Human EphA1 / Eph Receptor A1 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **15789-H02H**

Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

EPH; EPHT; EPHT1; 5730453L17Rik; AL033318; Eph; Esk

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human EPHA1 (EAL23789.1) (Met1-Glu547) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Bio Activity:

Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human EFNA1-His(Cat:10882-H08H) at 10 μg/ml (100 μl /well) can bind human EPHA1-Fc, The EC_{50} of human EPHA1-Fc is 10-30 ng/ml.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg 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: Lys 26

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human EPHA1 consists 760 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 83.3 kDa.

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:

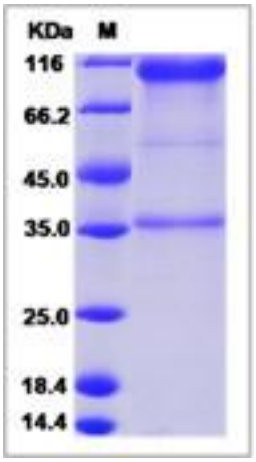
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

EPHA1 or EPH receptor A1 belongs to the ephrin receptor subfamily of the protein-tyrosine kinase family. Receptors in the EPH subfamily typically have a single kinase domain and an extracellular region containing a Cys-rich domain and 2 fibronectin type III repeats. An important role of Eph receptors and their ligands ephrins is to mediate cell-contact-dependent repulsion. Eph receptors and ephrins also act at boundaries to channel neuronal growth cones along specific pathways, restrict the migration of neural crest cells, and via bidirectional signaling prevent intermingling between hindbrain segments. Eph receptors and ephrins can also trigger an adhesive response of endothelial cells and are required for the remodeling of blood vessels. Eph receptors and ephrins have emerged as key regulators of the repulsion and adhesion of cells that underlie the establishment, maintainence, and remodeling of patterns of cellular organization. The ephrins and Eph receptors are implicated as positional labels that may guide the development of neural topographic maps.

References

1.Flanagan JG, *et al.* (1998) THE EPHRINS AND EPH RECEPTORS IN NEURAL DEVELOPMENT. Annual Review of Neuroscience. 21: 309-45.
2.Wilkinson DG (2000) Eph receptors and ephrins: Regulators of guidance and assembly. International Review of Cytology. 196: 177-244.
3.Zhou R. (1998) The Eph family receptors and ligands. Pharmacol. 77 (3): 151-81.