Human Ephrin-B1 / EFNB1 Protein (His & Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **10894-H03H**

Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

EFNB1, RP3-496G1.1, CFND, CFNS, EFL3, EPLG2, Elk-L, LERK2, MGC8782

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human EFNB1 (NP_004420.1) extracellular domain (Met 1-Gly 232) was was fused with the C-terminal polyhistidine-tagged Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > (79.7+18.0) % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio-Activity

Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA . Immobilized mouse EphB3 at 2 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind human EFNB1 Fc chimera with a linear ranger of 1.56-25 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 human EFNB1/Fc chimera is a disulfide-linked homodimeric protein. The reduced monomer consists of 458 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 51.2 KDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 64 and 36 KDa 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.

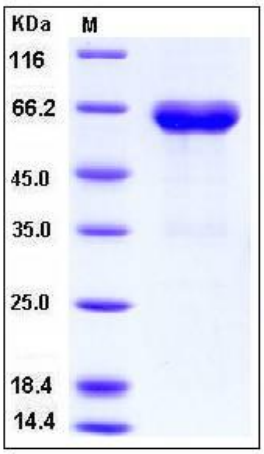
Usage Guide

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

The ephrins (Eph) and Eph receptors comprise the largest subfamily of receptor protein-tyrosine kinases and have been implicated in developmental events, especially in the nervous system and in erythropoiesis. Based on their structures and sequence relationships, ephrins are divided into 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. All ephrins share a conserved extracellular sequence, which most likely corresponds to the receptor-binding domain. Inmolecular biology,ephrins and Eph receptors are components of cell signaling pathways involved in animal development, and implicated in some cancers. Ephrin-B1, also known as LERK-2, ELK-L, EFL-3, Cek5-L, and STRA-1, is a member of the ephrin ligand family which binds members of the Eph receptor family. Ephrin-B1 has been shown to bind EphA3, EphB1, EphB2, EphB3, and EphB4. The extracellular domains of human and mouse ephrin-B1 share 94% amino acid identity.

References

1. Cerretti, DP. et al.,1995,Mol. Immunol.32 (16): 1197-205.
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4. Holder, N. et al., 1999, Development. 126 (10): 2033-44.
5. Wilkinson, DG. et al., 2001,Nat. Rev. Neurosci.2 (3): 155-64.
6. Murai, KK. et al., 2003,Journal of Cell Science.116 (Pt 14): 2823-32.