Rat Ephrin-B3 / EFNB3 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: **80112-R08H**

Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

EFNB3

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the rat EFNB3 (G3V7D4) (Met1-Ser224) was expressed, fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Rat

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio-Activity

Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.
Immobilized rat EFNB3-His at 10 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind biotinylated mouse EphB3-His (Cat:50581-M08H), The EC50 of biotinylated mouse EphB3-His (Cat:50581-M08H) is 17.4-40.6 ng/ml.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Leu 28

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant rat EFNB3 comprises 208 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 23.1 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the recombinant protein is approximately 32 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

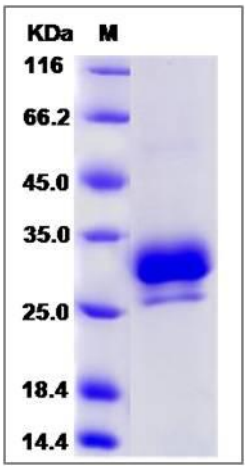
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

Ephrin B3 is a member of the ephrin family. There are two types of ephrins: the ephrin-A (EFNA) class, which are anchored to the membrane by a glycosylphosphatidylinositol linkage, and the ephrin-B (EFNB) class, which are transmembrane proteins. Ephrin B3 is a cell surface transmembrane ligand for Eph receptors, a family of receptor tyrosine kinases which are crucial for migration, repulsion and adhesion during neuronal, vascular and epithelial development. Ephrin B3 is important in brain development as well as in its maintenance. It is especially important for forebrain function since its expression levels were particularly high in several forebrain subregions compared to other brain subregions.

References

1. Takemoto M. et al., 2002, Eur J Neurosci. 16 (6): 1168-72.
2. Brückner K. et al., 1999, Neuron. 22 (3): 511-24.
3. Bergemann A. et al., 1998, Oncogene. 16 (4): 471-80.