI--LLFL
HsEfnB1	GPGASGGS--	-----SG	DPDGGFFNSKV	ALFAAVGAGC	VIFLLIIIFL
HsEfnB2	G-----	-----	-----NNILGSEV	ALFAGIASGC	IIFIVIIITL
HsEfnB3	G-----	-----	-----PLPPPSM	PAVAGAAGGL	ALLLLGVAGA

	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....				
	510          520          530          540          550				
CeEfn-1	DFEIHEIGDV	ESLYSSSGRL	RYVLLLPALL	LLRIF-----	-----
CeEfn-2	ASRYLL-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CeEfn-3	CTMFLSGVLF	-----	-----	-----	-----
CeEfn-4	AGKTGTFENE	KEAIAQKSSE	KDGWHPVNVQ	YVADLMNNAY	QNADERISYQ
DmEfn	PNIIGNHVGT	NAVGTGIVGG	GGIILTPGHA	HGNINMLQPG	RGGINGAYPG
SpEfn	ASLLVAVVRW	LHP-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnA-a	MVLF'TKWV--	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnA-b	ALVLTVLLQN	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnA-c	VYVITTWVMS	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnA-d	SWVLRSLLLV	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnB	CAVLFIIVLLG	FLGYKVYRRR	RHMKKYQSP	MTPTRGATPL	HQVTLLPIST

XlEfnA1	AALLLRL---	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEfnA3	MTLLAS----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEfnB1	VVLLIKIRKR	HRKHTQQ-AA	ALSLSTLASP	K-CSGNA---	-GSEPSDIII
XlEfnB2	VVLLLKYRRR	HRKHSPQHTT	TLSSLSTLATP	KRSGNNN---	-GSEPSDIII
XlEfnB3	VGWVCHRRRQ	AKHSDTRHP-	PLSLGSITSP	KRGGNN----	NGHEPSDIIM
GgEfnA2	WTLLGS----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEfnA5	LAMLLIL---	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEfnA6	VAVLWV----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEfnB1	VVLLIKIRKR	HRKHTQQRAA	ALSLSTLASP	K-CSGNA---	-GSEPSDIII
GgEfnB2	VVLLLKYRRR	HRKHSPQHTT	TLSSLSTLATP	KRSGNNN---	-GSEPSDIII
HsEfnA1	PLLLLQTP--	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA2	WTLLGS----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA3	MTFLAS----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA4	LRLLRIL---	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA5	LAMLLTL---	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnB1	TVLLLKLRKR	HRKHTQQRAA	ALSLSTLASP	KGGSGTA---	-GTEPSDIII
HsEfnB2	VVLLLKYRRR	HRKHSPQHTT	TLSSLSTLATP	KRSGNNN---	-GSEPSDIII
HsEfnB3	GGAMCWRRRR	AKPSESRHPG	PGSFGRGGSL	GLGGGGGMGP	REAEPGELGI

.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|

                  560                  570                  580                  590                  600

CeEfn-1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CeEfn-2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CeEfn-3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CeEfn-4	RDFEIHEND	LAVKSLEYSS	SSTSLSTNFA	ILLAVIYVLY	-----
DmEfn	HHHIQTGIRI	NNVPTQHNYP	SHKGNANSNI	NGNDDHHHYN	KHPNEVVKNE
SpEfn	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnA-a	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnA-b	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnA-c	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnA-d	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEfnB	PHGHHARIQS	EHERHRTGTM	SSHSERPPPS	YNESFLDNGG	PVVAV-----
XlEfnA1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEfnA3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEfnB1	PLRTTENN--	-YCPHYEKVS	GDYGHVPYIV	QEMPPQSPAN	IYYKV-----
XlEfnB2	PLRTAEGV--	-FCPHYEKVS	GDYGHVPYIV	QEMPPQSPAN	IYYKV-----
XlEfnB3	PLRPSEAG--	AFCPHYEKVS	GDYGHVPYIV	QDMASQSPAN	IYYKV-----
GgEfnA2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEfnA5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEfnA6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEfnB1	PLRTTENN--	-YCPHYEKVS	GDYGHVPYIV	QEMPPQSPAN	IYYKV-----
GgEfnB2	PLRTADSV--	-FCPHYEKVS	GDYGHVPYIV	QEMPPQSPAN	IYYKV-----
HsEfnA1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnA5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEfnB1	PLRTTENN--	-YCPHYEKVS	GDYGHVPYIV	QEMPPQSPAN	IYYKV-----
HsEfnB2	PLRTADSV--	-FCPHYEKVS	GDYGHVPYIV	QEMPPQSPAN	IYYKV-----
HsEfnB3	ALRGGGAADP	PFCPHYEKVS	GDYGHVPYIV	QDGPPQSPPN	IYYKV-----

.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|

                  610                  620                  630                  640                  650

CeEfn-1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CeEfn-2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CeEfn-3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



HsEfnB3

## B. Aligned Eph Sequences

	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....					
		10	20	30	40	50
CeEph	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
DmEph	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SpEph	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEph-a	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEph-b	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEph-c	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEph-d	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEph-e	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEph-f	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEphA2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEphA4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEphB1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEphB2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEphB3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEphB4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphA1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphA3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphA4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphA5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphA6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphA7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphA8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphB1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphB2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphB3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphB6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA6	MQFPSPPAAR	SSPAPQAASS	SEAAAPATGQ	PGPSCPVPGT	SRRGRPGTTP	
HsEphA7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphB1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphB2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphB3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphB4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphB6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....					
		60	70	80	90	100
CeEph	-----	-----	-----	-----	MRLYNSRILN	
DmEph	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----MS	
SpEph	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----MD	
CiEph-a	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
CiEph-b	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
CiEph-c	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
CiEph-d	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
CiEph-e	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----MEQKYTRCF	



GgEphB1	ADLVVLLCLA	A-----	-----	-AAAAVEETL	MDTRTATAEL
GgEphB2	PLWFCCLPLA	LLP-----	-----	-LLAAVEETL	MDSTTATAEL
GgEphB3	RARRPPGSSR	SS-----	-----	-----	--RRGVTSEL
GgEphB6	WLWLVCFFHL	VTS-----	-----	-----LEEIL	LDTTGETSEI
HsEphA1	R---RWPLGL	GLVLLLC--	-----	-PLP	PGARAKEVTL
HsEphA2	LQAARACFAL	LWGCALAA--	-----	-AAA	AQG--KEVVL
HsEphA3	CQLSILLLLS	CSVLDSE---	-----	-GEL	IPQPSNEVNL
HsEphA4	GIFYFALFSC	LFGICDAV--	-----	-TGS	RVYPANEVTL
HsEphA5	RAPLWTCLLL	CAALR-----	-----	-TL	LASPSNEVNL
HsEphA6	REFLLQFGFF	LPLLTAWP--	-----	-GDC	SHVSNQVVL
HsEphA7	RYPSTIILCY	IWLLRFAH--	-----	-TG-	EAQAAKEVLL
HsEphA8	AAAAAATCVS	-----	-----	-----	-AARGEVNLL
HsEphA10	HPLRLFLCRM	QLCLALLL--	-----	-GPW	RPGTAEVIL
HsEphB1	LDYLLLLLLA	S-----	-----	-----	-AVAAMEETL
HsEphB2	-----AALL	LLP-----	-----	-----	-LLAAVEETL
HsEphB3	RARPPPPSP	PPGLPLLLP	LLLLPLLLP	AGCRALEETL	MDTKWVTSEL
HsEphB4	LRVLLCWASL	AAA-----	-----	-----	-LEETL
HsEphB6	SLWVLLLVSS	VLA-----	-----	-----	-LEEVL

.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|

                  160                  170                  180                  190                  200

CeEph	KWDQVSLRHD	-----	-----	-----	-----
DmEph	EWTRYF-YGP	QA-----	-----	-----	-----
SpEph	YWTVYPPQDP	DS-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEph-a	GWTAS-GTG-	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEph-b	GWTKSQGSE-	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEph-c	DWALHPTYG-	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEph-d	GWAMSPGSD-	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEph-e	KWTFPSTGIG	-----	-----	-----	-----
CiEph-f	GWNMTTYVNN	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEphA2	GWLTHP----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEphA4	GWIASP----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEphB1	GWTANP----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEphB2	---VFA----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEphB3	AWVAYP----	-----	-----	-----	-----
XlEphB4	KWTSYP----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphA1	GWLPDP----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphA3	GWISY-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphA4	GWIASP----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphA5	GWIAY-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphA6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphA7	EWISSP----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphA8	CYARQPQAR	CRCPCRQRP	LGPGVSI VPA	VSRADKACAG	SLSLPLSHSP
GgEphB1	GWTANP----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphB2	GWMVHP----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphB3	AWTTHP----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GgEphB6	GWTSHP----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA1	GWLLDP----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA2	GWLTHP----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA3	GWISY-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA4	GWIASP----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA5	GWIAF-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA6	GWKTY-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA7	EWISSP----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA8	GWLTYP----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA10	GWTALP----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphB1	GWTANP----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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HsEphB2  GWMVHP-----
HsEphB3  AWTSHP-----
HsEphB4  KWVTFP-----
HsEphB6  GWLTYP-----

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                210          220          230          240          250
CeEph      -----RD DVWMEETWRN PAATDEKHAN QRAYVTCNYD
DmEph      -----QT PGWVEESFTD FVKGINWRSY VVCDVAYHN-
SpEph      -----QT YVGWTESGAS YER----- IF QTCHVSDP--
CiEph-a    ----- --WTELTNHD ETD-ADLRTF QVCHIR----
CiEph-b    ----- --WMEVTGDD ENQ-NERRML FVCQIT----
CiEph-c    ----- -AWEELSGLD VDG-NTIRYH QVCNTG----
CiEph-d    ----- --WTEANGPH PDG-RDRRML VVCQIK----
CiEph-e    ----- VSWEEVSSYD EGHRTTIRSY QVCPQEDT--
CiEph-f    ----- IEDFSPE VKWDEVTFHQ LNP--SVRGF QICPDSQDTQ
XlEphA2    -----YG KGWDLQNVN N-G-SLIYIY SVCSVQ----
XlEphA4    -----LE GGWEEVSIMD EKN-TPIRTY QVCNVM----
XlEphB1    -----SSG --WEEVSGYD ENL-NTIRTY QVCNVF----
XlEphB2    -----PGQ --WEEVSGYD ENM-NTIRTY QVCNVF----
XlEphB3    -----DSG --WEEVSGYD EAS-NPIRTY QVCNVL----
XlEphB4    -----KVD GQWDEMSGLD DEG-TPVRTY EICNAHLS--
GgEphA1    -----PE IGWSEVQQMI N-G-TPVYMY QDCSVLS--
GgEphA3    -----PS HGWEEISGVD EHY-TPIRTY QESNVM----
GgEphA4    -----LE GGWEEVSIMD EKN-TPIRTY QVCNVM----
GgEphA5    -----PK NGWEEIGEVD ENY-APIHTY QVCKVM----
GgEphA6    ----- -QWDAITEMD EHN-HPIHTY QVCNVM----
GgEphA7    -----PN G-WEEISGLD ENY-TPIRTY QVCQVM----
GgEphA8    AAI PAEASPP HAEQIMAMGC HGWDSINEMD EFF-SPIHTY QVCNVM----
GgEphB1    -----PSG --WEEVSGYD ENL-NTIRTY QVCNVF----
GgEphB2    -----PSG --WEEVSGYD ENM-NTIRTY QVCNVF----
GgEphB3    -----ETG --WEEVSGYD EAM-NPIRTY QVCNVR----
GgEphB6    -----PDG --WEEVSVRD DKE-RQIRTF QVCNMD----
HsEphA1    -----PK DGWSEQQQIL N-G-TPLYMY QDCPMQG--
HsEphA2    -----YG KGWDLMQNIM N-D-MPIYMY SVCNVM----
HsEphA3    -----PS HGWEEISGVD EHY-TPIRTY QVCNVM----
HsEphA4    -----LE GGWEEVSIMD EKN-TPIRTY QVCNVM----
HsEphA5    -----PK NGWEEIGEVD ENY-APIHTY QVCKVM----
HsEphA6    -----PL NGWDAITEMD EHN-RPIHTY QVCNVM----
HsEphA7    -----PN G-WEEISGLD ENY-TPIRTY QVCQVM----
HsEphA8    -----A HGWDSINEVD ESF-QPIHTY QVCNVM----
HsEphA10   -----S NGWEEISGVD EHD-RPIRTY QVCNVL----
HsEphB1    -----ASG --WEEVSGYD ENL-NTIRTY QVCNVF----
HsEphB2    -----PSG --WEEVSGYD ENM-NTIRTY QVCNVF----
HsEphB3    -----ESG --WEEVSGYD EAM-NPIRTY QVCNVR----
HsEphB4    -----QVD GQWEELSGLD EEQ-HSVRTY EVCDVQRAP-
HsEphB6    -----PGG --WDEVSVLD DQR-RLTRTF EACHVAGAPP

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                260          270          280          290          300
CeEph      --MINPSNWL FSHFIEVK-T ARRIYIELLF NTRDCDAYLN -----PKSCK
DmEph      -----VNNWL WSPFIDRG-S ANRLYIEIQF TIRDCSLFPG N----ALSCK
SpEph      -----RDNWL RMPYIERQ-G ANRIHVEVKF TMYSCGTIVD -----AQLCK
CiEph-a    --SPHQNNWL KTNFINVT-T TQRVYVEIKF TIRSCDGIR- -----GVSCK
CiEph-b    --QPNQNNWL RTQYIRVD-G ARRIYVEVQF TMRSCEDVP- -----NVATCK
CiEph-c    --MDEQDNWV RSPFIDAK-S AQRIYMDIEF SV----- ---MKCEECR

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GgEphA7	ETFNLYYYET	DYDTGR----	NIRENQYVKI	DTIAADESFT	QGDLGE----
GgEphA8	ETFNLYYLES	DRDLGT----	STRESQFMKI	DTIAADESFT	NVDLGV----
GgEphB1	ETFNLYYYET	DSVIATKKSA	FWTEAPYLKV	DTIAADESFS	QVDFGG----
GgEphB2	ETFNLYYYES	DFDSATKTFP	NWMENPWMKV	DTIAADESFS	QVDLGG----
GgEphB3	ETFNLFYYES	DTDSASANSP	FWMENPYIKV	DTIAPDESFS	KLESG-----
GgEphB6	ETFTLYYHQ	DVDIASQELP	EWHEGPWTKV	DTIAADESFS	QVDRTG----
HsEphA1	ETFNLLYMES	DQDVGI----	QLRRPLFQKV	TTVAADQSFT	IRDLAS----
HsEphA2	ETFNLYYAES	DLDYGT----	NFQKRLFTKI	DTIAPDEITV	SSDFEA----
HsEphA3	ETFNLYYMES	DDDHGV----	KFREHQFTKI	DTIAADESFT	QMDLGD----
HsEphA4	ETFNLYYYES	DNDKER----	FIRENQFVKI	DTIAADESFT	QVDIGD----
HsEphA5	ETFNMYFES	DDQNGR----	NIKENQYIKI	DTIAADESFT	ELDLGD----
HsEphA6	ETFNLFYMES	DESHGI----	KFKPNQYTKI	DTIAADESFT	QMDLGD----
HsEphA7	ETFNLYYYET	DYDTGR----	NIRENLYVKI	DTIAADESFT	QGDLGE----
HsEphA8	ETFNLYYLES	DRDLGA----	STQESQFLKI	DTIAADESFT	GADLGV----
HsEphA10	ETFNVYYLET	EADLGRG-RP	RLGGSRPRI	DTIAADESFT	QGDLGE----
HsEphB1	ETFNLYYYET	DSVIATKKSA	FWSEAPYLKV	DTIAADESFS	QVDFGG----
HsEphB2	ETFNLYYYEA	DFDSATKTFP	NWMENPWVKV	DTIAADESFS	QVDLGG----
HsEphB3	ETFNLFYYEA	DSDVASASSP	FWMENPYVKV	DTIAPDESFS	RLDAG-----
HsEphB4	ETFTVFYYES	DADTATALTP	AWMENPYIKV	DTVAAEHLTR	-KRPAGE---
HsEphB6	ETFTLYYRQA	EEPDSPDSVS	SWHLKRWTKV	DTIAADESFP	SSSSSSSSSS

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	360	370	380	390	400	
CeEph	-----	-----SNMTT	ETLGMEIDSD	TKTIRIAFEE	QGICLSLLNV	
DmEph	-----	-----INTEV	KSIA----	VN KKG VYFAFRD	QGACISVLAV	
SpEph	-----	-----EEVVN	VRIENFGPVT	ANGFYIAFRD	QGACMALLQV	
CiEph-a	-----	-----VEAN	TETRMISPIR	SRGLYIAFQD	TGACMSIMHV	
CiEph-b	-----	-----KVVN	FERNIGPIS	KNGIYLAIQD	TGACVAIMHV	
CiEph-c	-----	-----EGIN	KKTLVIGPLS	RRGFYIAAQD	QGACMSIMSL	
CiEph-d	-----	-----AERN	FETRDIGPLT	KRGVYLAIQD	TGACMALMHV	
CiEph-e	-----	-----NRVN	TKTFSFGPIT	RRGFYVSVQD	QGACMSLISL	
CiEph-f	N-----	-----TEIVN	IEIPQSIDIS	HAGVYVAIVD	KGACIALVSV	
XlEphA2	-----	-----RNVKVN	VEVRSVGALS	RKGFYLAHQD	IGACVALLSV	
XlEphA4	-----	-----RIMKLN	TEVRDVGPLS	KKGFYLAHQD	VGACIALVSV	
XlEphB1	-----	-----RLMKVN	TEVRSFGPLT	RSGFYLAHQD	YGACMSLLSV	
XlEphB2	-----	-----RVMKIN	TEVRSFGPVS	KSGFYLAHQD	YGGCMSLIAV	
XlEphB3	-----	-----RVN	TKLRSFGPLS	RTGFYLAHQD	LGACVSLISV	
XlEphB4	-----	-----GSTRIN	VKTLRIGPLT	GDGFYLAHQD	QGACMALLAV	
GgEphA1	-----	-----GAMQLN	TEVCPIGKLS	RRGFYLAHQD	SGACVAMVSV	
GgEphA3	-----	-----RILKLN	TEVREVG PVS	KKGFYLAHQD	VGACVALVSV	
GgEphA4	-----	-----RIMKLN	TEVRDVG PLS	KKGFYLAHQD	VGACIALVSV	
GgEphA5	-----	-----RVMKLN	TEVRDVG PLS	KKGFYLAHQD	VGACIALVSV	
GgEphA6	-----	-----RILKLN	TEVREVG PIN	KKGFYLAHQD	IGACIALVSV	
GgEphA7	-----	-----RKMKLN	TEVREIG PLS	KKGFYLAHQD	VGACIALVSV	
GgEphA8	-----	-----RRLKLN	TEVRGVG PLS	KKGFYLAHQD	IGACIAIVSV	
GgEphB1	-----	-----RLMKVN	TEVRSFG PLS	RNGFYLAHQD	YGACMSLLSV	
GgEphB2	-----	-----RVMKIN	TEVRSFG PVS	KNGFYLAHQD	YGGCMSLIAV	
GgEphB3	-----	-----RVN	TKVRSFG PLS	KNGFYLAHQD	LGACMSLISV	
GgEphB6	-----	-----KVVRMN	VKVRSFG PLS	KHGFYLAHQD	SGACMSLVAV	
HsEphA1	-----	-----GSVKLN	VERCSLG RLT	RRGLYLAFHN	PGACVALVSV	
HsEphA2	-----	-----RHVKLN	VEERSVG PLS	RKGFYLAHQD	IGACVALLSV	
HsEphA3	-----	-----RILKLN	TEIREVG PVN	KKGFYLAHQD	VGACVALVSV	
HsEphA4	-----	-----RIMKLN	TEIRDVG PLS	KKGFYLAHQD	VGACIALVSV	
HsEphA5	-----	-----RVMKLN	TEVRDVG PLS	KKGFYLAHQD	VGACIALVSV	
HsEphA6	-----	-----RILKLN	TEIREVG PIE	RKGFYLAHQD	IGACIALVSV	
HsEphA7	-----	-----RKMKLN	TEVREIG PLS	KKGFYLAHQD	VGACIALVSV	
HsEphA8	-----	-----RRLKLN	TEVRSVG PLS	KKGFYLAHQD	IGACIALVSV	

HsEphA10	-----	----RKMMLN	TEVREIGPLS	RRGFHLAFQD	VGACVALVSV
HsEphB1	-----	----RLMKVN	TEVRSFGPLT	RNGFYLAQD	YGACMSLLSV
HsEphB2	-----	----RVMKIN	TEVRSFGPVS	RSGFYLAQD	YGGCMSLIAV
HsEphB3	-----	-----RVN	TKVRSFGPLS	KAGFYLAQD	QGACMSLISV
HsEphB4	-----	----ATGKVN	VKTLRLGPLS	KAGFYLAQD	QGACMALLSL
HsEphB6	SAAWAVGPHG	AGQRAGLQLN	VKERSFGPLT	QRGFYVAFQD	TGACLALVAV

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		410	420	430	440	450
CeEph	KIYYRICDEF	TDQLVYFRPQ	VTGPKE-TDM	VRMNGSCIPN	ASKKIPIG---	
DmEph	KVYYITCPAV	TENFAHFNET	PTGREI-TII	EKQNGTCVD-	-NAEPY----	
SpEph	RIFYQVCPQV	VRDFAI FNQT	NEGPET-HTL	VTVPGTQCVK-	-NAQPVPFG-	
CiEph-a	RVYYKSCQET	LRGLAIFPPT	VSGPMM-TSL	VDVPGQCVPN	SATMKNT---	
CiEph-b	KVYYKYCGET	LKNLASFRT	ISGPQV-TDL	VKTRGSCVRN	-AITEDG---	
CiEph-c	KLYYYHCEET	THNLAYFPNT	ISGGGI-AEL	VSQSGKCVSN	SVYAN-----	
CiEph-d	RVYYKYCAPT	ESNLANFGR	TAGPYM-ASL	VEANGTCVDN	-SLADN----	
CiEph-e	QIYYFYCGET	WKNLAVFPKT	VSGDSM-ASL	VEVVGSCVDH	AVQSTNL----	
CiEph-f	RVYSIVCPME	IQSLAIFPET	LTGELD-TSL	VKVNNGSCVER	SHPANSEVS-	
XlEphA2	RIYYKKCPSP	VQGMALFPET	VAGADS-QSL	AKVSGKCVNN	AVS-VNRDD-	
XlEphA4	RVFYKKCPLT	VRNLAQFPDT	ITGSDT-SSL	VEVRGSCVD-	-NSEEKD---	
XlEphB1	RVFFKEMPSP	VQNLLVFPET	MTGAES-TSL	VIARGTCIP-	-NAEEVD---	
XlEphB2	RVYDRKCPRI	IQNGAIFQET	LSGAES-TSL	VAARGNCMP-	-NAEEVD---	
XlEphB3	RVFFKKCPQT	IAGFASFPET	ITGAEP-TSL	VIAPGTQCV-	-NALEVS---	
XlEphB4	RVFYRVCPAV	VASLAFPKT	VSEGLV----	VSAEGSCVE-	-GAEGPQ---	
GgEphA1	RVYYKTCPEA	VQGLARFPET	LAGLEG---L	TEVPGVCVEY	AAEETGSP--	
GgEphA3	RVYFKKCPFT	VKNLAMPDPT	VP-MDS-QSL	VEVRGSCVN-	-HSKEEEE---	
GgEphA4	RVFYKKCPLT	VRNLAQFPDT	ITGADT-SSL	VEVRGSCVN-	-NSEEKD---	
GgEphA5	RVYYKKCPSP	IRNLARFPDT	ITGADS-SQL	LEVSGVCVN-	-HSVTDE---	
GgEphA6	RVYYKKCPFT	VRNLAMPDPT	I PRVDS-SSL	VEVRGSCVK-	-SAEERD---	
GgEphA7	KVYYKKCWSI	IENLAIFPDT	VTGSEF-SSL	VEVRGTCVS-	-SAEEEEAEN-	
GgEphA8	RVYYKKCPAM	VRNLASFSEA	VTGADS-SSL	VEVRGECVG-	-HSEERD---	
GgEphB1	RVFFKKCPSP	VQNFALFPET	MTGAES-TSL	VTARGTCIP-	-NAEEVD---	
GgEphB2	RVFYRKCPRI	IQNGAVFQET	LSGAES-TSL	VAARGTCIS-	-NAEEVD---	
GgEphB3	RAFYYKCSNT	IAGFAIFPET	LTGAEP-TSL	VIAPGTQCV-	-NAEVS---	
GgEphB6	QVFFYKCPAV	VKGFASFPET	FAGGER-TSL	VESLGTQVA-	-NAEAS---	
HsEphA1	RVFYQRCPET	LNGLAQFPDT	LPGPAG---L	VEVAGTCLPH	ARASPRPSG-	
HsEphA2	RVYYKKCPPEL	LQGLAHFPET	IAGSDA-PSL	ATVAGTQVDH	AVVPPGGEE-	
HsEphA3	RVYFKKCPFT	VKNLAMPDPT	VP-MDS-QSL	VEVRGSCVN-	-NSKEED---	
HsEphA4	RVFYKKCPLT	VRNLAQFPDT	ITGADT-SSL	VEVRGSCVN-	-NSEEKD---	
HsEphA5	RVYYKKCPSP	VRHLAVFPDT	ITGADS-SQL	LEVSGSCVN-	-HSVTDE---	
HsEphA6	RVFYKKCPFT	VRNLAMPDPT	I PRVDS-SSL	VEVRGSCVK-	-SAEERD---	
HsEphA7	KVYYKKCWSI	IENLAIFPDT	VTGSEF-SSL	VEVRGTCVS-	-SAEEEEAEN-	
HsEphA8	RIYYKKCPAM	VRNLAAFSEA	VTGADS-SSL	VEVRGQCVR-	-HSEERD---	
HsEphA10	RVYYKQCRAT	VRGLATFPAT	AAESAF-STL	VEVAGTQVA-	-HSEGEPPG-	
HsEphB1	RVFFKKCPSP	VQNFALFPET	MTGAES-TSL	VIARGTCIP-	-NAEEVD---	
HsEphB2	RVFYRKCPRI	IQNGAIFQET	LSGAES-TSL	VAARGSCIA-	-NAEEVD---	
HsEphB3	RAFYYKCAST	TAGFALFPET	LTGAEP-TSL	VIAPGTQCV-	-NAEVS---	
HsEphB4	HLFYKKCAQL	TVNLTRFPET	VPRELV----	VPVAGSCVV-	-DAVPAP---	
HsEphB6	RLFSYTCPAV	LRSFASFPET	QASGAGGASL	VAAVGTQVA-	-HAEPEEDGV	

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		460	470	480	490	500
CeEph	-----VDLI	GLCMSTGSGI	KT-SGECVCD	SGYSQIADSN	GARCESCPTN	
DmEph	-----ETPT	YLCKGDGKWT	IL-TGGCRCK	AGYEPNYTNK	TCTE-CPLGT	
SpEph	-----STPQ	YICQNEGIWS	LN-QGGCGCS	PGYEASADRT	RCEE-CQIGT	
CiEph-a	-----KAPS	LHCNGEGEWL	VP-TGSCSCN	PGYEPNNQLT	ECNQ-CSVGR	

CiEph-b	-----QYPI	YHCGGIGNWT	VP-TGTCFCT	AGYEPNYSRT	QCNA-CARNR
CiEph-c	-----EVPK	YRCNIYGEWQ	VP-TGSCQCR	AGYEPNTQLT	ACTG-CMVGK
CiEph-d	-----DRAT	FRCNSEGEWI	VP-KGSCLCD	RGYGPDYTST	SCQE-CGRGF
CiEph-e	-----GSPE	YRCNSNGRWQ	IN-TGGCVCD	VGFQPNQQT	RCQP-CPDGT
CiEph-f	-----SQPV	NHCTSDGRWN	VR-TGACYCE	AGYQPDHMR	TCQP-CPRNM
XlEphA2	-----PT	MHCNTDGEWL	VP-IGHCLCQ	PGYEKVDG--	TCQA-CQPGF
XlEphA4	-----VPK	MYCGADGEWL	VP-IGNCLCN	AGFEEHNG--	GCQA-CKVGY
XlEphB1	-----VPIK	LYCNGDGEWM	VP-IGKCTCK	AGYE-PENHV	VCKA-CPAAM
XlEphB2	-----VPIK	LYCNGDGEWL	VP-IGRCLCK	AGYESVENGT	VCRD-VPVGM
XlEphB3	-----VPLK	LYCNGDGDWM	VP-VGACTCA	AGFEPAEKDT	QCQA-CKRGT
XlEphB4	-----GRRPT	MYCREDEGEWA	KPAVGECACV	AGREEKDGRG	KCAA-CVPGY
GgEphA1	-----PR	MHCSTDGEWL	VP-MGRCLCA	VGFEEVDG--	SCVA-CQGRF
GgEphA3	-----PPK	MYCSTEGEWL	VP-IGKCLCN	AGYEERGF--	ACQA-CRPGF
GgEphA4	-----VPK	MYCGADGEWL	VP-IGNCLCN	AGYEERNG--	ECQA-CKIGY
GgEphA5	-----APK	MHCSAEGEWL	VP-IGKCLCK	AGYEEKNN--	TCQV-CRPGF
GgEphA6	-----TPK	LYCGADGDWL	VP-LGRCLCS	VGYEELDGD--	SCHA-CRPGF
GgEphA7	-----SPK	MHCSAEGEWL	VP-IGKCICK	AGYQQKGD--	TCEP-CGRGF
GgEphA8	-----TPK	MYCSAEGEWL	VP-IGKCVCS	AGYEEQRD--	SCMAACQLGF
GgEphB1	-----VPIK	LYCNGDGEWM	VP-IGRCTCK	AGYE-PENNV	ACRA-CPAGT
GgEphB2	-----VPIK	LYCNGDGEWL	VP-IGRCMCR	PGYESVENGT	VCRG-CPSGT
GgEphB3	-----VPLK	LYCNGDGEWM	VP-VGACTCA	AGYEPAMKDT	QCQA-CGPGT
GgEphB6	--TTGSSGVR	LHCNGEGEWM	VA-TGRCSCK	AGYQSVNEQ	ACQA-CPIGS
HsEphA1	-----APR	MHCSPDGEWL	VP-VGRCHCE	PGYEEGSGE	ACVA-CPSGS
HsEphA2	-----PR	MHCAVDGEWL	VP-IGQCLCQ	AGYEKVED--	ACQA-CSPGF
HsEphA3	-----PPR	MYCSTEGEWL	VP-IGKCSCN	AGYEERGF--	MCQA-CRPGF
HsEphA4	-----VPK	MYCGADGEWL	VP-IGNCLCN	AGHEERSG--	ECQA-CKIGY
HsEphA5	-----PPK	MHCSAEGEWL	VP-IGKCMCK	AGYEEKNG--	TCQV-CRPGF
HsEphA6	-----TPK	LYCGADGDWL	VP-LGRCLCS	TGYEEIEG--	SCHA-CRPGF
HsEphA7	-----APR	MHCSAEGEWL	VP-IGKCICK	AGYQQKGD--	TCEP-CGRGF
HsEphA8	-----TPK	MYCSAEGEWL	VP-IGKCVCS	AGYEERD--	ACVA-CELGF
HsEphA10	-----PPR	MHCGADGEWL	VP-VGRCSCS	AGFQERGD--	FCEA-CPPGF
HsEphB1	-----VPIK	LYCNGDGEWM	VP-IGRCTCK	PGYE-PENSV	ACKA-CPAGT
HsEphB2	-----VPIK	LYCNGDGEWL	VP-IGRCMCK	AGFEAVENGT	VCRG-CPSGT
HsEphB3	-----VPLK	LYCNGDGEWM	VP-VGACTCA	TGHEPAAKES	QCRP-CPPGS
HsEphB4	-----GPS	LYCREDGQWA	EQPVTGCSCA	PGFEAAEGNT	KCRA-CAQGT
HsEphB6	GGQAGGSPR	LHCNGEGKWM	VA-VGGCRCQ	PGYQPARGDK	ACQA-CPRGL

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CeEph	TYKPKGQSLC	KSCPSNS---	-ISS--EAAS	SCRCLNGYFR	ADELISM-P
DmEph	FKSPE-VTKC	TPCPPNS---	NASK--TGSP	FCKCASGYR	HPNDGRHM-P
SpEph	FKSDIGTTEC	SPCPAKS---	HADT--VAVT	RCTCIPDYR	APGEEASS-P
CiEph-a	FKHEVGNVPC	QPCPARS---	--FNVNFAST	MCMCISGYR	SPGDRPDA-P
CiEph-b	YKSVVKNVAC	RRCPAYSS---	--SSSNRGAT	VCDMNGYFR	AHEDTADQ-P
CiEph-c	YKSTNGNTPC	QVCPQHS---	VTHSTSAS--	HCTCVAGHYR	AENDPISQ-A
CiEph-d	YKSSVGNNGC	VRCPAYSS---	--ESQSDGST	ECQCMPGYR	ALSDDAAK-P
CiEph-e	YKVSNTISEC	LPCPNNSGFN	ISHTNHASNN	ECLCNTGYAR	ASGETVNT-P
CiEph-f	YKPTSGNLNC	TKCPSVS---	--YTHVGS	SCVCSDLHLV	STSYLDGCGV
XlEphA2	YKSETSNGPC	QLCPDHT---	EPTS--QAAT	FCPCNDGFFR	STSDPSSD-P
XlEphA4	YKALSTDAAC	SKCPPHS---	YALR--EGST	SCTCDRGYFR	ADTDPASM-P
XlEphB1	FKANQGMGIC	AQCPANS---	RSTS--EASP	ICICRNGYR	ADFDTPEA-P
XlEphB2	FKANQGDSDC	LHCPINS---	RTTS--EGAT	NCVCRGTGYR	SDSDHLQM-H
XlEphB3	YKSKVGEKSC	MPCPINS---	RAIS--SAAT	ICSCQNGYR	AEGESAET-A
XlEphB4	FKASVGEKPC	QPCPANS---	LSTG--PGAT	VCACKPGYR	ASTDAPTA-A
GgEphA1	YRHSLETKRC	LKCPPNS---	LSNE--LGAT	SCSCNAGFYR	APSEGQNI-A
GgEphA3	YKASAGNVKC	AKCPPHS---	STYE--DASL	NCRCEKNYFR	SEKDPSPM-A
GgEphA4	YKALSTDVAC	AKCPPHS---	YSIW--EGST	SCTCDRGGFR	AENDAASM-P

GgEphA5	FKASPHSPSC	SKCPPHS---	YTLD--EAST	SCLCEEHYFR	RESDPPTM-A
GgEphA6	YKAFAGNVKC	SKCPPHS---	STYV--EATS	VCQCEKGYFR	AEKDPPTM-A
GgEphA7	YKSSSQDLQC	SRCPTHS---	FSDK--EGSS	RDCEDSYFR	APSDPPYV-A
GgEphA8	YKSDPGDQLC	AKCPPHS---	HSES--RAAR	VCRCDSSFYR	AVQDPPSA-A
GgEphB1	FKASQGAGLC	ARCP PNS---	RSSA--EASP	LCACRNGYFR	ADLDPPTA-A
GgEphB2	FKASQGDEGC	VHCPINS---	RTTS--EGAT	NCVCRNGYFR	ADADPVDM-P
GgEphB3	FKSKQGEGPC	SPCP PNS---	RTTA--GAAT	VCICRSGFFR	ADADPADS-A
GgEphB6	FKASVGDDPC	LLCPAHS---	HAPLPLPGSI	ECVCQSHYFR	SASDNSDA-P
HsEphA1	YRMDMDTPHC	LTCPQQS---	TAES--EGAT	ICTCESGHYR	APGEGPQV-A
HsEphA2	FKFEASESPC	LECEPHT---	LPSP--EGAT	SCECEEGFFR	APQDPASM-P
HsEphA3	YKALDGNMKC	AKCPPHS---	STQE--DGSM	NCRCENNYFR	ADKDPPSM-A
HsEphA4	YKALSTDATC	AKCPPHS---	YSVW--EGAT	SCTCDRGGFFR	ADNDAASM-P
HsEphA5	FKASPHIQSC	GKCPPHS---	YTHE--EAST	SCVCEKDYFR	RESDPPTM-A
HsEphA6	YKAFAGNTKC	SKCPPHS---	LYTM--EATS	VCQCEKGYFR	AEKDPPTM-A
HsEphA7	YKSSSQDLQC	SRCPTHS---	FSDK--EGSS	RCECEDGYFR	APSDPPYV-A
HsEphA8	YKSAPGDQLC	ARCP PNS---	HSAA--PAAQ	ACHCDLSYFR	AALDPPSS-A
HsEphA10	YKVSRRRPLC	SPCPEHS---	RALE--NAST	FKVCQDSYAR	SPTDPPSA-S
HsEphB1	FKASQEAEGC	SHCP SNS---	RSPA--EASP	ICTCRTGYFR	ADFDPPPEV-A
HsEphB2	FKANQGDEAC	THCPINS---	RTTS--EGAT	NCVCRNGYFR	ADLDPLDM-P
HsEphB3	YKAKQGEGPC	LPCP PNS---	RTTS--PAAS	ICTCHNNFYR	ADSDSADS-A
HsEphB4	FKPLSGEGSC	QPCPANS---	HSNT--IGSA	VCQCRVGYFR	ARTDPRGA-P
HsEphB6	YKSSAGNAPC	SPCPARS---	HAPN--PAAP	VCPCLEGFYR	ASSDPPEA-P

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	560	570	580	590	600
CeEph	CTQPPSRPIK	LVANAITAT-	-STRLSWNEP	-SSLGGRP--	-----EIWYE
DmEph	CYSPPAAPT	N	LI	SW	SAPAK
SpEph	CTAPPSAPTS	LT-AVVDEKS	SVVTLTWRNP	-ENLGGRT--	-----DIDFR
CiEph-a	CTRTPSKPST	LESSVNK---	TSVKLTWVEP	-RKSGGRT--	-----DITYS
CiEph-b	CTKPPTKVVN	LYAAVNQS--	TSVTLKWERP	-LNEGGR--	-----DLTYS
CiEph-c	CTRPPPTKPRN	VTHVQNK---	TSLLLSWVPP	-STTGGRT--	-----DIYYS
CiEph-d	CSQPPSKPVN	VLAIVNQ---	TKITLTWERP	-FNDGGRD--	-----DITYR
CiEph-e	CTAAPSSPLN	LLASEHDG--	HAVTLTWLPP	-VHLGGRK--	-----DIFYK
CiEph-f	CPQLPSPPLK	LKVIKSTTVP	GAARLEWEKP	-QDFGNCQ--	-----KIFYC
XlEphA2	CTSFPSAPRD	LTAVDLGS--	-KVMLRWLPP	-SNSGGRS--	-----DITYT
XlEphA4	CTRPPSAPQN	LISNVNET--	-SVNLEWSPP	-QNSGGRP--	-----DVSYN
XlEphB1	CTSVPSGPRN	VISIVNET--	-AITLEWHPP	-RETGGRD--	-----DVDYN
XlEphB2	CTTIPSAPQN	VISSVKQT--	-SLMLEXAPP	-RDSGGRE--	-----DLVYH
XlEphB3	CTSVPSAPRH	VISNVNET--	-SVVLEWAEP	-GHLGGRG--	-----DILYN
XlEphB4	CSTPPSAPRS	IVARVNGS--	-MVDLEWSEP	-LDAGGRG--	-----DLYYE
GgEphA1	CTRPPSAPRN	VSFSLTGT--	-QLSLWWQPP	-SDHGGRK--	-----DLTYT
GgEphA3	CTRPPSAPRN	VISNINET--	-SVILDWSWP	-LDTGGRK--	-----DVTFN
GgEphA4	CTRPPSAPQN	LISNVNET--	-SVNLEWSAP	-QNKGGRD--	-----DISYN
GgEphA5	CTRPPSAPRS	AISNVNET--	-SVFLEWIPP	-ADTGGRK--	-----DVSYY
GgEphA6	CTRPPSAPRN	VIFNINET--	-ALMLEWSPP	-SDTGGRK--	-----DLTYS
GgEphA7	CTRPPSAPQN	LIFNINQT--	-TVSLEWSPP	-ADNGGRN--	-----DVTYR
GgEphA8	CTRPPSAPVN	LVSSVNGT--	-SVTLEWGPP	-LDKGGRS--	-----DVVYN
GgEphB1	CTSVPSGPRN	VISIVNET--	-SIILEWNPP	-RETGGRD--	-----DVTYN
GgEphB2	CTTIPSAPQA	VISSVNET--	-SLMLEWTPP	-RDSGGRE--	-----DLVYN
GgEphB3	CTSVPSAPRS	VISNVNET--	-SLVLEWSEP	-QDAGGRD--	-----DLLYN
GgEphB6	CTGIPSAPRD	LSYEIVGS--	-NVLLTWRLP	-KDLGGRK--	-----DVFFN
HsEphA1	CTGPPSAPRN	LSFSASGT--	-QLSLRWEP	-ADTGGRQ--	-----DVRYS
HsEphA2	CTRPPSAPHY	LTAVGMGA--	-KVELRWTPP	-QDSGGRE--	-----DIVYS
HsEphA3	CTRPPSSPRN	VISNINET--	-SVILDWSWP	-LDTGGRK--	-----DVTFN
HsEphA4	CTRPPSAPLN	LISNVNET--	-SVNLEWSPP	-QNTGGRQ--	-----DISYN
HsEphA5	CTRPPSAPRN	AISNVNET--	-SVFLEWIPP	-ADTGGRK--	-----DVSYY
HsEphA6	CTRPPSAPRN	VVFNINET--	-ALILEWSPP	-SDTGGRK--	-----DLTYS

HsEphA7	CTRPPSAPQN	LIFNINQT--	-TVSLEWSPP	-ADNGGRN--	-----	DVTYR
HsEphA8	CTRPPSAPVN	LISSVNGT--	-SVTLEWAPP	-LDPGGRS--	-----	DITYN
HsEphA10	CTRPPSAPRD	LQYSLSRSP-	LVLRLRWLPP	-ADSGGRS--	-----	DVTYS
HsEphB1	CTSVPSGPRN	VISIVNET--	-SIILEWHPP	-RETGGRD--	-----	DVTYN
HsEphB2	CTTIPSAPQA	VISSVNET--	-SLMLEWTPP	-RDSGGRE--	-----	DLVYN
HsEphB3	CTTVPSPPRG	VISNVNET--	-SLILEWSEP	-RDLGGRD--	-----	DLLYN
HsEphB4	CTTPPSAPRS	VVSRLNGS--	-SLHLEWSAP	-LESGGRE--	-----	DLTYA
HsEphB6	CTGPPSAPQE	LWFEVQGS--	-ALMLHWRLP	-RELGGRG--	-----	DLLFN

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	610	620	630	640	650	
CeEph	VKCSGRGECG	-----	-----	-TVVMTG	-G	DKKLS-----
DmEph	IKCNICSP--	-----	-----	-NVVYNP--	-S	TDTFN-----
SpEph	IDCKRCPA--	-----	-----	-DVQFSS--	-I	QRIGQ-----
CiEph-a	VTCCERCA--	-----	TYTLCSRCGE	-GADFIP--	-G	RTRLT-----
CiEph-b	IECFQCQP--	-----	GFVDCPCTE	-RADYEP--	-Q	KTGLV-----
CiEph-c	ISCELDS--	-----	EHENCQPCNV	-DVQYRP--	-SN	HQHTT-----
CiEph-d	IECQRCQV--	-----	GFDHCAPCPQ	-GVDFEP--	-R	QRDLV-----
CiEph-e	IGCKSTPLW-	-----	ELEQFISCSN	-ALVYQPHLN		EGKIF-----
CiEph-f	VLCQVHSINH	ASTSLSKQNN	NSSLFKQSDP	TQPSYTVDAC		DGVLYYPHQ
XlEphA2	VTCEKCAPEA	-----	--SECTPCDH	NSIRFSE--	-N	PLELK-----
XlEphA4	LVCKRCGS--	-----	DLTRCRPCGS	-GVHYSP--	-Q	QNGLK-----
XlEphB1	IVCKKCRADR	-----	--RACSRCD	-NVDFVP--	-R	QLGLT-----
XlEphB2	IICKSCGSGR	-----	--GAYTHCGD	-NVQFAP--	-A	QLGLM-----
XlEphB3	VICKKC----	L-----	-ERLCSRCGD	-NVQFWP--	-R	QLGVT-----
XlEphB4	VQCMEC----	-----	-AGPCIPCS-	-RLNYSP--	-R	PQRLE-----
GgEphA1	VFCQRCHFLS	-----	----CDPCEP	-GVVFP--	-S	SSGLT-----
GgEphA3	IICKKCGG--	-----	SSKICEPCSD	-NVRFLP--	-R	QTGLT-----
GgEphA4	VVCKRCGAG-	-----	EPHCRSCGS	-GVHFP--	-Q	QNGLK-----
GgEphA5	IACKKCNS--	-----	HSGLCEACGS	-HVRYP--	-Q	QTGLK-----
GgEphA6	VICKKCGS--	-----	DASQCEICGG	-GIRFIP--	-R	HTGLI-----
GgEphA7	ILCKRCSW--	-----	EQGECVPCGS	-NIGYMP--	-Q	QTGLV-----
GgEphA8	VQCRRCGA--	-----	DAGQCEACGG	-GIRFVP--	-Q	QMSLV-----
GgEphB1	IVCKKCRADR	-----	--RACSRCD	-NVEFVP--	-R	QLGLT-----
GgEphB2	IICKSCGSGR	-----	--GACTRCGD	-NVQFAP--	-R	QLGLT-----
GgEphB3	VICKKCSVER	-----	--RLCSRCDD	-NVEFVP--	-R	QLGLTG----
GgEphB6	VICKECPTR-	-----	SAGTCVRCGD	-NVQFEP--	-R	QVGLT-----
HsEphA1	VRCSQCQGTA	Q-----	DGGPCQPCGV	-GVHFP--	-G	ARGLT-----
HsEphA2	VTCEQCWPES	-----	--GECGPCEA	-SVRYSE--	-P	PHGLT-----
HsEphA3	IICKKCGW--	-----	NIKQCEPCSP	-NVRFLP--	-R	QFGLT-----
HsEphA4	VVCKKCGAG-	-----	DPSKCRPCGS	-GVHYTP--	-Q	QNGLK-----
HsEphA5	IACKKCNS--	-----	HAGVCEECGG	-HVRYP--	-R	QSGLK-----
HsEphA6	VICKKCGL--	-----	DTSQCEDCGG	-GLRFIP--	-R	HTGLI-----
HsEphA7	ILCKRCSW--	-----	EQGECVPCGS	-NIGYMP--	-Q	QTGLE-----
HsEphA8	AVCRRCPW--	-----	ALSRCEACGS	-GTRFVP--	-Q	QTSLV-----
HsEphA10	LLCLRCGREG	-----	PAGACEPCGP	-RVAFLP--	-R	QAGLR-----
HsEphB1	IICKKCRADR	-----	--RCSRCDD	-NVEFVP--	-R	QLGLT-----
HsEphB2	IICKSCGSGR	-----	--GACTRCGD	-NVQYAP--	-R	QLGLT-----
HsEphB3	VICKKCHGAG	G-----	-ASACSRCD	-NVEFVP--	-R	QLGLT-----
HsEphB4	LRCRECRP--	-----	-GGSCAPCGG	-DLTFDP--	-G	PRDLV-----
HsEphB6	VVCKECEGRQ	EPASG-----	GGGTCHRCRD	-EVHFDP--	-R	QRGLT-----

	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
	660	670	680	690	700
CeEph	---TRSVQIN	GLRPSSDYTF	LVFAKNKUSA	QFPEFSE---	-----
DmEph	---ETKITLT	NLEPVTTYTV	QIHAINSVSH	INEFKRH---	-----SN



GgEphA3	---	RQFAAVS	I'TTNQAAPSP	ITVIRKDRTS	-----	-----
GgEphA4	---	DQAVSVT	V'TTNQAAPSP	IALIQAKEIT	-----	-----
GgEphA5	---	RQFVSVN	V'TTNQAAPSP	VSSVKKGKIT	-----	-----
GgEphA6	---	KQFTAIT	V'TTDQDAPSL	IGMVRKD WAS	-----	-----
GgEphA7	---	RLF AAVS	I'TTGQAAPSQ	VSGVMKERV L	-----	-----
GgEphA8	---	RRAAVAN	I'TTNQAAPSQ	VVAVRHESTG	-----	-----
GgEphB1	---	PQHVS VN	I'TTNQAAPST	VPIMHQVSAT	-----	-----
GgEphB2	---	PQFASVN	I'TTNQAAPSA	VSIMHQVSRT	-----	-----
GgEphB3	---	PHFASVN	I'TTNQAAPSA	VPTMHLHSST	-----	-----
GgEphB6	---	PQYATIN	VSTSQSVPSA	IPMMHQVSRA	-----	-----
HsEphA1	---	HASTSVS	ISMGHAE SLS	GLSLRLVKKE	-----	-----
HsEphA2	---	RSFRTAS	VSINQTEPPK	VR---LEGRS	-----	-----
HsEphA3	---	RQFAAVS	I'TTNQAAPSP	VLTIKKDRTS	-----	-----
HsEphA4	---	DQSVSVT	V'TTNQAAPSS	IALVQAKEVT	-----	-----
HsEphA5	---	RQYVSVN	V'TTNQAAPSP	VTNVKKGKIA	-----	-----
HsEphA6	---	KPFTAIT	V'TTDQDAPSL	IGVVRKD WAS	-----	-----
HsEphA7	---	RLF AAVS	I'TTGQAAPSQ	VSGVMKERV L	-----	-----
HsEphA8	---	RRAAVVN	I'TTNQAAPSQ	VVIRQERAG	-----	-----
HsEphA10	---	TTYAQVT	VSTGPGAPWE	EGEIRRDRVE	-----	-----
HsEphB1	---	PQHVS VN	I'TTNQAAPST	VPIMHQVSAT	-----	-----
HsEphB2	---	PQFASVN	I'TTNQAAPSA	VSIMHQVSRT	-----	-----
HsEphB3	---	PRYAAVN	I'TTNQAAPSE	VPTLRLHSSS	-----	-----
HsEphB4	---	VPFEPVN	VTTDREVPPA	VSDIRVTRSS	-----	-----
HsEphB6	---	PQAAAIN	VSTSHEVPSA	VPVVHQVSRA	-----	-----

	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	
		760	770	780	790	800	
CeEph	-----	SDGIT	IAWSVSD---	-----	SDV	SDFEVEVRPA	IV-----
DmEph	ILAITNKDAD	LEWDKPV---	-QSD---	FPL	EFYEVRFWPK	VELDA-----	
SpEph	--DVNDESIK	LRWRQPL---	-FPN---	GEI	TNYQVIYRTS	AETQEN-----	
CiEph-a	-----	SAEVL	LQWSPPR---	-YSSN---	PI	LDYQIQ-----	
CiEph-b	-----	ATSVL	IRWDAPT---	-LING---	HI	LDYEVTAQHS	KTRMV-----
CiEph-c	-----	EVSAT	LSWLPPT---	-HSN---	KI	VGYEVQ-----	
CiEph-d	-----	ETSAI	LTWDTPA---	-KVNG---	LI	RSYVVS-----	
CiEph-e	-----	PTSAT	LSWHVPR---	-YPNG---	EI	IEYVVK-----	
CiEph-f	-----	YTSVT	IQWNPPVYTS	-----	GDQ	ISYKIVWVEN	QARN-----
XlEphA2	-----	TNSLS	MSWSVP---	PRQQ---	TRV	WKYEVTYSKK	H-----
XlEphA4	-----	RHSVS	LTWPEPE---	-RAN---	GVI	LEYEVKYYEK	D-----
XlEphB1	-----	MKSIT	LSWPQQE---	-QPN---	GII	LDYEIRYYEK	-----
XlEphB2	-----	IDSIT	LSWSQPD---	-QPN---	GII	LDYELLYDEK	-----
XlEphB3	-----	ANSLT	LSWAPPE---	-SPN---	GII	LDYEIKYYAK	G-----
XlEphB4	-----	ETTLT	LRWATPL---	-HSAPTKGNI		LDYEVKYYEK	DQ-----
GgEphA1	-----	DSSLS	VSWLAPR---	QRS---	RTS	VEYEVMMFFEK	G-----
GgEphA3	-----	RNSVS	LSWQEPE---	-HPN---	GII	LDYEVKYYEK	Q-----
GgEphA4	-----	RHSVA	LAWLEPD---	-RPN---	GVI	LEYEVKYYEK	D-----
GgEphA5	-----	KNSIS	LSWQEPD---	-RPN---	GII	LEYEIKYFEK	-----
GgEphA6	-----	QNSIA	LSWQEPD---	-FPH---	GAI	LDYEIKYYEK	VYPRIAPAFW
GgEphA7	-----	QRSVE	LSWQEPE---	-HPN---	GVI	TEYEIKYYEK	D-----
GgEphA8	-----	QNSVT	LLWQEPD---	-QPN---	GII	LEYEIKYYEK	D-----
GgEphB1	-----	MRSIT	LSWPQPE---	-QPN---	GII	LDYELRYYEK	LSRICTPDVS
GgEphB2	-----	VDSIT	LSWSQPD---	-QPN---	GVI	LDYELQYYEK	-----
GgEphB3	-----	GNSMT	LSWTPPE---	-RPN---	GII	LDYEIKYSEK	QG-----
GgEphB6	-----	TSSIT	LSWPQPD---	-QPN---	GVI	LDYQLRYFDK	AE-----
HsEphA1	-----	PRQLE	LTWAGSR---	PRSP---	GAN	LTYELHVLNQ	D-----
HsEphA2	-----	TTSL S	VWSIP---	PPQQ---	SRV	WKYEVTYRKK	G-----
HsEphA3	-----	RNSIS	LSWQEPE---	-HPN---	GII	LDYEVKYYEK	Q-----
HsEphA4	-----	RYSVA	LAWLEPD---	-RPN---	GVI	LEYEVKYYEK	D-----



CeEph	QPISYQLGRG	LMSSPSSNEV	EESQ-----F	LNQTG-----	-----
DmEph	-FGSYS--NM	IYAQTLQSVG	-----SV	YDDSVQ-----	-----
SpEph	-VGAYS--QQ	VLATSSGSGG	QSVP---TVI	LAAAVS-----	-----
CiEph-a	-YGLYSRASA	FRTKPKVSST	AHYV----LT	NPHGASVDID	GGNDNMVHDT
CiEph-b	-FGPYS--VP	IKVKTLNKST	TTVA----IN	STAGS-----	-----
CiEph-c	-CGQFS--EK	LQLVTYDKGS	EPES----IV	EGSTT-----	-----
CiEph-d	-FGPYS--VP	LKFSPLESTT	SSPN----TN	DHVG-----	-----
CiEph-e	-FGPFS--KP	ISFKTLTPAT	IAKP----VT	VSPTV-----	-----
CiEph-f	-QSNYSSVLE	VRTMSSDLTS	KPTG----KP	NNSND-----	-----
XlEphA2	-GVVYS--RD	YEFETLSVEE	-----	-SSNK-----	-----
XlEphA4	-YGEFS--GP	FEFTTNTVPS	-----PMIG	EGTSP-----	-----
XlEphB1	-YGKFS--SK	CGFQTLTAED	YKS-----E	LREQL-----	-----
XlEphB2	-YGRYS--GK	MYFQTMTEAE	YQS-----S	FQEKL-----	-----
XlEphB3	-YGAYS--EP	REFQTTAEDG	DRS-----S	LQEQV-----	-----
XlEphB4	-YGAFS--GD	TLFQTLTQDP	EKP-----	-HPQV-----	-----
GgEphA1	-PGPYS--QE	QEFRTLPPGT	-----	-GALS-----	-----
GgEphA3	-YGTSS--RK	FEFETSPDSF	SIS-----	SENSQ-----	-----
GgEphA4	-YGDFF--GP	FEFTTNTVPS	-----PIIG	DGTNP-----	-----
GgEphA5	-YGGFS--RR	FEFETSP-VL	AAS-----	SDQSQ-----	-----
GgEphA6	-YSGYS--QK	FEFETGDETS	DMA-----	AEQQQ-----	-----
GgEphA7	-YGNYS--PR	LDVATLEEAT	-----ATAVS	SEQNP-----	-----
GgEphA8	-CGRFS--QT	VEVETGKPVV	-----	-LRYD-----	-----
GgEphB1	-YGKYS--GK	MCFQTLTDDD	YKS-----E	LREQL-----	-----
GgEphB2	-YGRYS--GK	MYFQTMTEAE	YQT-----S	VQEKL-----	-----
GgEphB3	-YGRYS--LP	TEFQTTAEDG	STSK-----T	FQE-L-----	-----
GgEphB6	-YGPYS--GK	MYFQTLIMAGE	HSE-----M	AQDRL-----	-----
HsEphA1	-PGPFS--PD	HEFRTSPPVS	-----	-RGLT-----	-----
HsEphA2	-QGAGS--KV	HEFQTLSPDG	-----	-SGN-----	-----
HsEphA3	-YGTNS--RK	FEFETSPDSF	SIS-----	GESSQ-----	-----
HsEphA4	-YGDFS--EP	LEVTTNTVPS	-----RIIG	DGANS-----	-----
HsEphA5	-YGVFS--RR	FEFETTP-VF	AAS-----	SDQSQ-----	-----
HsEphA6	-YSGYS--QK	FEFETGDETS	DMA-----	AEQQQ-----	-----
HsEphA7	-YGNYS--PR	LDVATLEEAT	GKMFEATAVS	SEQNP-----	-----
HsEphA8	-CGRFS--QA	MEVETGKPR-	-----	-PRYD-----	-----
HsEphA10	EAQSFN--PS	IEVQTLGAAA	SGS-----	RDQSP-----	-----
HsEphB1	-YGKFS--GK	MCFQTLTDDD	YKS-----E	LREQL-----	-----
HsEphB2	-YGRYS--GK	MYFQTMTEAE	YQT-----S	IQEKL-----	-----
HsEphB3	-YGQYS--RP	AEFETTSESG	SGAQ-----Q	LQEQV-----	-----
HsEphB4	-YGPFG--QE	HHSQTQLDES	EGW-----	-REQV-----	-----
HsEphB6	-HGPYG--GK	VYFQTLPOGE	LSS-----Q	LPERL-----	-----

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	910	920	930	940	950	
CeEph	-----	SALLIIIALI	LIVIAVALCM	IVVQKKSKNR	KQMSDLLDVL	D
DmEph	-----	IRFIAGAIVT	GVLFLVIF--	--IIATVYFM	RS-----	
SpEph	-----	AIFIIIVLVA	VVIFLVFWRR	WKAKQQLYYQ	IST-----	
CiEph-a	TVKPSNHNHNR	LVVAVCVACS	FLVITLCALL	ILCGRNRNY-	-----	
CiEph-b	-----GPD	YLLFVAIGGG	ILFVVAIVIV	IVIFRRRRR-	-----	
CiEph-c	-----W	IGGVIGGV--	LVIVIIIIVV	MIKRRQTD--	-----	
CiEph-d	-----T	IQLIIAVIGG	CSIVIAIVLI	VFCCRKSH-	-----	
CiEph-e	-----N	VPVIAGAVCG	LALVIIILIVV	VLRCKRTGNF	L-----	
CiEph-f	-----	SLYVYLVAVV	SVLLFGGFVF	FFLWRRCRG-	-----	
XlEphA2	-----	AAVIGGAIAG	SIIIAIFVGV	IIFMHR---	-----	
XlEphA4	-----	TVLLVSVAGS	-IVLVVILIA	AFVISR---	-----	
XlEphB1	-----	PLTG-SAAAG	VVFIVSLVAI	SIVCSRK---	-----	
XlEphB2	-----	PLIIGSSAAG	LVFLIALVVI	IIVCSR---	-----	
XlEphB3	-----	PMVVGSVTAG	LIFIIAVVII	VIVCFSR---	-----	

XlEphB4	-----	ALIAGTAGVG	TLILAVIIT	AVVCIRK---	-----
GgEphA1	-----	GGVMASIIIFG	VLLFIGLL-L	GILFFR----	-----
GgEphA3	-----	VVMIAISAAV	AIILLTVVYV	VLIG-----	-----
GgEphA4	-----	TVLLVSVAGS	-VVLVVILIA	AFVISR----	-----
GgEphA5	-----	IPIIVVSVTV	GVILLAVVIG	FLLSGSCCDH	GCGWASSLRA
GgEphA6	-----	ILVIVTAAVG	GFTLLVILTL	FFLITG----	-----
GgEphA7	-----	VIIIAVVAVA	GTIILVFMVF	GFIIGR----	-----
GgEphA8	-----	TMTIVWICLT	LITGLVALLV	VLICKK----	-----
GgEphB1	-----	PLIAGSAAAG	VVFIVSLVAI	SIVCSRK----	-----
GgEphB2	-----	PLIIGSSAAG	LVFLIAVVVI	IIVCNRR----	-----
GgEphB3	-----	PLIVGSATAG	LLFVIVVVII	AIVCFRKG MV	TE-----
GgEphB6	-----	PLIVGSALGG	LAFLVIAAIA	ILAIIFK----	-----
HsEphA1	-----	GGEIVAVIFG	LLLGAALL-L	GILVFR----	-----
HsEphA2	-----	LAVIGGVAVG	VVLLLVLAGV	GFFIHR----	-----
HsEphA3	-----	VVMIAISAAV	AIILLTVVIY	VLIG-----	-----
HsEphA4	-----	TVLLVSVSGS	-VVLVVILIA	AFVISR----	-----
HsEphA5	-----	IPVIAVSVTV	GVILLAVVIG	VLLSGSCCEC	GCGRASSLCA
HsEphA6	-----	ILVIATAAVG	GFTLLVILTL	FFLITG----	-----
HsEphA7	-----	VIIIAVVAVA	GTIILVFMVF	GFIIGR----	-----
HsEphA8	-----	TRTIVWICLT	LITGLVVLLL	LLICKK----	-----
HsEphA10	-----	AIVVTVVTIS	ALLVLGVSMS	VLAIWR----	-----
HsEphB1	-----	PLIAGSAAAAG	VVFVSLVAI	SIVCSRK----	-----
HsEphB2	-----	PLIIGSSAAG	LVFLIAVVVI	AIVCNRR----	-----
HsEphB3	-----	PLIVGSATAG	LVFVAVVVI	AIVCLRK----	-----
HsEphB4	-----	ALIAGTAVVG	VVLVLVVIVV	AVLCLRK----	-----
HsEphB6	-----	SLVIGSILGA	LAFLLAAIT	VLAVVFQ----	-----

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	960          970          980          990          1000				
CeEph	TYKQDSMTPD	YHTTSRHHHH	QGNLPATLHE	QLRSTTKLNA	PLIPSGFSPI
DmEph	-----	KHQDDLDKKS	TNHLPLP---	----LDYA--	-----
SpEph	-----	LP PRKKEVPPSE	NGHLIYANGT	NGEAITFG--	-----
CiEph-a	-----	AKAVE SDLEKYPGFI	N-----SSV	DL-----	-----
CiEph-b	-----	RTVKS KKLKSDKSMY	NGVSVTFNSS	FQ-----	-----
CiEph-c	-----	--KKKRKEIQ	ARTKLNENTQ	QL-----	-----
CiEph-d	-----	QNKSK LDMEKLPMFV	MGHLKNGSIG	YM-----	-----
CiEph-e	-----	CFTCK RINTKDMEMS	LDVKSDPMIS	ER-----	-----
CiEph-f	-----	TSGKQKSKPC	LDKPLQSSSE	ECDG-----	-----
XlEphA2	-----	S RRRNPNIHSE	EDIYFS--KP	DQ-----	-----
XlEphA4	-----	RRS KYSKAKQEAD	EEK-----HL	N-----	-----
XlEphB1	-----	RTYS-KEAVY	SDKLQHYSTG	RG-----	-----
XlEphB2	-----	RGFERADY EY	TDKLQHYTSG	HM-----	-----
XlEphB3	-----	KQRNDSESEY	TEKLQQY---	-M-----	-----
XlEphB4	-----	-HGSTNEPEY	CDKPGQY---	LI-----	-----
GgEphA1	-----	R KKAHR-RQAR	PDYSTSGFDR	E-----	-----
GgEphA3	-----	RFC GYKSKKHGTD	EKR-LHFGNG	HL-----	-----
GgEphA4	-----	RRS KYSKAKQEAD	EEK-----HL	N-----	-----
GgEphA5	-----	VAYPSLIWRC	GYSKAKQDPE	EEK-MHFHNG	HI-----
GgEphA6	-----	RCQ WYIKAKMKSE	EKRRAHLQNG	NL-----	-----
GgEphA7	-----	RHC GYSKADQEGD	EEL-----YF	HF-----	-----
GgEphA8	-----	RHC GYSKAFQSD	EEK-MHYQNG	QV-----	-----
GgEphB1	-----	RAYS-KEVVY	SDKLQHYSTG	RG-----	-----
GgEphB2	-----	RGFERADSEY	TDKLQHYTSG	HM-----	-----
GgEphB3	-----	-QLSSPLGR	KQRNSTDPEY	TEKLQQY---	-V-----
GgEphB6	-----	--SKRRETPY	TDRLQQY-IS	TR-----	-----
HsEphA1	-----	S RRAQRQRQQR	QRDRATDVDR	ED-----	-----
HsEphA2	-----	R RKNQRARQSP	EDVYFS--KS	EQ-----	-----



	1060	1070	1080	1090	1100
CeEph	ITQVIGGGEF	GDVCLGGLSK	NSPAAAKWSV	SNTTMGRGGG	GGGYESEPYE
DmEph	IEAIIIGGGF	GDVCRGRLKI	PP-----	-----	----NFVQDI
SpEph	ILEVIGGGF	GDVCSGLMLM	PD-----	-----	----KTTI
CiEph-a	IEQVIGRGEF	GEVCKG--TF	FN-----	-----	----K
CiEph-b	IEQVIGAGEF	GEVCRGRLQL	PN-----	-----	----KPES
CiEph-c	IDSVIGRGEF	GEVCRG--KM	LT-----	-----	----GKTTT
CiEph-d	IEEVIGGGF	GEVCLGRMRL	PN-----	-----	----SKKEH
CiEph-e	IEDVIGSGEF	AEVCCG--RL	VH-----	-----	----ENKTI
CiEph-f	INKVIGCGEF	GEVYQGSRTL	TDTG-----	-----	----GKRKVI
XlEphA2	AKKVIGAGEF	GEVFKGILKL	P-----	-----	----GKKES
XlEphA4	IEKVIGVGEF	GEVCSGRLKV	P-----	-----	----GKREI
XlEphB1	IEEVIGAGEF	GEVYKGRLLK	P-----	-----	----SKREI
XlEphB2	IEQVIGAGEF	GEVCSGHLKL	P-----	-----	----XXREI
XlEphB3	IEEVIGAGEF	GEVCRGRLKQ	A-----	-----	----GRREQ
XlEphB4	IEEVIGAGEF	GEVCRGRLKV	P-----	-----	----GKKEN
GgEphA1	MENVIGEGEF	GEVYRGSRLR	P-----	-----	----GKERI
GgEphA3	IDKVVGAGEF	GEVCSGRLKL	P-----	-----	----SKKEI
GgEphA4	IEKVIGVGEF	GEVCSGRLKV	P-----	-----	----GKREI
GgEphA5	IERVIGAGEF	GEVCSGRLKL	Q-----	-----	----GKREF
GgEphA6	IERVIGAGEF	GEVCSGRLKT	P-----	-----	----GKREI
GgEphA7	IERVIGAGEF	GEVCSGRLKL	P-----	-----	----GKRDV
GgEphA8	IEKVIGSGES	GEVCYGRLLK	P-----	-----	----GKREI
GgEphB1	IEEVIGAGEF	GEVYKGRLLK	P-----	-----	----GKREI
GgEphB2	IEQVIGAGEF	GEVCSGHLKL	P-----	-----	----GKREI
GgEphB3	IEEVIGAGEF	GEVCRGRLKL	P-----	-----	----GRREI
GgEphB6	IEEVIGSGEF	GEVCFGRLLK	P-----	-----	----GKREY
HsEphA1	VDTVIGEGEF	GEVYRGTLLR	P-----	-----	----SQDCK
HsEphA2	RQKVIGAGEF	GEVYKGMMLK	SS-----	-----	----GKKEV
HsEphA3	IDKVVGAGEF	GEVCSGRLKL	P-----	-----	----SKKEI
HsEphA4	IEKVIGVGEF	GEVCSGRLKV	P-----	-----	----GKREI
HsEphA5	IERVIGAGEF	GEVCSGRLKL	P-----	-----	----GKREL
HsEphA6	IERVIGAGEF	GEVCSGRLKT	P-----	-----	----GKREI
HsEphA7	IERVIGAGEF	GEVCSGRLKL	P-----	-----	----GKRDV
HsEphA8	IEKIIGSGDS	GEVCYGRLLR	P-----	-----	----GQRDV
HsEphA10	LERSLGGGRF	GELCCGRLQL	P-----	-----	----GRQEL
HsEphB1	IEEVIGAGEF	GEVYKGRLLK	P-----	-----	----GKREI
HsEphB2	IEQVIGAGEF	GEVCSGHLKL	P-----	-----	----GKREI
HsEphB3	IEEVIGAGEF	GEVCRGRLKQ	P-----	-----	----GRREV
HsEphB4	IEEVIGAGEF	GEVCRGRLKA	P-----	-----	----GKKES
HsEphB6	IEEVIGTGSF	GEVRQGRLQP	R-----	-----	----GRREQ

	1110	1120	1130	1140	1150
CeEph	TVAIKTLKSG	SSAKAKAEFL	TEATIMGQFS	HPNVIRLIGV	VTS-----
DmEph	DVAIKTLKPG	SSEKARCDFL	TEASIMGQFD	HPNVIYLQGV	VTR-----
SpEph	KVAVKTLKTG	ATDKDRSDFL	SEASIMGQFD	HPNVIKLLGV	VTK-----
CiEph-a	CVAIKTLKVG	YNTQERSDFL	GEASIMGQFD	HPNVIRLEGV	VTKS-----
CiEph-b	DVAIKTLKTG	YSTQQLDFL	GEASIMGQFD	HPNVIRLEGV	VTKS-----
CiEph-c	SVAVKRLKHG	ASLIDHTNFL	REACTMAQFK	DPNIIQLKGV	VTKSNFALLF
CiEph-d	DVAIKTLKAG	YSTQQLDFL	GEASIMGQFD	HPNVIRLEGV	VTKS-----
CiEph-e	KVAVKRLKDS	ATSVDENFL	QEGVTLTQFD	DANVVKIQGV	VTSS-----
CiEph-f	DVAIKQLHAQ	CQPNEQIDFL	HEAKALERFQ	HPNIVKLEAV	VMAS-----
XlEphA2	TVAIKTLKAG	YTEKQRNDFL	SEASIMGQFC	HNIIIRLEG-	WSK-----
XlEphA4	YVAIKTLKAG	YTDKQRNDFL	SEASIMGQFD	HPNIIHLEGV	VTK-----
XlEphB1	SVAIKTLKAG	YSEKQRNDFL	SEASIMGQFD	HPNIIIRLEGV	VTK-----

XlEphB2	FVAIKTLKSG	YTEKQRRDFL	SEASIMGQFD	HPNVIHLEGV	VTK-----
XlEphB3	LVAIKTLKAG	YTEQQRDFL	GEASIMGQFD	HPNIIRLEGV	VTR-----
XlEphB4	YVAIKTLKGG	YTERQRKEFL	SEASIMGQFN	HPNIIHLEGV	ITN-----
GgEphA1	VVAIKTLKST	YSDSQWNNFL	REATIMGQFN	HPNIVHLEGV	VTK-----
GgEphA3	SVAIKTLKAG	YTEKQRRDFL	GEASIMGQFD	HPNIIRLEGV	VTK-----
GgEphA4	CVAIKTLKAG	YTDKQRRDFL	SEASIMGQFD	HPNIIHLEGV	VTK-----
GgEphA5	PVAIKTLKVG	YTEKQRRDFL	GEASIMGQFD	HPNIIHLEGV	VTK-----
GgEphA6	PVAIKTLKGG	YMDRQRRDFL	REASIMGQFD	HPNIIRLEGV	VTKRSFPTIG
GgEphA7	AVAIKTLKVG	YTEKQRRDFL	CEASIMGQFD	HPNVVHLEGV	VTR-----
GgEphA8	PVAIKALKAG	YTEKQRRDFL	SEASIMAQFD	HPNVIHLEGV	VTR-----
GgEphB1	YVAIKTLKAG	YSEKQRRDFL	SEASIMGQFD	HPNIIRLEGV	VTK-----
GgEphB2	FVAIKTLKSG	YTEKQRRDFL	SEASIMGQFD	HPNVIHLEGV	VTK-----
GgEphB3	FVAIKTLKVG	YTERQRRDFL	SEASIMGQFD	HPNIIHLEGV	VTK-----
GgEphB6	TVAIKTLKSG	YTDEQRREFL	SEASIMGQFE	HPNVIHLEGV	VTK-----
HsEphA1	TVAIKTLKDT	SPGGQWNNFL	REATIMGQFS	HPHILHLEGV	VTK-----
HsEphA2	PVAIKTLKAG	YTEKQRVDFL	GEAGIMGQFS	HHNIIRLEGV	ISK-----
HsEphA3	SVAIKTLKVG	YTEKQRRDFL	GEASIMGQFD	HPNIIRLEGV	VTK-----
HsEphA4	CVAIKTLKAG	YTDKQRRDFL	SEASIMGQFD	HPNIIHLEGV	VTK-----
HsEphA5	PVAIKTLKVG	YTEKQRRDFL	GEASIMGQFD	HPNIIHLEGV	VTK-----
HsEphA6	PVAIKTLKGG	HMDRQRRDFL	REASIMGQFD	HPNIIRLEGV	VTKRSFPAIG
HsEphA7	AVAIKTLKVG	YTEKQRRDFL	CEASIMGQFD	HPNVVHLEGV	VTR-----
HsEphA8	PVAIKALKAG	YTERQRRDFL	SEASIMGQFD	HPNIIRLEGV	VTR-----
HsEphA10	LVAVHMLRDS	ASDSQRLGFL	AEALTLGQFD	HSIVRLEGV	VTR-----
HsEphB1	YVAIKTLKAG	YSEKQRRDFL	SEASIMGQFD	HPNIIRLEGV	VTK-----
HsEphB2	FVAIKTLKSG	YTEKQRRDFL	SEASIMGQFD	HPNVIHLEGV	VTK-----
HsEphB3	FVAIKTLKVG	YTERQRRDFL	SEASIMGQFD	HPNIIRLEGV	VTK-----
HsEphB4	CVAIKTLKGG	YTERQRREFL	SEASIMGQFE	HPNIIRLEGV	VTN-----
HsEphB6	TVAIQALWAG	GAESLQMTFL	GRAAVLGQFQ	HPNIIIRLEGV	VTK-----

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	1160	1170	1180	1190	1200
CeEph	-----	-----	-----	-----AEPVM	IVAEYMANGS
DmEph	-----	-----	-----	-----SNPVM	IITEYMENGs
SpEph	-----	-----	-----	-----TRPAM	IVTEFMENGs
CiEph-a	-----	-----	-----	-----RPLM	IITEFMENGs
CiEph-b	-----	-----	-----	-----RPLM	IITEFMENGs
CiEph-c	KLIRY-----	-----KFILK	IISTKYISTN	LPEVLCIPAM	IITEFMEHGS
CiEph-d	-----	-----	-----	-----QPHM	IITEYMENGs
CiEph-e	-----	-----	-----	-----PNIM	IVFEYMENGA
CiEph-f	-----	-----	-----	-----RPFM	IVTELMVNGC
XlEphA2	-----	-----	-----	-----YKPM	IVTEHMENGA
XlEphA4	-----	-----	-----	-----CKPVM	IITEYMENGs
XlEphB1	-----	-----	-----	-----SRPVM	IITEFMENGA
XlEphB2	-----	-----	-----	-----SSPVM	IITEFMENGs
XlEphB3	-----	-----	-----	-----SRPVM	ILTEFMENGA
XlEphB4	-----	-----	-----	-----NCPVM	IITEYMENGA
GgEphA1	-----	-----	-----	-----RRPMM	IITEYMENGA
GgEphA3	-----	-----	-----	-----SKPVM	IVTEYMENGs
GgEphA4	-----	-----	-----	-----CKPVM	IITEYMENGs
GgEphA5	-----	-----	-----	-----SKPVM	IVTEYMENGs
GgEphA6	VKSLS-RFLR	AGFLNSILTS	HPVSGGGSLP	PSISSGRPVM	IVVEYMENGs
GgEphA7	-----	-----	-----	-----GKPVM	IVIEYMENGA
GgEphA8	-----	-----	-----	-----SKLVM	IVTEYMENGs
GgEphB1	-----	-----	-----	-----SRPVM	IITEFMENGA
GgEphB2	-----	-----	-----	-----SSPVM	IITEFMENGs
GgEphB3	-----	-----	-----	-----SRPVM	IITEFMENCA
GgEphB6	-----	-----	-----	-----SRPVM	IVTEFMENGs



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	1260	1270	1280	1290	1300		
CeEph	ARNVLLDMEL	RCKIADFGLS	RGVRSEGSSV	EPEYTTN---	-----		
DmEph	ARNVLVNAQL	ICKIADFGLS	REIEN----A	SDAYTTR---	-----		
SpEph	ARNILVNEHL	VCKVADFGLS	RRKE-----L	DGAYETR---	-----		
CiEph-a	ARNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RVLEQLEEDD	VAMYTTR---	-----		
CiEph-b	ARNILVNAQL	ICKVSDFGMS	RVLE---EDS	DAAYTAR---	-----		
CiEph-c	ARNILVNSQL	VCKVSDFGLS	RTLE---NDP	QATYTTQ---	-----		
CiEph-d	ARNILVNAQL	ICKVSDFGLS	RVLE---ESS	DSTYTTR---	-----		
CiEph-e	ARNILVNSQL	VCKVSDFGLS	RTLE---NDP	QATYTTQ---	-----		
CiEph-f	ARNVLINNEL	VCKVADFGLI	RHIG----EK	KSTVNTK---	-----		
XlEphA2	ARNILVNSQL	VCKVSDFGLS	RVLE---DDP	EATYTTS---	-----		
XlEphA4	ARNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGMS	RVLE---DDP	EAAYTTR---	-----		
XlEphB1	ARNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RYLQ---DDT	SDPTYTS---	-----		
XlEphB2	XXNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RFLE---DDT	SDPTYTS---	-----		
XlEphB3	ARNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RFLE---NSR	SDPTYTS---	-----		
XlEphB4	ARNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RFLQ---EGS	TDPTYTS---	-----		
GgEphA1	ARNILVTRSL	QCKVSDFGLS	RILE---NDA	EGTYETK---	-----		
GgEphA3	ARNILINSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RVLE---DDP	EAAYTTR---	-----		
GgEphA4	ARNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGMS	RVLE---DDP	EAAYTTR---	-----		
GgEphA5	ARNILINSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RVLE---DDP	EAAYTTR---	-----		
GgEphA6	ARNILVNSNL	MCKVSDFGLS	RVLE---DDP	EAAYTSTVTVT	LGDKKSVYWF		
GgEphA7	ARNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RVIE---DDP	EAVYTTT---	-----		
GgEphA8	ARNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RILE---DDP	DAAYTTT---	-----		
GgEphB1	ARNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RYLQ---DDT	SDPTYTS---	-----		
GgEphB2	ARNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RFLE---DDT	SDPTYTS---	-----		
GgEphB3	ARNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RFLE---DDP	ADPTYTS---	-----		
GgEphB6	ARNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RFLE---DDA	SNPTYTG---	-----		
HsEphA1	ARNILVNQNL	CCKVSDFGLT	RLLD----DF	DGTYETQ---	-----		
HsEphA2	ARNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RVLE---DDP	EATYTTS---	-----		
HsEphA3	ARNILINSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RVLE---DDP	EAAYTTR---	-----		
HsEphA4	ARNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGMS	RVLE---DDP	EAAYTTR---	-----		
HsEphA5	ARNILINSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RVLE---DDP	EAAYTTR---	-----		
HsEphA6	ARNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RVLE---DDP	EAAYTTR---	-----		
HsEphA7	ARNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RVIE---DDP	EAVYTTT---	-----		
HsEphA8	ARNVLVNSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RVLE---DDP	DAAYTTT---	-----		
HsEphA10	ARHVLVSSDL	VCKISGFGRG	--PR---DRS	EAVYTTMS--	-----		
HsEphB1	ARNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RYLQ---DDT	SDPTYTS---	-----		
HsEphB2	ARNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RFLE---DDT	SDPTYTS---	-----		
HsEphB3	ARNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RFLE---DDP	SDPTYTS---	-----		
HsEphB4	ARNILVNSNL	VCKVSDFGLS	RFLE---ENS	SDPTYTS---	-----		
HsEphB6	AHSVLVNSHL	VCKVARLGHS	-----	-----	-----		

	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
	1310	1320	1330	1340	1350
CeEph	-----GGKI	PVRWTAPEAI	THRKFTPSDD	VWSFGVVIWE	VCSFGERPYW
DmEph	-----GGKI	PVRWTAPEAI	AFRKFTSASD	VWSYGVVLWE	VMSYGERPYW
SpEph	-----GGKI	PIRWTAPEAI	GYKKFTSASD	VWSLGVVMWE	IMSYGERPYW
CiEph-a	-----GGMI	PIRWTSPPEAI	TMRTFSTSSD	VWSFGIVMWE	VMSFGERPYW
CiEph-b	-----CGKI	PIRWTAPEAF	TYRKFTSASD	VWSYGIVMWE	VMSYGERPYW
CiEph-c	-----GGKI	ALRWTAPESI	RCRQFTSASD	VWSYGIVMWE	VMSYGEKPYW
CiEph-d	-----GGKI	PIRWTAPEAI	NYRKFTSASD	VWSYGIVMWE	VMSYGERPYW
CiEph-e	-----GGKI	AIRWTAPESI	LFRQFTSASD	VWSYGIVMWE	VMSYGERPYW
CiEph-f	-----GGKI	SLRWTAPEAV	AYQAYSQASD	VWSFGVFAWE	VITYGEKPYW
XlEphA2	-----GGKI	PIRWTAPEAI	SYRKFTSASD	VWSYGIVMWE	VMSYGERPYW





HsEphB4	ALDKMIRNPA	SLK-IVAREN	GGAS-----	-----	-----
HsEphB6	AFDKMIRKPD	TLQ-AGGDPG	ERPS-----	-----	-----
	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
	1460	1470	1480	1490	1500
CeEph	----SQSALN	TYGSVNVGVV	PTPPSSAAPM	PSLDDFLRQI	GLNHVYVQQLV
DmEph	-----	-HILDGQRGQ	NIFI-----	-STDLWLEHI	KMSRYCHHFK
SpEph	-----	--LSSSLNDL	SRFN-----	-SVSDWLDL	KMGRYKDSFT
CiEph-a	-----	-DQDDCIPEM	LDLS-----	-SLGQWLEQM	HMLKYKQTM
CiEph-b	TNQAPDSGYI	EETDEEVPLV	TSNGDNEPRH	TELDVWLERR	GFSQFKDNFI
CiEph-c	-----	LLKPDSPNSI	QDVS-----	-TLDEWLDLV	KLGRYRRSFH
CiEph-d	PNGISET-MT	LLMDDRTRCT	SLLRHQVP--	SSLGVWLDGL	GLGNYKENFV
CiEph-e	-----	VERP-TPRLH	RDIT-----	-NVQQWLDKL	CMSEYSETFN
CiEph-f	-----	V LFFTDSPPH	PCP-----	--VPTVTDGQ	SHHNYATCRI
XlEphA2	-----	I RLPSTSGSEG	MPPR-----	-TIAEWLDSI	KMQQYTEFFM
XlEphA4	-----	T ALLDPSSPEW	SQV-----	ASVLDWLQAI	KMERYKDNFT
XlEphB1	-----	Q PLLDRSIPDI	SAFT-----	-SVDDWLSAI	KMGQYKDNFL
XlEphB2	-----	L PLLDRTLPAY	TSL-----	-RGDEWLDAI	KMAQYKESFA
XlEphB3	-----	Q QLLDRTVPDY	TTFP-----	-TVSDWLEAI	KMGQYQENFL
XlEphB4	-----	Q PLLDQRTPHY	SSFS-----	-SVSEWLHAI	KMGRYEDGFR
GgEphA1	-----	L RLPSCSGSDG	IPYR-----	-SIPEWLESI	PMKRYISNFR
GgEphA3	-----	N LLLDQSNIDI	SAF-----	RTAGDWLNGF	RTGQCKGIFT
GgEphA4	-----	T ALLDPSSPEF	SAV-----	VSVSDWLQAI	KMERYKDNFT
GgEphA5	-----	N LLVEHSPVGS	GAY-----	RSVGEWLEAI	KMGRYTEIFM
GgEphA6	-----	D SPGEVP--EF	PLF-----	VSVSDWLDSI	KMGQYKSNFM
GgEphA7	-----	S PLLDQNTPDF	TTF-----	CSVGEWLQAI	KMERYKDNFT
GgEphA8	-----	Q TPFNRILLDF	SS-----C	LTVEDWLDSI	RLGHYRDNFA
GgEphB1	-----	Q PLLDRSIPDF	TAFT-----	-SVEDWLSAV	KMSQYKDNFL
GgEphB2	-----	L PLLDRTIPDY	TSFN-----	-TVDEWLDAI	KMSQYKESFA
GgEphB3	-----	Q PLLDRTVPDY	TTFT-----	-TVGDWLDAI	KMGRYKENFV
GgEphB6	-----	Q PLLSNSPPDF	PSLS-----	-NAHEWLDAI	KMGRYKENFD
HsEphA1	-----	L RLPSLSGSDG	IPYR-----	-TVSEWLESI	RMKRYILHFM
HsEphA2	-----	I RLPSTSGSEG	VPFR-----	-TVSEWLESI	KMQQYTEHFM
HsEphA3	-----	N LLLDQSNVDI	TTF-----	RTTGDWLNGV	WTAHCKEIFT
HsEphA4	-----	T ALLDPSSPEF	SAV-----	VSVGDLQAI	KMDRYKDNFT
HsEphA5	-----	N LLAEHSPVGS	GAY-----	RSVGEWLEAI	KMGRYTEIFM
HsEphA6	-----	E SPGEVP--EY	PLF-----	VTVGDWLDSI	KMGQYKNNFV
HsEphA7	-----	S PLLDQNTPDF	TTF-----	CSVGEWLQAI	KMERYKDNFT
HsEphA8	-----	P PAFVRSDFDL	RGGSGGGG-G	LTVGDWLDSI	RMGRYRDHFA
HsEphA10	-----	T PLADRAFSTF	PSFG-----	-SVGAWLEAL	DLCRYKDSFA
HsEphB1	-----	Q PLLDRSIPDF	TAFT-----	-TVDDWLSAI	KMVQYRDSFL
HsEphB2	-----	L PLLDRTIPDY	TSFN-----	-TVDEWLEAI	KMGQYKESFA
HsEphB3	-----	Q PLLDRTVPDY	TTFT-----	-TVGDWLDAI	KMGRYKESFV
HsEphB4	-----	H PLLDQRQPHY	SAFG-----	-SVGEWLRAI	KMGRYEESFA
HsEphB6	-----	Q ALLTPVALDF	PCLD-----	-SPQAWLSAI	GLECYQDNFS
	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
	1510	1520	1530	1540	1550
CeEph	SNNIHSVSDL	ANTSHDLLLA	YGLMSAECST	VRDGLNGRIS	GSPPGSSGTI
DmEph	EANLINAQQI	SRLTAQQLSD	MGITLVGHQK	KILHQARQLD	TII-----
SpEph	AAGYVRLEDI	ARLSQSDLPR	LGVTLAGHQK	KIMKGIHSIR	AQLEQ-----
CiEph-a	RHGCVTAEQI	IRLTASGLAH	MGFSDMNDVN	TVLREADLLR	-----Q
CiEph-b	RNGCNCVEQI	QQLTHSDLDR	MGITSAEDQD	VLLSAIQSS--	--SNVPDIPN
CiEph-c	NNGINDLES	AHISESELD	LGIASPSHRT	RLQGGINTLR	-----Q
CiEph-d	SAGYSSLDQV	LQMSPSDLAS	LGIVETNQON	AVMESISSIR	YKTNPGRKPP
CiEph-e	ENEIKNLHLV	STLTASDLKA	MGISNEDHKR	VILDGVLALK	-----R



GgEphB1	-SPTSMA---	-----	-----	-----
GgEphB2	-IQSVEV---	-----	-----	-----
GgEphB3	-TLPVQV---	-----	-----	-----
GgEphB6	-LEPVEV---	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA1	-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA2	VGIPI-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA3	GPVPV-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA4	MHGRMVPV--	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA5	GMVPL-----	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA6	IQEKGFHV--	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA7	LHGTGIQV--	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA8	TQGPRRHL--	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA10	LQGQGVQV--	-----	-----	-----
HsEphB1	-SPTAMA---	-----	-----	-----
HsEphB2	-IQSVEV---	-----	-----	-----
HsEphB3	-TLPVQV---	-----	-----	-----
HsEphB4	TGGPAPQY--	-----	-----	-----
HsEphB6	-QGSVEV---	-----	-----	-----

.....|.....|.....|.....|.....|.....  
                  1610                  1620

CeEph	-----	-----	-----
DmEph	-----	-----	-----
SpEph	-----	-----	-----
CiEph-a	-----	-----	-----
CiEph-b	-----	-----	-----
CiEph-c	-----	-----	-----
CiEph-d	-----	-----	-----
CiEph-e	-----	-----	-----
CiEph-f	-----	-----	-----
XlEphA2	-----	-----	-----
XlEphA4	-----	-----	-----
XlEphB1	-----	-----	-----
XlEphB2	-----	-----	-----
XlEphB3	-----	-----	-----
XlEphB4	-----	-----	-----
GgEphA1	-----	-----	-----
GgEphA3	-----	-----	-----
GgEphA4	-----	-----	-----
GgEphA5	-----	-----	-----
GgEphA6	LVNQIVFPDS	QKGYRCILVA	KMEKQLGKD
GgEphA7	-----	-----	-----
GgEphA8	-----	-----	-----
GgEphB1	-----	-----	-----
GgEphB2	-----	-----	-----
GgEphB3	-----	-----	-----
GgEphB6	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA1	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA2	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA3	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA4	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA5	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA6	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA7	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA8	-----	-----	-----
HsEphA10	-----	-----	-----
HsEphB1	-----	-----	-----

HsEphB2	-----	-----	-----
HsEphB3	-----	-----	-----
HsEphB4	-----	-----	-----
HsEphB6	-----	-----	-----