

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

Catalog No. PKSH031370

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

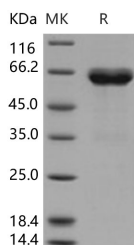
Description

Synonyms	Ephrin-B1;EFL-3;ELK ligand;EPH-related receptor tyrosine kinase ligand 2;LERK-2;CFND;CFNS;EFB1;EFL3;Elk-L;EPLG2;LERK2
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Gly 232
Accession	NP_004420.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	51.2 kDa
Observed molecular weight	64&36 kDa
Tag	C-His-Fc
Bioactivity	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.

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

Ephrin-B1 also known as EFN1, is a member of the ephrin family. The transmembrane-associated ephrin ligands and their Eph family of receptor tyrosine kinases are expressed by cells of the SVZ. Eph/ephrin interactions are implicated in axon guidance, neural crest cell migration, establishment of segmental boundaries, and formation of angiogenic capillary plexi. Eph receptors and ephrins are divided into two subclasses, A and B, based on binding specificities. Ephrin subclasses are further distinguished by their mode of attachment to the plasma membrane: ephrin-A ligands bind EphA receptors and are anchored to the plasma membrane via a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) linkage, whereas ephrin-B ligands bind EphB receptors and are anchored via a transmembrane domain. An exception is the EphA2 receptor, which binds both subclasses of ephrins. EphrinB1 and B class Eph receptors provide positional cues required for the normal morphogenesis of skeletal elements. Another malformation, preaxial polydactyly, was exclusively seen in heterozygous females in which expression of the X-linked ephrinB1 gene was mosaic, so that ectopic EphB-ephrinB1 interactions led to restricted cell movements and the bifurcation of digital rays.