

Human EphA4 Protein (His & Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 11314-H03H



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

HEK8; SEK; TYRO1; 2900005C20Rik; AI385584; Cek8; Hek8; rb; Sek; Sek1; Tyro1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human EPHA4 (NP_031962.2) extracellular domain (Met 1-Thr 547) 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: > 92 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA . Immobilized human EPHA5 at 20 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind human EFNA4-Fc with a linear ranger of 1.28-32 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 °C

Predicted N terminal: Val 20

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human EPHA4/Fc chimera is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer consists of 776 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 86.5 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of rh EPHA4/Fc monomer is approximately 100-110 kDa due to high levels of glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 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:

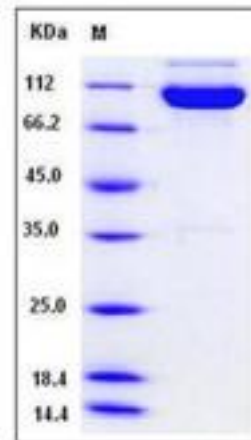
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

EPH receptor A4 (ephrin type-A receptor 4), also known as EphA4, belongs to the ephrin receptor subfamily of the protein-tyrosine kinase family which 16 known receptors (14 found in mammals) are involved: EPHA1, EPHA2, EPHA3, EPHA4, EPHA5, EPHA6, EPHA7, EPHA8, EPHA9, EPHA10, EPHB1, EPHB2, EPHB3, EPHB4, EPHB5, EPHB6. The Eph family of receptor tyrosine kinases (comprising EphA and EphB receptors) has been implicated in synapse formation and the regulation of synaptic function and plasticity⁶. EphA4 is enriched on dendritic spines of pyramidal neurons in the adult mouse hippocampus, and ephrin-A3 is localized on astrocytic processes that envelop spines. Eph receptor-mediated signaling, which is triggered by ephrins⁷, probably modifies the properties of synapses during synaptic activation and remodeling. Ephrin receptors are components of cell signalling pathways involved in animal growth and development, forming the largest sub-family of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs). The extracellular domain of an EphA4 interacts with ephrin ligands, which may be tethered to neighbouring cells. Ligand-mediated activation of Ephs induce various important downstream effects and Eph receptors have been studied for their potential roles in the development of cancer.

References

- 1.Murai KK, *et al.* (2003) Control of hippocampal dendritic spine morphology through ephrin-A3/EphA4 signaling. *Nat Neurosci.* 6(2): 153-60.
- 2.Kullander K, *et al.* (2003) Role of EphA4 and EphrinB3 in local neuronal circuits that control walking. *Science.* 299(5614): 1889-92.
- 3.Smith A, *et al.* (1997) The EphA4 and EphB1 receptor tyrosine kinases and ephrin-B2 ligand regulate targeted migration of branchial neural crest cells. *Curr Biol.* 7(8): 561-70.

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