

EPHA1 active protein

EphA1 Protein, Human, Recombinant (hFc Tag)

CATALOG #
AAA258037

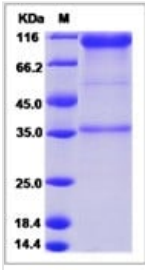
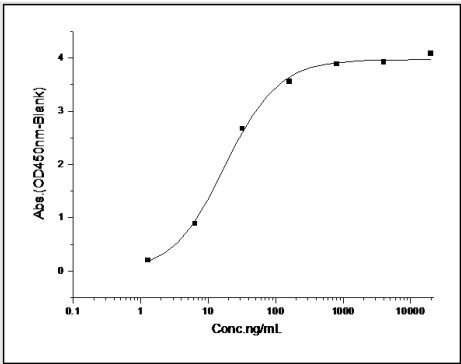
HOST
HEK293 Cells

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

EphA1; EphA1 Protein; Human; Recombinant (hFc Tag); Human EphA1/Eph Receptor A1 Protein (Fc Tag); EPH Protein; EPHA9 Protein; EPHT Protein; EPHT1 Protein; EPH receptor A1; EPHA1 active protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	HEK293 Cells
Purity/Purification	>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Form/Format	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH7.4. Normally 5%-8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the hard copy of CoA.
Sequence	Met1-Glu54 7
Species	Human
Endotoxin	<1.0EU per ug protein as determined by the LAL method.
Predicted N Terminal	Lys 26
Tag	C-human IgG1-Fc
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.
Reconstitution	A hardcopy of COA with reconstitution instruction is sent along with the products. Please refer to it for detailed information.
Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human EFNA1-His at 10ug/ml (100ul/well) can bind human EPHA1-Fc. The EC50 of human EPHA1-Fc is 10-30ng/mL.
Preparation and Storage	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Store it under sterile conditions at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice.



SDS-PAGE

Application Data
Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human EFNA1-His at 10 ug/ml (100 ul /well) can bind human EPHA1-Fc, The EC50 of human EPHA1-Fc is 10-30 ng/ml.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for EPHA1 active protein	Background: 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, maintenance, 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.
Product Categories/Family for EPHA1 active protein	Actin Dynamics Signaling Pathway
References	Flanagan JG, et al. (1998) THE EPHRINS AND EPH RECEPTORS IN NEURAL DEVELOPMENT. Annual Review of Neuroscience. 21: 309-45.Wilkinson DG (2000) Eph receptors and ephrins: Regulators of guidance and assembly. International Review of Cytology. 196: 177-244.Zhou R. (1998) The Eph family receptors and ligands. Pharmacol. 77 (3): 151-81.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	51094534
NCBI GeneID	2041
Molecular Weight	51,069 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	EphA1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	EPH receptor A1
NCBI Official Symbol	EPHA1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	EPH; EPHT; EPHT1
NCBI Protein Information	ephrin type-A receptor 1

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.